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RAJASTHAN SET SOCIOLOGY
Edition June 2026
Published by :NODIA
An Imprint of NODIA EDITIONS LLP

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MRP ₹820.00

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- Sports and Culture
- Pilgrimage and Religious Tourism
- Religion and Economy
- Culture and Environment
- New Religious Movements

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CHAPTER 01
Sociological Theory

1. According to Emile Durkheim, what is the term for the external and coercive social phenomena that shape individual actions?
(A) Social action
(B) Social facts
(C) Social systems
(D) Social currents

2. Max Weber's concept of 'Verstehen' is best understood as:
(A) Interpretive understanding of social action
(B) Quantitative method of statistical analysis
(C) Systematic form of objective observation
(D) Analytical critique of capitalist ideology

3. In Karl Marx's theory, what is the primary source of alienation in a capitalist society?
(A) Religious beliefs and practices
(B) The political structure of the state
(C) Separation of workers from their products
(D) Limited education for the proletariat

4. Which of the following statements about Talcott Parsons' AGIL schema is incorrect?
(A) 'A' stands for Adaptation.
(B) 'G' stands for Goal Attainment.
(C) 'I' stands for Integration.
(D) 'L' stands for Legislation.

5. Match the concepts in List I with the thinkers who proposed them in List II:
List I: (Concepts)
P. Kula Ring
Q. Social Structure
R. Pattern Variables
S. Latent Function
List II: (Thinkers)
1. Talcott Parsons
2. Robert K. Merton
3. Bronislaw Malinowski
4. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

6. Which concept is central to Harold Garfinkel's ethnomethodology, referring to the ways individuals make sense of and produce social order in their everyday lives?
(A) Impression management
(B) Accounting practices
(C) Thick description
(D) Typification

7. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : According to G.H. Mead, the 'Me' represents the socialized aspect of the individual.
Statement II : The 'I' is the spontaneous, impulsive, and creative aspect of the self.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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8. Erving Goffman used the metaphor of dramaturgy to analyze social interaction. In this metaphor, what does the 'front stage' represent?
(A) Settings where performances are delivered
(B) Private individual thoughts and feelings
(C) Places where performers relax their act
(D) Scripts that dictate individual behavior

9. Clifford Geertz advocated for an interpretive approach to culture, which he famously termed:
(A) Structural analysis
(B) Ethnomethodology
(C) Thick description
(D) Deconstruction

10. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Pierre Bourdieu argues that

social life is a multi-dimensional status game where individuals and groups compete for position.
Reason (R) : The competition in various 'fields' is structured by the distribution of different forms of capital (economic, social, cultural).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. What did Edward Said's seminal work 'Orientalism' primarily critique?
(A) Economic exploitation of the East by the West
(B) Lack of modernization in Eastern societies
(C) Religious fundamentalism in the Orient
(D) Western discourse about the Middle East

12. Michel Foucault's concept of 'power/knowledge' suggests that:
(A) Power is held exclusively by the state.
(B) Power and knowledge produce each other.
(C) Knowledge is always objective and neutral.
(D) Knowledge leads to freedom from power.

13. Which one of the following is NOT a component of Anthony Giddens' theory of structuration?
(A) Duality of structure
(B) Agency
(C) Binary opposition
(D) Practical consciousness

14. For M.K. Gandhi, what does 'Swaraj' primarily mean?
(A) Political independence from colonial rule
(B) Economic self-sufficiency for the nation
(C) Establishment of parliamentary democracy
(D) Individual self-rule and self-control

15. Consider the following statements about B.R. Ambedkar's views on caste:
1. Caste is a system of graded inequality.
2. The endogamous nature of caste is its most critical feature.
3. He believed that inter-caste dining would be sufficient to annihilate caste.
4. He advocated for the complete annihilation of caste, not just its reform.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

16. What is the central theme of Irawati Karve's book 'Yuganta'?
(A) Analysis of South Indian kinship
(B) Anthropological study of Mahabharata
(C) Modern study of caste in India
(D) History of the Maratha empire

17. M.N. Srinivas used the term 'Sanskritization' to describe the process where:
(A) Communities adopt modern lifestyles.
(B) Lower groups adopt high-caste rituals.
(C) Communities reject traditional culture.
(D) States promote Sanskrit as a language.

18. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Irawati Karve - Structuration Theory
(B) G. S. Ghurye - Features of Caste
(C) M.N. Srinivas - Dominant Caste
(D) Radha Kamal Mukherjee - Social Ecology

19. Emile Durkheim identified two types of social solidarity. What is the basis of 'Organic Solidarity'?
(A) Similarity of individuals in a society
(B) Charismatic leadership of a ruler
(C) Interdependence of specialized roles
(D) Enforcement of repressive laws

20. Consider the following concepts associated with Karl Marx's theory:
1. Class Consciousness
2. Commodity Fetishism
3. Surplus Value
4. Alienation
5. Iron Cage

Which of the above concepts are central to Marx's critique of capitalism?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

21. What did Max Weber identify as the three distinct types of legitimate authority?

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(A) Economic, Political, and Social
(B) Feudal, Capitalist, and Socialist
(C) Traditional, Charismatic, and Rational-legal
(D) Democratic, Autocratic, and Monarchical

22. According to Bronislaw Malinowski, what is the primary function of cultural institutions?
(A) To maintain the social structure
(B) Satisfying individual biological needs
(C) To create symbolic meaning
(D) To regulate economic exchange

23. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown's concept of 'social structure' refers to:
(A) Subjective meanings of individual actions
(B) Economic base of society
(C) Cultural values and norms of a group
(D) Network of actual social relations

24. Robert K. Merton's concept of 'dysfunction' refers to:
(A) Consequences disrupting social operation
(B) Intended consequences of social patterns
(C) Unintended consequences of social patterns
(D) Individual failure to conform to norms

25. Arrange the following key works in the chronological order of their first publication:
1. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (Max Weber)
2. The Division of Labor in Society (Emile Durkheim)
3. The Elementary Structures of Kinship (Claude Levi-Strauss)
4. The German Ideology (Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels)

Which of the following sequences is correct?
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

26. For Claude Levi-Strauss, the analysis of myths primarily involves identifying:
(A) Underlying binary oppositions
(B) Their historical accuracy
(C) Their functional role in society
(D) Their literal narrative meaning

27. Karl Mannheim distinguished between 'ideology' and 'utopia'. How did he define 'utopia'?
(A) Beliefs justifying existing social order
(B) Thought systems held by the ruling class
(C) Unattainable vision of perfect societies
(D) Ideas oriented toward social transformation

28. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Alfred Schutz argued that people understand the world through 'typifications' derived from their 'stocks of knowledge'.
Statement II : For Schutz, the 'lifeworld' (Lebenswelt) is the objective, scientifically verifiable reality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

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29. Jurgan Habermas proposes the 'ideal speech situation' as a normative foundation for his theory of communicative action. Which of the following is NOT a condition for this situation?
(A) All participants have an equal chance to speak.
(B) All participants must be truthful.
(C) Status determines the validity of claims.
(D) All participants are free from coercion.

30. Match the thinkers in List I with their key concepts in List II:
List I: (Thinkers)
P. Anthony Giddens
Q. Manuel Castells
R. Michel Foucault
S. Edward Said
List II: (Concepts)
1. Panopticon
2. Orientalism
3. Structuration
4. Network Society
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

31. Manuel Castells uses the term 'space of flows' to refer to:

(A) Electronic networks of information exchange
(B) Physical-geographical territories of cities
(C) Social spaces for face-to-face interaction
(D) Historical migration patterns of populations

32. G.S. Ghurye's approach to the study of Indian society is often characterized as:
(A) Structural-Functionalist
(B) Indological and historical
(C) Marxist
(D) Post-modernist

33. What is the most appropriate description of Radha Kamal Mukherjee's contribution to sociology?
(A) Focus on symbolic interactionist perspective
(B) Social ecology and the sociology of values
(C) Critique of caste from Dalit perspectives
(D) Application of structuralism to Indian myths

34. Which of the following best represents M.N. Srinivas' concept of the 'dominant caste'?
(A) Caste holding local power and high rank
(B) Caste with highest ritual village status
(C) Caste that is large but economically weak
(D) Caste adopting Sanskritized rituals only

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Emile Durkheim's study of suicide was intended to demonstrate the power of sociology as a science.
Reason (R) : By showing that suicide rates were a social fact, correlated with levels of social integration and regulation, he established that even a seemingly individual act was shaped by societal forces.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. According to Max Weber, the 'iron cage' is a consequence of:
(A) Rise of charismatic leaders
(B) Persistence of traditional authority
(C) Proletariat overthrowing capitalism
(D) Rationalization of modern life

37. A student observes that employees in their office use a specific jargon and have inside jokes that are unintelligible to outsiders. Which of G.H. Mead's concepts best explains the shared understanding within this group?
(A) The 'I'
(B) The 'Me'
(C) The Generalized Other
(D) Role-taking

38. According to Karl Marx, the 'superstructure' of society consists of all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Political institutions
(B) Forces of production
(C) Legal systems
(D) Religious beliefs

39. What is the primary difference between Bronislaw Malinowski's and A.R. Radcliffe-Brown's functionalism?
(A) Types of societies they each analyzed
(B) Emphasis on conflict versus consensus
(C) Academic disciplines and nationalities
(D) Focus on individual versus social needs

40. Consider the following statements regarding Robert Merton's theory of anomie:
1. Anomie arises from a disjuncture between cultural goals and institutionalized means.
2. 'Ritualism' involves rejecting cultural goals but accepting institutionalized means.
3. 'Innovation' involves accepting cultural goals but using illegitimate means to achieve them.
4. 'Conformity' is considered a deviant response.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

41. Which thinker is most closely associated with the concept of the 'lifeworld' (Lebenswelt) being 'colonized' by the 'system'?
(A) Anthony Giddens
(B) Pierre Bourdieu

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(C) Jurgen Habermas
(D) Michel Foucault

42. In the context of Harold Garfinkel's ethnomethodology, what are 'breaching experiments'?
(A) Violations of norms revealing assumptions
(B) Lab experiments testing social hypotheses
(C) Methods for analyzing large survey data
(D) Techniques for uncovering myth structure

43. Which of the following is a key component of Erving Goffman's concept of 'stigma'?
(A) Mark of social class or status
(B) Characteristic universally admired
(C) Process of upward social mobility
(D) Attribute spoiling social identity

44. Which of the following correctly pairs a thinker with their key work?
(A) Clifford Geertz - The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life
(B) Alfred Schutz - The Phenomenology of the Social World
(C) Harold Garfinkel - Mind, Self, and Society
(D) G.H. Mead - Studies in Ethnomethodology

45. Consider the following statements related to the work of Pierre Bourdieu:
1. Habitus refers to a system of lasting, transposable dispositions.
2. Cultural capital includes educational qualifications and knowledge.
3. A 'field' is a social arena of competition.
4. Symbolic violence is the imposition of the culture of the dominant class as legitimate.
5. Bourdieu's work aims to separate the concepts of agency and structure completely.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4 and 5

46. M.K. Gandhi's concept of 'Trusteeship' proposes that:
(A) State should own all property.
(B) Individuals should have equal property.
(C) Property should be abolished entirely.
(D) Wealthy hold excess wealth in trust.

47. B.R. Ambedkar's final major act of social and political protest was:
(A) Conversion to Buddhism with followers
(B) Drafting of the Indian Constitution
(C) The Poona Pact agreement
(D) Founding the Independent Labour Party

48. Who among the following Indian thinkers is considered a pioneer of the Indological approach in Indian sociology, often called the 'father of Indian sociology'?
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) G. S. Ghurye
(C) Irawati Karve
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

49. Emile Durkheim's analysis of religion in 'The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life' focuses on the distinction between:
(A) The good and the evil
(B) The sacred and the profane
(C) The individual and the collective
(D) The rational and the irrational

50. The mode of production, in Karl Marx's theory, is a combination of:
(A) Forces and relations of production
(B) The base and the superstructure
(C) Class and false consciousness
(D) Bourgeoisie and the proletariat

51. What does Max Weber mean by 'social action'?
(A) Any behavior in a social setting
(B) Collective riots or protests
(C) Actions with subjective meaning
(D) Behavior determined by structure

52. Talcott Parsons' concept of 'pattern variables' refers to:
(A) Statistical variations in social surveys
(B) Recurring patterns of social inequality
(C) The different types of social systems
(D) Choices an actor makes in situations

53. Which one of the following is NOT one of the adaptations in Robert K. Merton's strain theory?
(A) Innovation
(B) Ritualism
(C) Alienation
(D) Retreatism

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54. The 'incest taboo' is central to Claude Levi-Strauss's theory because he sees it as:
(A) Universal moral law from nature
(B) Mechanism for group alliances
(C) Rule limiting social interaction
(D) Product of Freudian complexes

55. Match the following thinkers in List I with their concepts in List II:
List I: (Thinkers)
P. Harold Garfinkel
Q. Erving Goffman
R. Clifford Geertz
S. Karl Mannheim
List II: (Concepts)
1. Sociology of Knowledge
2. Thick Description
3. Dramaturgy
4. Ethnomethodology
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

56. For G.H. Mead, the 'self' emerges through:
(A) Social interaction and communication
(B) Biological inheritance factors
(C) Productive economic activity
(D) Individual meditation practices

57. Which concept did Alfred Schutz use to denote the taken-for-granted, common-sense world of everyday life?
(A) System
(B) Habitus
(C) Lifeworld
(D) Discourse

58. Michel Foucault's 'archaeology' is a method for:
(A) Analyzing rules of historical knowledge
(B) Excavating ancient historical sites
(C) Tracing lineage of powerful families
(D) Deconstructing literary hidden meanings

59. Anthony Giddens' concept of the 'duality of structure' means that:
(A) Structure and agency are opposing forces.
(B) Society is divided into two main classes.
(C) Individuals have a dual consciousness.
(D) Structures are medium/outcome of action.

60. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Manuel Castells argues that in the Information Age, a new form of social organization, the 'network society', has emerged.
Reason (R) : This new society is based on traditional, hierarchical structures and localized interactions rather than on information technology networks.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. Irawati Karve's contribution to Indian sociology is most significant in the field of:
(A) Political Sociology
(B) Industrial Sociology
(C) Kinship Studies
(D) Sociology of Religion

62. M.N. Srinivas introduced the term 'Westernization' to describe:
(A) Adoption of Sanskrit rituals by castes
(B) Process of industrialization in India
(C) Rejection of traditional Indian values
(D) Changes from 150 years of British rule

63. Which of the following is NOT one of the six features of caste as identified by G.S. Ghurye?
(A) Universal adult franchise
(B) Segmental division of society
(C) Hierarchy
(D) Restrictions on feeding and social intercourse

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64. Radha Kamal Mukherjee advocated for a 'trans-disciplinary' approach. What does this imply?
(A) Focus on a single discipline like sociology
(B) Integrating insights from various disciplines
(C) Rejecting all academic disciplines entirely
(D) Prioritizing natural over social sciences

65. Consider the following statements about Emile Durkheim's work:
1. He argued that crime is a normal and even functional aspect of society.

2. He defined 'anomie' as a state of normlessness.
3. His analysis of religion focused on its truth content.
4. He proposed 'mechanical solidarity' as the hallmark of modern, complex societies.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1 and 3

66. What type of social action, according to Max Weber, is characterized by a conscious pursuit of a goal in the most efficient way?
(A) Zweckrational (instrumental-rational) action
(B) Affective action
(C) Traditional action
(D) Wertrational (value-rational) action

67. A politician delivering a speech to a crowd is an example of which aspect of Goffman's dramaturgical theory?
(A) Back stage behavior
(B) Performance
(C) Stigma
(D) Total institution

68. According to Karl Marx, what is 'commodity fetishism'?
(A) Desire to accumulate commodities
(B) Ritual worship of material objects
(C) Belief in commodity magical powers
(D) Perceiving social ties as ties between things

69. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Talcott Parsons viewed society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability.
Statement II : Robert Merton, a student of Parsons, criticized grand, all-encompassing theories and advocated for 'theories of the middle range'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

70. Consider the following pairs of thinkers and their core theoretical orientations:
1. Claude Levi-Strauss : Structuralism
2. G.H. Mead : Symbolic Interactionism
3. Harold Garfinkel : Ethnomethodology
4. Talcott Parsons : Conflict Theory
5. Karl Marx : Functionalism

Which of the above pair(s) is/are correctly matched?
(A) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

71. For Karl Mannheim, who is most capable of achieving a more complete and objective understanding of society by synthesizing different perspectives?
(A) The proletariat
(B) The ruling class
(C) The peasantry
(D) The free-floating intelligentsia

72. What is the central concern of Alfred Schutz's phenomenology?
(A) Experience and construction of reality
(B) Structures determining individual behavior
(C) Economic factors shaping history
(D) Societies evolving to complex forms

73. The concept of 'thick description' by Clifford Geertz emphasizes the need for the ethnographer to:
(A) Describe subjects' physical appearances
(B) Focus only on observable behaviors
(C) Interpret layers of cultural meaning
(D) Use quantitative methods for culture

74. Edward Said's concept of 'Orientalism' is an example of which of Foucault's key ideas?
(A) Power/Knowledge
(B) Biopower
(C) Panopticism
(D) Governmentality

75. Arrange the following thinkers in chronological order based on their approximate period of major intellectual contribution:
1. Karl Marx
2. Anthony Giddens
3. Emile Durkheim

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4. Talcott Parsons

Select the correct sequence from the options below:

(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

76. In Pierre Bourdieu's theory, what is 'habitus'?
(A) Specific social environment settings
(B) Ingrained action-guiding dispositions
(C) Economic resources owned by actors
(D) Prestige of specific social positions

77. According to M.K. Gandhi, 'Satyagraha' is best defined as:
(A) Form of violent resistance
(B) Strategy for gaining power
(C) Force of truth and non-violence
(D) Withdrawal from social life

78. B.R. Ambedkar argued for the 'annihilation of caste'. What did he believe was the most effective way to achieve this?
(A) Universal economic development
(B) Political representation for groups
(C) Promotion of inter-caste dining
(D) Destruction of religious scriptures

79. Emile Durkheim's concept of 'collective conscience' refers to:
(A) Shared beliefs acting as a unifying force
(B) Individual's personal moral codes
(C) Sum of individual consciences in society
(D) Laws and regulations of the state

80. Match the books in List I with their authors in List II:

List I: (Books)
P. The Social System
Q. The Rules of Sociological Method
R. Economy and Society
S. Argonauts of the Western Pacific

List II: (Authors)
1. Max Weber
2. Emile Durkheim
3. Talcott Parsons
4. Bronislaw Malinowski

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

81. Which type of suicide, according to Durkheim, occurs when social integration is too strong?
(A) Egoistic suicide
(B) Altruistic suicide
(C) Anomic suicide
(D) Fatalistic suicide

82. A bureaucracy, according to Max Weber, is the purest form of which type of authority?
(A) Rational-legal authority
(B) Traditional authority
(C) Charismatic authority
(D) Feudal authority

83. 'False consciousness' in Marxist theory means:
(A) Correct understanding of exploitation
(B) Deliberate deception by individuals
(C) Adoption of dominant class ideology
(D) Psychological condition of delusion

84. What is the primary focus of A.R. Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalism?
(A) Psychological needs of individuals
(B) Historical origins of institutions
(C) Symbolic meaning of artifacts
(D) Stability of social structures

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85. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.

Assertion (A) : Robert Merton introduced the concept of 'latent functions' to sociology.

Reason (R) : He argued that sociologists must only focus on the intended and officially stated purposes of social institutions.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. Which of the following is NOT one of the 'Pattern Variables' proposed by Talcott Parsons?
(A) Affectivity vs. Affective Neutrality
(B) Simplicity vs. Complexity
(C) Universalism vs. Particularism

(D) Ascription vs. Achievement

87. Claude Levi-Strauss's structuralist approach to kinship is primarily concerned with:
(A) Tracing genealogical descent
(B) Economic functions of family
(C) Emotional bonds within families
(D) Rules of marriage and alliance

88. A student trying to understand a new social situation by observing how others are behaving and then modifying their own behavior accordingly is an example of which of G.H. Mead's concepts?
(A) Role-taking
(B) The 'I'
(C) The 'Me'
(D) The Generalized Other

89. Erving Goffman's concept of 'total institution' refers to a place where:
(A) People interact freely across classes.
(B) Education is the primary function.
(C) Enclosed, formally administered lives occur.
(D) Market principles govern social activities.

90. Consider the following statements regarding Michel Foucault's theories:
1. 'Genealogy' traces the origins and historical development of concepts and practices.
2. The 'Panopticon' serves as a metaphor for a society of surveillance.
3. Foucault viewed power as a positive, productive force, not just a repressive one.
4. He argued that discourse creates and defines what can be said and known about a subject.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

91. Which of the following best describes Jurgen Habermas's concept of the 'public sphere'?
(A) Institutions of the state government
(B) Economic production and consumption
(C) Private life of families and homes
(D) Realm for discussing common concerns

92. According to Anthony Giddens, what is a key feature of 'late modernity'?
(A) Decline in individualism
(B) Increase in social reflexivity
(C) Return to traditional life
(D) Disappearance of structures

93. Manuel Castells' concept of 'timeless time' in the network society refers to:
(A) Nostalgia for historical eras
(B) Belief in an eternal afterlife
(C) Perturbation of chronological order
(D) Rejection of workplace deadlines

94. Radha Kamal Mukherjee's work on 'social ecology' emphasizes the relationship between:
(A) Social values and economic behavior
(B) The individual and the state
(C) Caste hierarchy and social mobility
(D) Society and geographical contexts

95. Consider the following statements about M.N. Srinivas's contributions:
1. He introduced the concepts of Sanskritization and Westernization.
2. His methodology was heavily based on intensive fieldwork.
3. He argued that caste was becoming irrelevant in modern India.
4. He identified the 'dominant caste' as a key factor in village politics.
5. He was a proponent of the Marxist approach to Indian society.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 4, and 5

96. Irawati Karve's study of kinship in India identified four main cultural zones based on:
(A) Levels of economic development
(B) Language and inheritance patterns
(C) Structures of political systems
(D) Patterns of religious demography

97. What is the main argument of G. S. Ghurye in his work on the 'Scheduled Tribes', using the term "so-called aborigines"?
(A) Tribes are distinct from Hindu society.
(B) Tribes are backward Hindu groups.
(C) Tribes should remain isolated states.
(D) Tribes are racial groups needing protection.

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98. Which of the following is NOT a form of capital as described by Pierre Bourdieu?
(A) Political Capital
(B) Economic Capital
(C) Social Capital
(D) Cultural Capital

99. In Emile Durkheim's theory, what is the function of law in a society characterized by mechanical solidarity?
(A) Restitutive and restorative
(B) Rehabilitative and reformative
(C) Repressive and reaffirming
(D) Regulatory and transactional

100. Max Weber's 'Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism' argues that:
(A) Capitalism caused Protestantism.
(B) Catholics were better capitalists.
(C) The two are fundamentally incompatible.
(D) Asceticism aided capitalism's growth.

101. A person who is caught between the norms of their family and the norms of their peer group is experiencing a concept related to Merton's idea of:
(A) Self-fulfilling prophecy
(B) Latent function
(C) Reference group behavior
(D) Dysfunction

102. In Marxist terms, the dialectical process of history is driven by:
(A) Conflict between opposing ideas
(B) Ties between production forces
(C) Evolution of social institutions
(D) Leadership of great individuals

103. Bronislaw Malinowski is widely considered the father of which key anthropological research method?
(A) Armchair anthropology
(B) Comparative historical analysis
(C) Social survey
(D) Participant observation

104. Which of the following is the best example of a 'manifest function' of the education system, according to Merton?
(A) Teaching students core literacy
(B) Finding future romantic partners
(C) Reinforcing social inequalities
(D) Keeping youth out of job markets

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105. Match the following concepts in List I with the thinkers in List II:
List I: (Concepts)
P. Annihilation of Caste
Q. Sarvodaya
R. Sanskritization
S. Social Ecology
List II: (Thinkers)
1. M.N. Srinivas
2. Radha Kamal Mukherjee
3. M.K. Gandhi
4. B.R. Ambedkar
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

106. The concept of 'indexicality' in ethnomethodology refers to the idea that:
(A) Meaning is dependent on context.
(B) Action is independent of context.
(C) Social actions are easily indexed.
(D) People point to communicate meaning.

107. Which thinker argued that modern society is a "risk society"?
(A) Michel Foucault
(B) Pierre Bourdieu
(C) Manuel Castells
(D) Anthony Giddens

108. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Karl Mannheim's 'sociology of knowledge' argues that all knowledge is socially conditioned.
Statement II : Mannheim believed that this social conditioning makes objective knowledge impossible, leading to absolute relativism.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

109. Clifford Geertz's famous example of the 'Balinese cockfight' was used to illustrate:
(A) Economic importance of gambling

(B) Functioning of political systems
(C) Cultural events as readable texts
(D) Brutality in traditional societies

110. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Max Weber argued that while social science must be value-free in its methods, the choice of a research topic is always value-relevant.
Reason (R) : Sociologists are human beings whose cultural values inevitably influence what they consider worthy of study.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

111. 'Discourse', as used by Michel Foucault, refers to:
(A) Bodies of language defining subjects
(B) Simple talk between two people
(C) Formal academic lecture sessions
(D) Grammatical structures of language

112. Which of the following is the best description of symbolic violence in Bourdieu's theory?
(A) Physical harm for symbolic reasons
(B) Misrecognizing standards as natural
(C) Violent protest against symbols
(D) Use of threatening debate language

113. What is the primary difference between M.N. Srinivas' concepts of Sanskritization and Westernization?
(A) Relative origins of adopted customs
(B) Mobility within vs. outside systems
(C) Religious versus economic processes
(D) Upper vs. lower caste practitioners

114. B.R. Ambedkar's critique of Hinduism focused on its:
(A) Inherent justification for caste
(B) Characteristic polytheistic nature
(C) Lack of a single holy scripture
(D) Complex rituals and requirements

115. Consider the following statements about Max Weber's sociology:
1. He proposed four types of social action.
2. He argued that bureaucracy is characterized by impersonality, hierarchy, and written rules.
3. His concept of 'class' was solely based on ownership of property, similar to Marx.
4. He used the term 'Verstehen' to emphasize interpretive understanding.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 2 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

116. A nurse who must be clinically detached (affectively neutral) but also show compassion (affectivity) to patients is experiencing a dilemma related to which of Talcott Parsons' concepts?
(A) AGIL schema
(B) Social System
(C) Latent functions
(D) Pattern Variables

117. According to Emile Durkheim, 'anomic suicide' is most likely to occur in which of the following situations?
(A) Soldiers sacrificing for countries
(B) Individuals isolated from peers
(C) Periods of rapid economic change
(D) Slaves living under oppression

118. The concept of 'joking relationships' was systematically analyzed by which of the following thinkers as a mechanism for managing social tension?
(A) Bronislaw Malinowski
(B) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(C) Claude Levi-Strauss
(D) Talcott Parsons

119. A 'self-fulfilling prophecy', according to Robert K. Merton, is a situation where:
(A) Prophecies come true by pure chance.
(B) Goals are achieved via determination.
(C) Prophecies fail to materialize at all.
(D) False definitions evoke new behaviors.

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120. Consider the following thinkers and their associated schools of thought:
1. Max Weber : Interpretive Sociology
2. Emile Durkheim : Functionalism
3. Karl Marx : Conflict Theory
4. Michel Foucault : Post-Structuralism
5. Anthony Giddens : Symbolic Interactionism

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5

121. In G.H. Mead's theory, what is the 'Generalized Other'?
(A) Specific important person in life
(B) Biological drives of individuals
(C) Organized community attitudes
(D) Individual's unique personality

122. Ethnomethodology, as developed by Harold Garfinkel, is the study of:
(A) Methods used to make sense of life
(B) Methods used by social scientists
(C) Statistical research methodologies
(D) Historical evolution of ethnicities

123. Which of the following books, authored by Erving Goffman, analyzes the experience of individuals in places like mental asylums and prisons?
(A) The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life
(B) Stigma
(C) Frame Analysis
(D) Asylums

124. According to Edward Said, Orientalism served to:
(A) Promote cultural understandings
(B) Justify Western colonial rule
(C) Encourage Eastern development
(D) Preserve the authentic Orient

125. Arrange the following books in the chronological order of their publication:
1. Mind, Self, and Society (G.H. Mead)
2. The Division of Labor in Society (Emile Durkheim)
3. The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life (Erving Goffman)
4. Discipline and Punish (Michel Foucault)

Which of the following sequences is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

126. The concept of 'dramaturgy' is associated with which sociologist?
(A) Harold Garfinkel
(B) Alfred Schutz
(C) G.H. Mead
(D) Erving Goffman

127. Which of the following is NOT part of the AGIL scheme developed by Talcott Parsons?
(A) Legitimation
(B) Adaptation
(C) Goal Attainment
(D) Integration

128. According to Irawati Karve, the kinship system in North India is characterized by:
(A) Matrilineal descent and marriage
(B) Village exogamy and clan rules
(C) Dravidian kinship terminology
(D) Lack of clear incest prohibitions

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129. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : For M.N. Srinivas, 'secularization' in the Indian context meant a decline in religious belief.
Statement II : Srinivas defined secularization as the process by which areas of life and thought are removed from the domination of religion, but not necessarily leading to atheism.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

130. Match the thinkers in List I with their primary areas of study or concepts in List II:
List I: (Thinkers)
P. G. S. Ghurye
Q. M.N. Srinivas
R. Irawati Karve
S. B.R. Ambedkar
List II: (Study/Concept)
1. Dominant Caste
2. Kinship Organization

3. Annihilation of Caste
4. Indian Sadhus

Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

131. In Durkheim's typology, which form of suicide results from excessive regulation and oppression?
(A) Egoistic
(B) Anomic
(C) Fatalistic
(D) Altruistic

132. The process by which social structures become taken-for-granted and are perceived as objective realities is referred to by Bourdieu as:
(A) Habitus
(B) Field
(C) Capital
(D) Doxa

133. Which of the following classical sociologists is most associated with the analysis of power, bureaucracy, and rationalization?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Emile Durkheim
(C) Max Weber
(D) Auguste Comte

134. According to Karl Marx, historical change is primarily the result of:
(A) Evolution of abstract ideas
(B) Ongoing class struggle
(C) Actions of political leaders
(D) Growth of the population

135. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : For Claude Levi-Strauss, the human mind universally operates by creating binary oppositions.
Reason (R) : His analysis of myths across different cultures revealed recurring structural dichotomies such as raw/cooked, nature/culture, and life/death.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. Who developed the 'strain theory' to explain deviance as a result of the gap between cultural goals and the institutional means to achieve them?
(A) Robert K. Merton
(B) Talcott Parsons
(C) Emile Durkheim
(D) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown

137. Which concept is NOT associated with Anthony Giddens?
(A) Structuration
(B) Duality of Structure
(C) Communicative Action
(D) Late Modernity

138. The 'Kula Ring' studied by Malinowski is an example of:
(A) Gift exchange reinforcing ties
(B) Trade system focused on profit
(C) Form of political organization
(D) Ritual to appease the gods

139. In his dramaturgical analysis, Erving Goffman uses the term 'impression management' to refer to:
(A) Formation of personality types
(B) Accurate recall of interactions
(C) Advertising to sell products
(D) Control of images projected

140. Consider the following statements about G.H. Mead's theory of the self:
1. The self is present at birth.
2. The self develops through social experience.
3. The 'I' is the reactive, spontaneous part of the self.
4. The 'Me' is the socialized self, learned through interaction with others.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

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141. Alfred Schutz's concept of 'intersubjectivity' refers to:
(A) Reality studied by scientists
(B) Personal unique experiences
(C) Shared understanding of life
(D) Conflict between social groups

142. M.K. Gandhi's concept of 'Sarvodaya' means:
(A) Rule of the majority groups
(B) Establishing a socialist state
(C) Pursuit of individual wealth
(D) Welfare of all people

143. Which of the following captures the essence of Foucault's 'genealogy' as a method?
(A) Showing contested histories
(B) Discovering unbroken lineages
(C) Creating royal family trees
(D) Finding ultimate social truths

144. G.S. Ghurye's work on Indian society emphasized:
(A) Rejection of Western theories
(B) Textual and empirical integration
(C) Focus on the economic base
(D) Structural-functionalist utility

145. Consider the following statements related to the work of Pierre Bourdieu:
1. Habitus refers to a system of lasting, transposable dispositions.
2. Cultural capital includes educational qualifications and knowledge.
3. A 'field' is a social arena of competition.
4. Symbolic violence is the imposition of the culture of the dominant class as legitimate.
5. Bourdieu's work aims to separate the concepts of agency and structure completely.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4 and 5

146. A factory worker on an assembly line, performing the same repetitive task all day without any connection to the final product, is experiencing what Karl Marx would call:
(A) Alienation
(B) Class consciousness
(C) Surplus value
(D) Exploitation

147. Max Weber's concept of 'wertrational' or value-rational action refers to action that is:
(A) Determined by raw affect
(B) Determined by deep habit
(C) Pursued for intrinsic value
(D) Guided by practical efficiency

148. The transition from 'mechanical solidarity' to 'organic solidarity' in Durkheim's theory is driven by:
(A) Decline in population density
(B) Rise of charismatic leadership
(C) Spread of religious thinking
(D) Increase in division of labor

149. Who among the following is NOT considered a part of the classical sociological tradition?
(A) Emile Durkheim
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Talcott Parsons
(D) Max Weber

150. According to Robert K. Merton, which mode of adaptation involves rejecting both the cultural goals and the institutionalized means, and may lead to dropping out of society?
(A) Innovation
(B) Retreatism
(C) Ritualism
(D) Rebellion

151. Which thinker is most associated with the concepts of 'field', 'habitus', and 'cultural capital'?
(A) Michel Foucault
(B) Anthony Giddens
(C) Jurgen Habermas
(D) Pierre Bourdieu

152. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Jurgen Habermas's Theory of Communicative Action distinguishes between instrumental action and communicative action.
Statement II : Communicative action is oriented towards achieving mutual understanding, whereas instrumental action is oriented towards achieving success.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

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(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

153. 'Reflexivity', a key concept in ethnomethodology, means that:
(A) Actors are unaware of order.
(B) Structures are purely coercive.
(C) Talk constitutes social order.
(D) Sociologists reflect on bias.

154. According to Manuel Castells, the 'network society' is characterized by:
(A) Dominance of global networks
(B) Return to agrarian lifestyles
(C) Decline of urban city centers
(D) Strong nation-state boundaries

155. Match the following thinkers in List I with their key concepts in List II:
List I: (Thinkers)
P. Harold Garfinkel
Q. Erving Goffman
R. Clifford Geertz
S. Karl Mannheim
List II: (Concepts)
1. Sociology of Knowledge
2. Thick Description
3. Dramaturgy
4. Ethnomethodology
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

156. Radha Kamal Mukherjee's 'theory of values' in sociology argued that:
(A) Values are purely subjective.
(B) Societies cultivate high values.
(C) Economic values matter most.
(D) Structure determines values.

157. Which of the following statements about Irawati Karve's work is incorrect?
(A) She used anthropometric data in her studies.
(B) She wrote an extensive analysis of the Mahabharata called 'Yuganta'.
(C) She primarily used Marxist theory to analyze Indian society.
(D) Her work on kinship identified distinct regional patterns in India.

158. M.K. Gandhi's critique of modern, industrial civilization was based on his belief that it was:
(A) Inefficient and unproductive
(B) Technologically backward
(C) Overly focused on religion
(D) Materialistic and corrosive

159. The concept of 'biopower', developed by Michel Foucault, refers to:
(A) Regulating life of populations
(B) Power of states to wage war
(C) Physical individual strength
(D) Power from biological weapons

160. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : In his work, M.N. Srinivas argued that caste in India is a dynamic and changing system.
Reason (R) : His concepts of Sanskritization and Westernization were developed to describe the static, unchanging nature of caste identities and practices.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A doctor seeing a patient is an example of which of Parsons' pattern variables in action?
(A) Particularism and Affectivity
(B) Universalism and Affective Neutrality
(C) Ascription and Diffuseness
(D) Achievement and Self-orientation

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162. Emile Durkheim referred to the state of 'normlessness' in a society as:
(A) Anomie
(B) Alienation
(C) Apathy
(D) Anarchy

163. The distinction between 'manifest' and 'latent' functions was introduced by:
(A) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown

(B) Bronislaw Malinowski
(C) Robert K. Merton
(D) Talcott Parsons

164. What is the fundamental unit of analysis in Claude Levi-Strauss's structuralism?
(A) Individual actor actions
(B) Social group institutions
(C) Historical event records
(D) Relations between elements

165. Consider the following statements about Karl Marx's theory:
1. The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.
2. The economic base determines the social, political, and intellectual superstructure.
3. Capitalism contains the seeds of its own destruction.
4. He believed class conflict would end with the rise of a bureaucratic state.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

166. A student who imitates their favorite teacher is engaging in a process G.H. Mead would call:
(A) The 'I' response
(B) Interaction with a significant other
(C) The play stage
(D) The game stage

167. 'Back stage' behavior, in Goffman's terms, is where:
(A) Preparation for performances occurs
(B) Main performances take place
(C) Audience evaluation happens
(D) Personas are dropped for relaxation

168. Karl Mannheim's "particular conception of ideology" refers to:
(A) Specific ideas seen as distortions
(B) Worldview of an entire social group
(C) Utopian vision for future societies
(D) Objective truth about social reality

169. What did Alfred Schutz mean by 'stocks of knowledge at hand'?
(A) Information in books and libraries
(B) Innate and biological instincts
(C) Accumulated recipes for action
(D) Official state-certified knowledge

170. Consider the following key ideas and the thinkers who proposed them:
1. Structuration Theory - Anthony Giddens
2. Orientalism - Edward Said
3. Network Society - Manuel Castells
4. Communicative Action - Pierre Bourdieu
5. Habitus - Michel Foucault

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correctly matched?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 5

171. The 'Panopticon', a model of a prison designed by Jeremy Bentham, was used by Foucault as a metaphor for:
(A) Efficiency of modern capitalism
(B) Liberating power of knowledge
(C) Chaos of pre-modern societies
(D) Internalized surveillance power

172. B.R. Ambedkar's advocacy for a separate electorate for the Depressed Classes was a key point of conflict with:
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) M.K. Gandhi
(C) G.S. Ghurye
(D) Irawati Karve

173. What is the most appropriate description of Anthony Giddens' 'Third Way' political project?
(A) Return to classical Marxism
(B) Form of anarcho-syndicalism
(C) Path beyond social democracy
(D) Defense of market principles

174. Which of the following is NOT one of the three main traditions of thought that Karl Marx synthesized in his work?
(A) German Idealist Philosophy
(B) French Utopian Socialism
(C) English Political Economy
(D) American Pragmatism

175. Arrange the following thinkers in the chronological order of their birth:

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1. Max Weber
2. G.S. Ghurye
3. Karl Marx
4. M.N. Srinivas

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

176. What did Durkheim mean by a 'social current'?
(A) Long-lasting social structures
(B) Crowd-based waves of opinion
(C) Flow of goods in an economy
(D) Dominant political ideologies

177. A politician kissing babies on a campaign trail is engaging in what Weber might call:
(A) Zweckrational action
(B) Affective action
(C) Wertrational action
(D) Traditional action

178. In contrast to Marx, Max Weber argued that the basis of social stratification in modern society is:
(A) Class, status, and party mix
(B) Exclusively economic class
(C) Exclusively political power
(D) Ritual purity and pollution

179. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown's concept of 'social physiology' is concerned with:
(A) Biological basis of social life
(B) Historical development of society
(C) Maintaining the life of society
(D) Individual psychological states

180. Match the terms in List I with their definitions in List II according to Robert K. Merton:
List I: (Terms)
P. Conformity
Q. Innovation
R. Ritualism
S. Rebellion
List II: (Definitions)
1. Rejects goals, accepts means
2. Rejects goals and means, substitutes new ones
3. Accepts goals, accepts means
4. Accepts goals, rejects means

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

181. Clifford Geertz's interpretation of a 'wink' versus a 'twitch' is a classic illustration of:
(A) Need for statistical analysis
(B) Universality of human gesture
(C) Meaningful action interpretation
(D) Dysfunction of communication

182. 'Governmentality' is a concept Foucault used to describe:
(A) Specific institutions of states
(B) The art of governing conduct
(C) Popular uprisings against rule
(D) Theory of minimal government

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183. Pierre Bourdieu used the concept 'distinction' to explain how:
(A) All individuals are unique.
(B) Class is biological nature.
(C) Cultures are of equal value.
(D) Tastes mark class boundaries.

184. M.N. Srinivas conducted his seminal village study, which formed the basis for many of his concepts, in the village of:
(A) Rampura
(B) Kishan Garhi
(C) Sripuram
(D) Mohana

185. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : B.R. Ambedkar was a staunch critic of the caste system and worked for its complete eradication.
Reason (R) : He believed that the caste system was a 'division of labour' and not a 'division of labourers', and therefore was a functional system for India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

186. According to Malinowski, magic, in the Trobriand Islands, was most often used in situations that were:
(A) Uncertain and dangerous
(B) Safe and predictable
(C) Associated with routine
(D) Controlled by science

187. "The 'I' is the response of the organism to the attitudes of the others; the 'Me' is the organized set of attitudes of others which one himself assumes." This statement is a classic formulation from which thinker?
(A) Erving Goffman
(B) Harold Garfinkel
(C) Alfred Schutz
(D) G.H. Mead

188. In the AGIL model, which subsystem is responsible for defining and pursuing societal objectives?
(A) The economy (Adaptation)
(B) The polity (Goal Attainment)
(C) The legal system (Integration)
(D) Family/school (Maintenance)

189. A social phenomenon is a 'social fact' for Durkheim if it:
(A) Is internal and psychological
(B) Is experienced by one person
(C) Exercises coercive social force
(D) Is a pure biological instinct

190. Consider the following concepts associated with Karl Marx's theory:
1. Class Consciousness
2. Commodity Fetishism
3. Surplus Value
4. Alienation
5. Iron Cage

Which of the above concepts are central to Marx's critique of capitalism?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

191. For Anthony Giddens, 'ontological security' refers to:
(A) Trust in self and environment
(B) Security from state military
(C) Financial security and wealth
(D) Philosophical certainty of being

192. Which thinker argued that the development of the modern 'self' is inextricably linked to the rise of surveillance and disciplinary technologies?
(A) Jurgen Habermas
(B) Michel Foucault
(C) Anthony Giddens
(D) Pierre Bourdieu

193. The idea that knowledge is intertwined with power and that Western knowledge about the 'Orient' created a power imbalance is central to the work of:
(A) Clifford Geertz
(B) Edward Said
(C) M.N. Srinivas
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

194. G.S. Ghurye's approach to the study of caste can be described as:
(A) Attributional study of features
(B) Functionalist analysis of merit
(C) Marxist critique of exploitation
(D) Ethnomethodological observation

195. Consider the following statements about B.R. Ambedkar:
1. He was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.
2. He strongly advocated for the 'annihilation of caste'.
3. In his book 'Who were the Shudras?', he provided a historical analysis of the origins of the Shudra varna.
4. He believed Hinduism could be reformed from within to eliminate caste.
5. He was a proponent of G.S. Ghurye's views on tribes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

196. The focus on 'praxis'—the unity of theory and practice—is a hallmark of which tradition of thought?

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(A) Structural-Functionalism
(B) Ethnomethodology
(C) Structuralism
(D) Marxism

197. Which of the following best exemplifies a 'total institution' as defined by Erving Goffman?
(A) A university
(B) A corporation
(C) A monastery
(D) A shopping mall

198. The term 'sociology of knowledge' is most closely associated with:
(A) Alfred Schutz
(B) Karl Mannheim
(C) G.H. Mead
(D) Emile Durkheim

199. Max Weber's concept of an 'ideal type' is:
(A) Morally desirable description
(B) Statistical average of facts
(C) Prediction of future trends
(D) Analytical construct model

200. What is the key difference between sex and gender from a sociological perspective, a distinction crucial for many later thinkers?
(A) Sex is biological; gender social.
(B) No difference exists between them.
(C) Sex is human; gender is animal.
(D) Sex is social; gender biological.

201. For Emile Durkheim, religion's ultimate function is to:
(A) Explain the nature of afterlife
(B) Control the masses for elites
(C) Create social solidarity forces
(D) Provide individual comfort

202. 'The philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways; the point is to change it.' This famous thesis is attributed to:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Max Weber
(C) Emile Durkheim
(D) Anthony Giddens

203. A social interaction where both individuals understand their roles and the expectations associated with them (e.g., a customer and a cashier) relies on what Alfred Schutz would call:
(A) The natural attitude toward life
(B) Intentional breaching of norms
(C) Affective action based on raw emotion
(D) Intersubjectivity and typification

204. The analysis of kinship in terms of 'alliance' (exchange of women) versus 'descent' (tracing lineage) is a key theme in the work of:
(A) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(B) Claude Levi-Strauss
(C) Bronislaw Malinowski
(D) Irawati Karve

205. Match the following thinkers in List I with their key intellectual traditions in List II:
List I: (Thinkers)
P. Emile Durkheim
Q. G.H. Mead
R. Michel Foucault
S. Karl Marx
List II: (Traditions)
1. Post-Structuralism
2. Symbolic Interactionism
3. Conflict Theory
4. Functionalism
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

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206. According to M. N. Srinivas, the term 'vote bank' in the Indian context refers to:
(A) Physical place for counting
(B) Financial scheme for votes
(C) Reserved seat provision
(D) Cohesive community voting

207. Which Indian thinker wrote the book "Caste and Race in India"?
(A) G. S. Ghurye
(B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Irawati Karve

208. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Pierre Bourdieu's concept of 'field' refers to a structured social space with its

own rules, competition, and forms of capital.
Statement II : Individuals' positions and strategies within a field are determined by their 'habitus' and the volume and composition of their capital.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

209. A person who is a conformist in their professional life but a rebel in their private life exemplifies Merton's idea that an individual can adopt different modes of adaptation in different social spheres. This complexity is best studied through which of his concepts?
(A) Strain Theory
(B) Reference Group
(C) Latent Function
(D) Self-fulfilling Prophecy

210. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Harold Garfinkel was critical of mainstream sociology, particularly the work of Talcott Parsons.
Reason (R) : Garfinkel argued that sociologists like Parsons treated social actors as 'judgmental dopes' who passively followed norms, rather than as skilled practitioners who actively produce social order.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

211. Which concept is central to the work of Radha Kamal Mukherjee, emphasizing the interplay between human societies and their physical environment?
(A) Social Darwinism
(B) Social Stratification
(C) Social Ecology
(D) Social Disorganization

212. What was the main purpose of Malinowski's detailed study of the Trobriand Islanders?
(A) Prove their racial inferiority
(B) Find resources for the Empire
(C) Test the Marxian class theory
(D) Demonstrate social complexity

213. Jurgen Habermas criticizes earlier critical theorists for focusing too much on instrumental reason. He proposes 'communicative reason' as an alternative, which is aimed at:
(A) Technical control over nature
(B) Strategic domination of others
(C) Mutual consensus achievement
(D) Aesthetic beauty appreciation

214. The 'duality of structure' in Giddens' theory means that:
(A) Society is divided into two.
(B) Structures are medium/outcome.
(C) Agency and structure differ.
(D) Individuals have two personalities.

215. Consider the following statements regarding the work of Emile Durkheim:
1. He is considered one of the principal architects of modern social science.
2. He argued that the subject matter of sociology should be 'social facts'.
3. In 'Suicide', he classified suicides into four types: egoistic, altruistic, anomic, and fatalistic.
4. He believed that modern societies are held together by 'mechanical solidarity'.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

216. The concept of 'cultural capital' by Pierre Bourdieu includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Financial money and assets
(B) Educational credentials
(C) Knowledge of classical art
(D) Manner of speaking accents

217. When a member of a lower caste imitates the lifestyle and rituals of an upper caste to improve their social standing, this is an example of:
(A) Westernization
(B) Secularization
(C) Sanskritization

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(D) Modernization

218. According to Karl Marx, what is the 'driving force of history'?
(A) Material life conditions
(B) The World Spirit trends
(C) Powerful person actions
(D) Enlightenment of humanity

219. Max Weber's 'verstehen' approach requires a sociologist to:
(A) Remain a detached observer.
(B) Use statistical methods only.
(C) Focus on macro structures.
(D) Understand motives from inside.

220. Consider the following statements related to Indian thinkers:
1. M.N. Srinivas used a structural-functionalist approach in his village studies.
2. G.S. Ghurye advocated an Indological and historical-comparative method.
3. B.R. Ambedkar provided a radical critique of the caste system from a subaltern perspective.
4. Irawati Karve focused on the study of kinship systems across India.
5. Radha Kamal Mukherjee is known for his work on the network society.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5

221. Which school of thought emphasizes the analysis of society in terms of the needs of the social structure and how institutions contribute to its maintenance?
(A) Symbolic Interactionism
(B) Ethnomethodology
(C) Structural-Functionalism
(D) Post-Structuralism

222. The idea of the 'lifeworld' being the realm of taken-for-granted, everyday reality is central to the phenomenology of:
(A) Harold Garfinkel
(B) Erving Goffman
(C) G.H. Mead
(D) Alfred Schutz

223. Edward Said's concept of Orientalism has been most influential in the development of which field of study?
(A) Post-colonialism
(B) Structural-Functionalism
(C) Ethnomethodology
(D) Rational Choice Theory

224. For Foucault, the shift from public execution to the prison system represents a change in the technology of power from punishing the body to:
(A) Liberating the human soul
(B) Disciplining the human soul
(C) Eradicating all criminality
(D) Implementing justice systems

225. Arrange the following schools of thought in the approximate order of their emergence/ prominence:
1. Classical Sociology (Marx, Weber, Durkheim)
2. Post-Modernism / Post-Structuralism
3. American Structural-Functionalism (Parsons, Merton)
4. Symbolic Interactionism (Mead, Blumer)

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

226. In Merton's terms, a social pattern that has undesirable consequences for the operation of society is a:
(A) Dysfunction
(B) Latent function
(C) Manifest function
(D) Non-function

227. When an individual internalizes the attitudes of the entire community or social group, G.H. Mead says they have taken on the attitude of the:
(A) Significant other
(B) 'I'
(C) Generalized other
(D) 'Me'

228. "Where the press and information are controlled by a ruling elite, a genuine critical

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debate on public issues is not possible." This statement reflects a concern central to which of Habermas's concepts?
(A) System integration
(B) Ideal Speech Situation
(C) Lifeworld
(D) The Public Sphere

229. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of bureaucracy according to Max Weber?
(A) Hierarchy of authority
(B) Division of labor
(C) Personal loyalty favors
(D) Written rules and regs

230. Match the following concepts in List I with the thinkers in List II:
List I: (Concepts)
P. Sacred and Profane
Q. Base and Superstructure
R. Iron Cage
S. AGIL Schema
List II: (Thinkers)
1. Max Weber
2. Talcott Parsons
3. Karl Marx
4. Emile Durkheim
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

231. The main argument of Irawati Karve's 'Yuganta: The End of an Epoch' is that the characters of the Mahabharata can be understood as:
(A) Remote divine beings
(B) Factual historical figures
(C) Class struggle allegories
(D) Enduring human archetypes

232. G.S. Ghurye's concept of the 'tribe-caste continuum' suggests that:
(A) Tribes absorb into Hindu systems
(B) They are distinct formations
(C) Castes evolve into tribalism
(D) No meaningful difference exists

233. A social scientist who decides to live within a community to understand its culture from the inside is applying a methodological principle most famously championed by:
(A) Talcott Parsons
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Bronislaw Malinowski
(D) Max Weber

234. In Karl Marx's theory, the 'bourgeoisie' are:
(A) Owners of production means
(B) Industrial working classes
(C) Intellectuals and artists
(D) Rural peasant populations

235. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Anthony Giddens' structuration theory attempts to overcome the dualism of agency and structure in sociology.
Reason (R) : He achieves this by arguing that structure is a completely separate and external force that determines all human action.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

236. The term 'ethnomethodology' literally means:
(A) Study of ethnic groups
(B) Study of people's methods
(C) Methodology of ethnography
(D) Study of ethical methods

237. Which thinker would be most interested in analyzing the transcript of a phone call to understand how the two speakers collaboratively create a sense of shared reality?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Talcott Parsons
(C) Harold Garfinkel
(D) Claude Levi-Strauss

238. What distinguishes A.R. Radcliffe-Brown's 'social structure' from Levi-Strauss's 'structure'?
(A) Relative topical focuses
(B) No significant difference
(C) Respective core theories
(D) Empirical vs. mental model

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239. 'Symbolic capital' in Bourdieu's work refers to:
(A) Prestige from other capital
(B) Absolute financial wealth
(C) Network of social connections
(D) Skilled use of communications

240. Consider the following statements about M.K. Gandhi's thought:
1. He advocated for a model of development centered on the self-sufficient village.
2. 'Ahimsa' or non-violence was a core principle of his philosophy.
3. He was a staunch advocate for large-scale industrialization as the path to India's freedom.
4. The concept of 'Satyagraha' involves non-violent resistance to injustice.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

241. According to Emile Durkheim, the primary function of education in modern society is:
(A) To transmit job skills
(B) Building social solidarity
(C) To allow social mobility
(D) To challenge social order

242. Who among the classical sociologists paid the most systematic attention to religion as a force for social change?
(A) Max Weber
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Emile Durkheim
(D) Herbert Spencer

243. In Merton's strain theory, 'rebellion' is unique because it involves:
(A) Accepting societal goals
(B) Rejecting without alternatives
(C) Seeking alternative systems
(D) Using illegitimate means

244. Manuel Castells identifies the 'fourth world' as:
(A) Developed information nations
(B) Virtual world of cyberspace
(C) Large emerging economies
(D) Population networks excluded

245. Consider the following statements describing the work of Michel Foucault:
1. His work can be divided into archaeological and genealogical periods.
2. He analyzed the history of sexuality, madness, and the prison system.
3. He viewed power as a diffuse, productive network, not a top-down force.
4. His concept of 'biopower' refers to the management of populations.
5. He was a follower of Talcott Parsons and sought to refine the AGIL schema.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

246. The idea of the 'free-floating intelligentsia' (freischwebende Intelligenz) is associated with which thinker?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Karl Mannheim
(C) Max Weber
(D) G.H. Mead

247. Clifford Geertz famously argued that "man is an animal suspended in webs of significance he himself has spun." He equated 'culture' with these 'webs'. This view aligns with which sociological tradition?
(A) Conflict Theory
(B) Structural-Functionalism
(C) Positivism
(D) Interpretive Sociology

248. Which of the following best defines M.K. Gandhi's concept of 'Trusteeship'?
(A) Wealthy hold property in trust
(B) Inheritance legal documents
(C) Leaders as people's trustees
(D) Form of collective farming

249. "Society is a reality sui generis." This famous statement, meaning society is a reality of its own kind, irreducible to individuals, is central to the sociology of:
(A) Max Weber
(B) G.H. Mead
(C) Emile Durkheim
(D) Karl Marx

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250. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

Statement I : Irawati Karve combined textual analysis (of texts like the Mahabharata) with anthropological fieldwork in her studies.

Statement II : G.S. Ghurye is known for his singular focus on quantitative survey methods, rejecting historical and textual sources.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Emile Durkheim, a principal architect of modern sociology, established the discipline on a firm empirical footing by defining its subject matter as 'social facts'. He argued that social facts are external to the individual, coercive in nature, and must be treated as 'things' to be studied objectively. This methodological Cuisinart set sociology apart from psychology and philosophy. In his analysis of social solidarity, Durkheim distinguished between two forms corresponding to different types of societies. 'Mechanical solidarity', characteristic of traditional societies, is based on the 'conscience collective' and the likeness among individuals performing similar tasks. In contrast, 'organic solidarity', found in modern, complex societies, arises from the interdependence of individuals with specialized roles, akin to the organs of a body. The transition from mechanical to organic solidarity, driven by an increase in population density and interaction (dynamic density), could, however, lead to a state of 'anomie'. Anomie, or normlessness, represents a breakdown of social regulation where individuals lack moral guidance, a condition Durkheim linked to social pathologies like suicide. His work consistently emphasizes the primacy of society over the individual, positing that social phenomena must be explained by other social phenomena, not by individual psychology.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the defining characteristic of a 'social fact' as conceptualized by Emile Durkheim?

(A) It is primarily a product of individual psychological states.
(B) It is external to the individual and exercises a coercive power.
(C) It is internal to the individual and based on personal belief.
(D) It is a philosophical concept that cannot be studied empirically.

252. The passage suggests that the main difference between 'mechanical solidarity' and 'organic solidarity' is based on:

(A) the degree of individual likeness versus functional interdependence.
(B) the level of economic prosperity in a society.
(C) the presence or absence of a formal government.
(D) the dominance of religious versus secular beliefs.

253. What does the passage identify as the primary driver for the transition from mechanical to organic solidarity?

(A) The decline of the 'conscience collective'.
(B) The rise of individual consciousness and free will.
(C) An increase in dynamic density, involving population growth and interaction.
(D) The introduction of new technologies in production.

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254. Based on Durkheim's perspective as described in the text, a state of 'anomie' would most likely arise in which of the following situations?

(A) A small, isolated village where traditions are strictly followed.
(B) A community with a very strong and uniform collective conscience.
(C) An individual who is perfectly integrated into their professional role.
(D) A society experiencing rapid industrialization and social change.

255. The central methodological principle advocated by Durkheim, as presented in the passage, is that social phenomena should be explained by:

(A) the psychological motivations of individuals.
(B) the biological predispositions of human beings.
(C) other antecedent social phenomena.
(D) the historical development of philosophical ideas.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Max Weber, another foundational figure in classical sociology, developed a distinct approach centered on 'Verstehen', or the interpretative understanding of social action. Unlike Durkheim's focus on external social facts, Weber insisted that sociologists must grasp the subjective meanings individuals attach to their actions. To facilitate this while maintaining scientific objectivity, he proposed the 'ideal type' as a methodological tool. An ideal type is not a moral ideal or a perfect representation, but an analytical construct, a conceptual yardstick created by abstracting and accentuating certain features of a social phenomenon. For instance, his famous analysis of 'bureaucracy' presents an ideal type characterized by hierarchy, written rules, impersonality, and technical expertise. Weber used this method to explore the relationship between religious ideas and economic development, most notably in 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism'. He argued that the ascetic values of certain Protestant sects, particularly Calvinism, created a cultural environment conducive to the rational pursuit of economic gain, which was a key factor in the rise of modern capitalism. This thesis highlighted his broader concern with the process of 'rationalization' – the increasing dominance of calculation, efficiency, and control – which he saw as a defining feature of modernity, potentially leading to an 'iron cage' of disenchantment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the passage, Max Weber's concept of 'Verstehen' emphasizes the need for sociologists to:
(A) treat social phenomena as objective things, separate from individuals.
(B) understand the subjective meanings that individuals attribute to their behavior.
(C) focus exclusively on the economic structures of society.
(D) establish universal laws of social behavior similar to natural sciences.

257. What is the primary function of an 'ideal type' in Weber's methodology as described in the text?
(A) To represent a morally perfect form of a social institution.
(B) To provide a complete and accurate description of reality.
(C) To predict the future development of social phenomena.
(D) To serve as an analytical tool for comparison and measurement.

258. The passage suggests that Weber's analysis of the relationship between the Protestant ethic and capitalism was intended to demonstrate:
(A) the role of religious ideas in shaping economic behavior and development.
(B) the absolute determination of culture by economic factors.
(C) the superiority of Protestant societies over others.
(D) the irrationality of all religious belief systems.

259. Based on the passage, the concept of the 'iron cage' refers to:
(A) the liberating potential of modern capitalist society.
(B) the oppressive nature of pre-modern religious dogma.
(C) a society overly dominated by rational, bureaucratic control, leading to disenchantment.
(D) the physical confinement of individuals in a bureaucratic hierarchy.

260. Which of the following is presented in the text as a key characteristic of Weber's ideal type of bureaucracy?
(A) Operation based on written rules and impersonality.
(B) Personalized relationships and favoritism.
(C) Decisions based on tradition and custom.
(D) A flexible and constantly changing structure.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Karl Marx's sociological thought is rooted in a materialist conception of history, which posits that the economic base, or the 'mode of production', is the primary determinant of a society's legal, political, and ideological superstructure. For Marx, history is not a random series of events or the product of great ideas, but a progression of modes of production (e.g., feudalism, capitalism), each with its inherent contradictions. The central

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dynamic driving historical change is 'class struggle', a conflict between the dominant class that owns the means of production (the bourgeoisie in capitalism) and the subordinate class that provides the labor (the proletariat). Within the capitalist mode of a production, Marx identified a profound sense of 'alienation' experienced by the workers. They are alienated from the product of their labor, from the process of production itself, from their own human nature ('species-being'), and from their fellow workers. This alienation is a direct consequence of the private ownership of the means of production. Marx believed that the internal contradictions of capitalism—such as crises of overproduction and the increasing immiseration of the proletariat—would inevitably intensify, leading to a revolutionary overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of a classless, communist society where the means of production are communally owned.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the Marxist perspective described in the passage, what constitutes the 'superstructure' of a society?
(A) The economic system and means of production.
(B) The class of industrial workers or the proletariat.
(C) The raw materials used in the production process.
(D) The legal, political, and ideological systems.

262. The passage identifies which of the following as the main engine of historical change in Marx's theory?
(A) The evolution of great philosophical ideas.
(B) The conflict between different social classes.
(C) The random actions of powerful individuals.
(D) The gradual process of social reform.

263. As described in the text, 'alienation' in a capitalist society means that workers are separated from:
(A) their traditional religious beliefs.
(B) the political decision-making process.
(C) the product of their labor and their own human nature.
(D) the benefits of a welfare state.

264. What does the passage suggest is the ultimate outcome of the contradictions within capitalism, according to Marx?
(A) A gradual reform of capitalism to make it more equitable.
(B) The establishment of a permanent state of class conflict.
(C) The return to a feudal mode of production.
(D) A proletarian revolution leading to a classless society.

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265. The core distinction between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, as implied by the passage, is based on:
(A) ownership versus non-ownership of the means of production.
(B) levels of educational attainment.
(C) differences in cultural and religious values.
(D) political affiliation and power.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Within the tradition of structure-functionalism, the works of Bronislaw Malinowski and A.R. Radcliffe-Brown offer contrasting yet complementary perspectives on how social institutions contribute to the maintenance of society. Malinowski, often associated with psychological functionalism, argued that culture and its institutions exist to fulfill the basic biological and psychological needs of the individual. For him, practices like magic, religion, and kinship systems function to satisfy needs such as nutrition, reproduction, safety, and the alleviation of anxiety. He emphasized the importance of intensive fieldwork and participant observation to understand how cultural traits serve these individual needs in their specific context. In contrast, A.R. Radcliffe-Brown advanced a more purely sociological or 'structural' functionalism. He was less concerned with individual needs and more focused on how social practices and institutions contribute to the maintenance and perpetuation of the social structure itself. For Radcliffe-Brown, the primary 'function' of a custom was the part it played in sustaining the overall social system, ensuring social cohesion and continuity. He viewed society as an organism-like structure with interdependent parts, and his analysis sought to uncover the general 'social laws' that governed the functioning

of these parts to maintain the whole. Thus, while both were functionalists, Malinowski prioritized the individual's needs, whereas Radcliffe-Brown prioritized the needs of the social structure.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the fundamental difference highlighted in the passage between Malinowski's and Radcliffe-Brown's functionalist approaches?
(A) Malinowski focused on modern societies while Radcliffe-Brown focused on traditional ones.
(B) Malinowski emphasized individual needs, while Radcliffe-Brown emphasized the needs of the social structure.
(C) Malinowski rejected fieldwork, whereas Radcliffe-Brown was a strong proponent of it.
(D) Malinowski was a proponent of social change, while Radcliffe-Brown focused on social stasis.

267. According to the text, a Malinowskian analysis of a religious ritual would most likely focus on how it:
(A) reinforces the hierarchical power structure of the society.
(B) functions to alleviate the anxiety and uncertainty of individuals.
(C) reflects a universal social law applicable to all societies.
(D) contributes to the economic system of the community.

268. The passage suggests that A.R. Radcliffe-Brown's main analytical goal was to:
(A) discover the general laws that govern the maintenance of social systems.
(B) understand the subjective psychological states of individuals.
(C) document the unique historical development of each culture.
(D) critique the inequalities inherent in social structures.

269. The analogy of society as an 'organism-like structure' with interdependent parts is attributed in the text to the perspective of:
(A) Bronislaw Malinowski, in his focus on biological needs.
(B) Both thinkers, as it was a common functionalist metaphor.
(C) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, in his focus on the social system.
(D) Neither thinker, as it is a concept from a different tradition.

270. Based on the passage, if a sociologist were studying a kinship system to understand how it organizes social relationships to ensure societal continuity over generations, their approach would be more aligned with:
(A) psychological functionalism.
(B) symbolic interactionism.
(C) conflict theory.
(D) structural functionalism.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The structure-functionalist paradigm was further developed and refined in American sociology, most prominently by Talcott Parsons and his student, Robert K. Merton. Parsons sought to create a 'grand theory' of society, a comprehensive framework that could explain the functioning of all social systems. Central to his work is the AGIL scheme, which posits that all social systems must solve four functional problems: Adaptation (to the external environment), Goal attainment (defining and achieving collective goals), Integration (coordinating the system's parts), and Latency or pattern maintenance (maintaining and renewing cultural values and motivations). While ambitious, Parsons' work was criticized for its abstract nature and perceived inability to account for social conflict and change. In response, Robert K. Merton proposed a shift towards 'theories of the middle range'—theories that are more empirically grounded and focused on specific aspects of social life rather than all-encompassing schemes. Merton also made crucial refinements to the concept of function. He distinguished between 'manifest functions', which are the recognized and intended consequences of any social pattern, and 'latent functions', which are the unrecognized and unintended consequences. Furthermore, he introduced the concept of 'dysfunction', referring to the undesirable consequences of a social pattern for the operation of society, thereby providing a functionalist vocabulary for analyzing social problems and tensions.

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Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, the primary ambition of Talcott Parsons' 'grand theory' was to:
(A) focus on specific, empirically testable hypotheses about society.
(B) provide a detailed historical account of Western societies.
(C) develop a framework to explain the functioning of all social systems.
(D) create a theory centered exclusively on social conflict and change.

272. The AGIL scheme, as described in the text, refers to four fundamental problems that social systems must solve. Which of the following is NOT one of those problems?
(A) Adaptation
(B) Revolution
(C) Goal Attainment
(D) Integration

273. How did Robert K. Merton's approach to theory-building differ from that of Talcott Parsons, according to the passage?
(A) Merton rejected the functionalist paradigm entirely in favor of conflict theory.
(B) Merton focused solely on the economic aspects of society, unlike Parsons.
(C) Merton believed that social systems had no inherent functions, a direct contradiction to Parsons.
(D) Merton advocated for 'theories of the middle range' over Parsons' 'grand theory'.

274. A city government installing a new public park with the stated aim of providing recreational space for citizens is an example of what Mertonian concept?
(A) Manifest Function
(B) Dysfunction
(C) Latent Function
(D) Anomie

275. The introduction of the concept of 'dysfunction' by Robert K. Merton served to:
(A) prove that all social institutions are ultimately beneficial for society.
(B) eliminate the analysis of conflict from functionalist theory.
(C) allow functionalism to analyze social patterns with negative consequences.
(D) support Parsons' view that society is always in a state of equilibrium.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The hermeneutic and interpretative traditions in sociology represent a significant shift away from the macro-structural concerns of functionalism and conflict theory towards a micro-level analysis of everyday life and the construction of social reality. G.H. Mead's work on symbolic interactionism laid the groundwork by emphasizing how the 'self' emerges through social interaction and the interpretation of symbols. For Mead, society is an ongoing process of interaction, not a static structure. Building on this, Alfred Schutz's phenomenological sociology sought to understand the 'life-world'—the taken-for-granted reality of everyday experience. He analyzed how individuals use 'typifications' or stocks of common-sense knowledge to navigate social situations and create a sense of intersubjective reality. Harold Garfinkel's ethnomethodology takes this a step further by studying the methods people use ('ethnomethods') to make sense of and produce their social world. Ethnomethodologists often use 'breaching experiments' to disrupt social norms and reveal the underlying, often unspoken, assumptions that make social order possible. Finally, Erving Goffman's dramaturgical analysis uses the metaphor of the theatre to describe social interaction. He posits that individuals are actors on a stage, managing impressions and performing roles in the 'front stage' while their true selves relax in the 'back stage'. Together, these perspectives highlight how social order is not an external imposition but a fragile, ongoing accomplishment of knowledgeable social actors.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the central unifying theme of the interpretative traditions described in the passage?
(A) The analysis of how individuals create and sustain social reality through interaction.
(B) A focus on macro-level economic structures.
(C) The study of universal laws that govern all human societies.

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(D) The importance of quantitative statistical analysis in sociology.

277. According to the passage, Alfred Schutz's concept of the 'life-world' refers to:
(A) the animal kingdom as a precursor to human society.
(B) the historical evolution of different societies.
(C) a utopian vision of a perfect society.
(D) the taken-for-granted, common-sense reality of everyday life.

278. The purpose of Harold Garfinkel's 'breaching experiments' is to:
(A) prove that social order is inherently stable and unbreakable.
(B) reveal the unspoken methods people use to maintain social order.
(C) measure the economic impact of social norms.
(D) create permanent social chaos and conflict.

279. Erving Goffman's dramaturgical analysis uses the metaphor of the theatre to explain social interaction. In this metaphor, the 'front stage' corresponds to:
(A) an individual's private thoughts and feelings.
(B) a state of normlessness or anomie.
(C) where individuals perform their social roles and manage impressions.
(D) the underlying economic structure of society.

280. Which thinker is identified in the passage as laying the groundwork for interpretative traditions by focusing on how the 'self' emerges through symbolic interaction?
(A) Harold Garfinkel
(B) Alfred Schutz
(C) Erving Goffman
(D) G.H. Mead

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The intellectual landscape of late 20th-century sociology was profoundly shaped by post-structuralism and post-modernism, which offered a radical critique of earlier theoretical traditions. Michel Foucault challenged conventional notions of power, arguing that it is not merely a repressive force held by the state or a ruling class, but a productive and pervasive force that operates through 'discourse'. For Foucault, power and knowledge are inextricably linked ('power/knowledge'), creating regimes of truth that define what is considered normal and abnormal, sane and insane. His work traced how institutions like the prison, clinic, and asylum use disciplinary power to shape and control human subjects. Similarly, Pierre Bourdieu developed a "theory of practice" that sought to overcome the traditional dualism of structure and agency. He introduced key concepts such as 'habitus', the system of durable, transposable dispositions that individuals acquire through their social experience, which guides their actions and perceptions. Individuals navigate 'fields'—structured social spaces like art, education, or politics—using different forms of 'capital' (economic, social, cultural, and symbolic). Bourdieu's framework explains how social structures are both reproduced and contested through the everyday practices of individuals, shaped by their habitus and their position within a field. Both thinkers moved beyond simple economic determinism and structural functionalism to provide more nuanced accounts of power and social reproduction.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, Michel Foucault's conception of power is best described as:
(A) a productive and pervasive force intertwined with knowledge.
(B) a repressive force exclusively held by the state.
(C) a commodity that can be bought and sold in the market.
(D) an illusion that has no real effect on individuals.

282. The passage suggests that Foucault's concept of 'power/knowledge' functions to:
(A) liberate individuals from all forms of social control.
(B) create 'regimes of truth' that define normalcy and deviance.
(C) ensure the smooth and efficient functioning of society.
(D) promote a universal understanding of objective reality.

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283. In Pierre Bourdieu's theory, what is 'habitus'?
(A) A specific social setting, such as the educational system.
(B) A system of acquired dispositions that shapes an individual's practices and perceptions.
(C) The economic resources owned by an individual.
(D) A conscious strategy used to gain social mobility.

284. Bourdieu's concept of 'capital', as described in the text, is notable because it:
(A) includes non-economic resources like cultural knowledge and social networks.
(B) is limited strictly to financial or economic assets.
(C) is seen as irrelevant in navigating social fields.
(D) is considered a fixed quantity that cannot be changed.

285. A central aim of both Foucault's and Bourdieu's work, as implied by the passage, was to:
(A) return to the classical functionalist theories of Parsons.
(B) argue that individual agency has no role in social life.
(C) provide more nuanced theories of power and social reproduction than earlier models.
(D) develop a single, universal law to explain all of history.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Contemporary sociological theory grapples with the complexities of globalization, technology, and the nature of modernity itself. Anthony Giddens' 'structuration theory' offers a significant attempt to resolve the classic sociological dilemma of agency versus structure. He argues against viewing individuals (agents) and society (structure) as separate entities. Instead, he proposes a 'duality of structure', wherein structures are both the medium and the outcome of social practices. Structures (rules and resources) enable and constrain human action, but they are also reproduced and transformed through that very action. Giddens uses this framework to analyze the condition of 'late modernity', characterized by heightened reflexivity and the disembedding of social relations from local contexts. In a similar vein, Manuel Castells analyzes the profound transformations wrought by the information technology revolution. He argues that we have entered a 'network society', where the primary social structure is composed of information networks. For Castells, power in this new paradigm lies in the control of these networks and the flows of information within them. His work examines how this network logic reshapes everything from the economy and the state to social movements and individual identity, leading to a new social morphology that is at once global and highly localized. Both thinkers provide powerful frameworks for understanding a world in rapid flux.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the central argument of Anthony Giddens' 'structuration theory' as presented in the passage?
(A) Social structure completely determines individual action.
(B) Individuals have absolute free will, unconstrained by social structure.
(C) Structure and agency are in a constant state of conflict.
(D) Structure is both the medium and the outcome of social action.

287. The term 'duality of structure' in Giddens' theory implies that:
(A) there are two separate and opposing structures in every society.
(B) modern societies are fundamentally dualistic in their moral codes.
(C) structure and agency are two sides of the same coin, mutually constituting each other.
(D) individuals must choose between conforming to structure or exercising agency.

288. According to the passage, Manuel Castells argues that the defining social structure of our era is the:
(A) traditional kinship system.
(B) information network.
(C) bureaucratic state apparatus.
(D) industrial factory model.

289. Based on Castells' perspective as described in the text, where does power primarily reside in the 'network society'?

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(A) In the ownership of land and physical assets.
(B) In hereditary titles and aristocratic lineage.
(C) In physical military strength alone.
(D) In the control of information networks and flows.

290. A common theme in the work of both Giddens and Castells, as suggested by the passage, is their focus on:
(A) understanding the social transformations of late modernity and the information age.
(B) analyzing ancient civilizations and their social structures.
(C) critiquing sociology as a discipline without offering new theories.
(D) promoting a return to pre-industrial social forms.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The contributions of M.K. Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar are foundational to understanding the socio-political dynamics of modern India, offering powerful critiques and alternative visions for social transformation. Although not formal sociologists, their ideas have profound sociological relevance. Gandhi's thought, centered on concepts like 'Swaraj' (self-rule, both political and individual), 'Sarvodaya' (welfare of all), and non-violent resistance ('Satyagraha'), offered a moral and spiritual critique of Western industrial civilization and its colonial manifestation. He envisioned a decentralized society based on self-sufficient village republics ('Gram Swaraj') and emphasized the dignity of labor, seeking to reform the caste system by eradicating untouchability and revaluing traditional occupations. In stark contrast, B.R. Ambedkar offered a radical critique of the caste system, viewing it not as a system of division of labor but as a division of laborers, based on a principle of graded inequality. He argued that untouchability was not a peripheral issue but the very core of the Hindu social order, which could not be reformed from within. For Ambedkar, social justice and emancipation for the 'Depressed Classes' required a complete rejection and 'annihilation of caste', a political struggle for rights, and the adoption of a modern, secular, and democratic framework embodied in the Indian Constitution, which he was instrumental in drafting.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to the passage, a key difference between Gandhi's and Ambedkar's approach to the caste system was that:
(A) Ambedkar sought to reform the system, while Gandhi believed it should be annihilated.
(B) Gandhi believed the caste system was a perfect social order, while Ambedkar saw it as flawed.
(C) Gandhi sought to reform the system by eradicating untouchability, while Ambedkar argued for its complete annihilation.
(D) Both Gandhi and Ambedkar believed the system could not be changed and should be ignored.

292. The passage describes Gandhi's concept of 'Swaraj' as encompassing:
(A) both political self-rule and individual self-control and discipline.
(B) only the political independence of India from British rule.
(C) the complete adoption of Western models of governance.
(D) a centralized, industrial state controlled by a single party.

293. B.R. Ambedkar's critique of the caste system, as presented in the text, characterized it as a:
(A) functional division of labor beneficial to society.
(B) temporary social arrangement that would fade with time.
(C) system separate from the Hindu religious framework.
(D) division of laborers based on graded inequality.

294. What solution did Ambedkar propose for the emancipation of the 'Depressed Classes', according to the passage?
(A) A return to a traditional, village-based economy.
(B) A political struggle for rights and the adoption of a modern democratic framework.
(C) A spiritual movement to reform the minds

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of the upper castes.
(D) The complete isolation of the Depressed Classes from the rest of society.

295. The passage suggests that Gandhi's vision for a post-colonial Indian society was primarily:
(A) centralized, industrial, and urban.
(B) based on Western capitalist principles.
(C) decentralized, with an emphasis on self-sufficient villages.
(D) focused on military strength and expansion.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The formal discipline of sociology in India was shaped by pioneering thinkers who sought to understand the unique complexities of Indian society, often blending textual analysis with empirical fieldwork. G. S. Ghurye, considered a founding father of Indian sociology, established a broad, encyclopedic approach. His work spanned numerous topics, from caste and race to tribes and urban centers, often utilizing an indological and historical perspective to trace the evolution of Indian social institutions. Ghurye's analysis of caste emphasized its features and its changing nature in modern India, providing a foundational, albeit controversial, framework for subsequent studies. A different but equally influential path was forged by M.N. Srinivas, who championed intensive village studies and the use of structural-functionalist methods. He is best known for conceptualizing 'Sanskritization', the process by which lower castes emulate the rituals and practices of upper castes to improve their social standing, and 'Westernization', the changes brought about by British rule. His concept of the 'dominant caste' also provided a powerful tool for analyzing local power structures. Irawati Karve, an anthropologist and sociologist, brought a unique perspective by focusing extensively on kinship systems across India. Her work, 'Kinship Organisation in India', meticulously mapped the linguistic, geographical, and social patterns of kinship, marriage, and family, demonstrating the deep-seated diversity as well as the underlying structural unities of Indian society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, G. S. Ghurye's sociological approach is best characterized as:
(A) focused exclusively on micro-level village studies.
(B) strictly limited to the study of tribal communities.
(C) rejecting the study of caste as a relevant institution.
(D) broad, encyclopedic, and utilizing an indological-historical perspective.

297. M.N. Srinivas's concept of 'Sanskritization' describes a process where:
(A) lower castes try to raise their social status by emulating upper-caste practices.
(B) upper castes adopt the practices of lower castes.
(C) Indian society as a whole adopts Western cultural norms.
(D) traditional caste boundaries completely dissolve.

298. The passage highlights that a key methodological contribution of M.N. Srinivas to Indian sociology was his:
(A) reliance solely on ancient texts to understand contemporary society.
(B) advocacy for intensive village studies using structural-functionalism.
(C) use of quantitative surveys as the primary research tool.
(D) complete rejection of all Western theoretical models.

299. What was the primary focus of Irawati Karve's sociological work as described in the text?
(A) The analysis of urban-industrial development in India.
(B) The mapping and analysis of kinship systems across India.
(C) The study of national political movements.
(D) The economic policies of the post-colonial Indian state.

300. The concept of the 'dominant caste', introduced by M.N. Srinivas, was a tool for analyzing:
(A) local power structures within villages.
(B) the history of ancient Indian kingdoms.
(C) national-level political leadership.
(D) kinship organization in North India.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Social facts
According to Emile Durkheim, social facts are ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that are external to the individual and endowed with a power of coercion. These phenomena exist independently of individual wills and shape human behavior through social norms, laws, and customs. By studying these objective realities, sociology establishes itself as a distinct scientific discipline focused on the structural forces that govern collective life.

2. (A) Interpretive understanding of social action
Verstehen is a methodological approach in sociology that emphasizes the interpretive understanding of social action. It involves researchers placing themselves in the position of the actors to grasp the subjective meanings and motivations behind their behavior. This technique allows for a deeper analysis of social phenomena beyond mere observation, acknowledging that human actions are guided by internal logic and specific cultural contexts within society.

3. (C) Separation of workers from their products
Under capitalism, workers experience a profound sense of alienation because they lack control over the production process and the final results of their labor. This separation occurs because the products belong to the capitalist, turning the act of creation into a repetitive, dehumanizing task. Consequently, individuals become estranged from their own potential, their colleagues, and the material world they help create through their daily work.

4. (D) 'L' stands for Legislation.
The AGIL schema identifies four functional imperatives necessary for any social system to survive and maintain equilibrium. These include adaptation to the environment, goal attainment for collective objectives, integration of various components, and latency for pattern maintenance. While adaptation and integration are core elements, legislation is not a primary category within this specific structural-functional framework used to analyze the stability and operation of societies.

5. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Specific anthropological and sociological concepts are linked to major theorists. The Kula Ring is a ritualized exchange system studied by Bronislaw Malinowski. Social structure is a central focus for A.R. Radcliffe-Brown in his functionalist analysis. Pattern variables were developed by Talcott Parsons to categorize social actions, while latent functions were introduced by Robert K. Merton to describe the unintended and unrecognized consequences of social institutions.

6. (B) Accounting practices
Accounting practices refer to the methods individuals use to describe, analyze, and justify their actions to make the social world intelligible to others. These practices are essential for maintaining a sense of social order and shared reality in everyday life. By focusing on how people provide accounts, ethnomethodology reveals the underlying rules and assumptions that govern mundane interactions and the continuous production of social structure.

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7. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The self develops through a dynamic process involving two distinct components. The socialized aspect represents the internalized attitudes and expectations of the community, acting as a regulator of behavior. In contrast, the spontaneous and creative element allows for individual agency and unpredictable responses to social situations. Together, these facets enable individuals to navigate social environments while maintaining a unique identity through continuous internal and external dialogue.

8. (A) Settings where performances are delivered
The front stage refers to the social settings where individuals perform specific roles and manage the impressions they project to an audience. During these interactions, actors adhere to social norms and scripts to ensure their performance

is perceived as authentic and appropriate. This concept highlights how social life involves a series of theatrical displays where people carefully control their behavior to meet the expectations of others.

9. (C) Thick description
Thick description is a method of ethnographic research that seeks to provide a detailed account of social actions within their specific cultural contexts. It goes beyond mere observation of behavior to interpret the complex layers of meaning that participants attach to their activities. By uncovering these symbolic meanings, researchers can understand how culture functions as a system of shared significance that guides individual and collective behavior.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social life is viewed as a competitive arena where individuals and groups strive for status and influence within various fields. This competition is mediated by the possession and exchange of different forms of capital, including economic wealth, social networks, and cultural knowledge. The distribution of these resources determines an individual's position in the social hierarchy, shaping their opportunities and strategies for maintaining or improving their standing.

11. (D) Western discourse about the Middle East
Orientalism critiques the way Western scholarship and media have historically constructed a biased and stereotypical image of the Middle East and Asia. This discourse often portrays Eastern societies as exotic, backward, and irrational compared to the modern and rational West. By analyzing these representations, the work reveals how knowledge is used to justify colonial domination and maintain power imbalances between different regions and cultures across the globe.

12. (B) Power and knowledge produce each other.
The relationship between power and knowledge is seen as reciprocal and inseparable, where each reinforces and produces the other within society. Knowledge is not a neutral or objective truth but is instead shaped by the power structures that determine what is considered true or valid. Conversely, power is exercised through the creation and application of specific discourses and bodies of knowledge that regulate behavior and define social reality.

13. (C) Binary opposition
Structuration theory explores the dynamic relationship between individual agency and social structures, proposing that they are mutually dependent rather than separate entities. Key components include the duality of structure, where social rules are both the medium and outcome of action, and practical consciousness, which guides everyday behavior. Binary opposition, however, is a concept primarily associated with structuralist linguistics and anthropology rather than this specific theory of social action.

14. (D) Individual self-rule and self-control
Swaraj is a multifaceted concept that extends beyond political independence to encompass the idea of self-rule and individual self-control. It emphasizes the importance of internal liberation and moral discipline as the foundation for true freedom and social transformation. For a nation to be truly independent, its citizens must achieve a state of personal autonomy where they are governed by their own conscience and ethical principles rather than external forces.

15. (C) 1, 2 and 4
Caste is analyzed as a rigid system of graded inequality where groups are ranked in a hierarchical order maintained through endogamy. The critical feature of this system is the restriction on marriage between different groups, which ensures the preservation of distinct identities. True social reform requires the complete annihilation of the caste structure and its religious justifications, as simple changes like inter-caste dining are insufficient to eliminate the underlying social divisions.

16. (B) Anthropological study of Mahabharata
Yuganta offers an anthropological and literary analysis of the Mahabharata, treating its characters as human beings rather than divine figures. The work examines the social and ethical dilemmas faced by these individuals within the context of their time, providing insights into ancient Indian kinship and social structure. By humanizing the epic, the study explores the transition from one

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era to another and the enduring nature of human behavior and relationships.

17. (B) Lower groups adopt high-caste rituals.
Sanskritization describes the process through which lower-status groups attempt to improve their social standing by adopting the rituals, customs, and lifestyles of higher castes. This often involves changes in dietary habits, religious practices, and social etiquette to align with more prestigious cultural traditions. While this process allows for positional mobility within the existing caste hierarchy, it does not challenge the fundamental structure of the caste system itself in India.

18. (A) Irawati Karve - Structuration Theory
Irawati Karve is primarily known for her extensive research on kinship systems and her anthropological analysis of Indian epics rather than structuration theory. Structuration theory is a concept developed by Anthony Giddens to explain the relationship between individuals and social systems. Other pairings, such as G.S. Ghurye's work on caste features and M.N. Srinivas' concept of the dominant caste, accurately reflect the major contributions of these prominent Indian sociologists to the field.

19. (C) Interdependence of specialized roles
Organic solidarity emerges in modern, complex societies characterized by a high degree of division of labor and specialized roles. In these systems, social cohesion is maintained through the mutual interdependence of individuals who perform different tasks and rely on each other for survival. Unlike simpler societies held together by similarity, these modern structures are unified by the functional connections and diverse contributions of their members to the collective whole.

20. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Marx's critique of capitalism centers on concepts that explain the exploitation and alienation of the working class. Class consciousness involves workers recognizing their common interests, while commodity fetishism describes how social relations are perceived as relationships between inanimate objects. Surplus value explains the mechanism of profit through labor exploitation, and alienation highlights the estrangement of workers from their labor. The iron cage is a concept associated with Max Weber's work.

21. (C) Traditional, Charismatic, and Rational-legal
Weber identified three ideal types of legitimate authority based on different foundations of power. Traditional authority relies on long-standing customs and established heritage. Charismatic authority is derived from the exceptional personal qualities and devotion inspired by a particular leader. Rational-legal authority is based on a system of formal rules and the legality of the positions held by those in power, typically manifested in modern bureaucratic institutions and government structures.

22. (B) Satisfying individual biological needs
According to functionalist theory, cultural institutions exist primarily to satisfy the fundamental biological and psychological needs of individuals within a society. These needs include nourishment, reproduction, bodily comforts, and safety. Every aspect of culture, from religious rituals to economic systems, is seen as a practical response to these requirements. By fulfilling these basic needs, institutions ensure the survival of both the individual members and the social group as a whole.

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23. (D) Network of actual social relations
Social structure is defined as the network of actually existing social relations between individuals and groups within a society. This perspective emphasizes the empirical observation of how people interact and the stable patterns that emerge from these relationships. The focus is on the arrangement of persons in institutionally controlled or defined relationships, such as those between kin or different social classes, which provide the framework for the functioning of the social system.

24. (A) Consequences disrupting social operation
A dysfunction refers to the consequences of a social pattern or institution that disrupt the operation of society or reduce its stability. While many social structures contribute positively to the system, some may produce negative outcomes for certain groups or the society as a whole. Distinguishing between functions and dysfunctions allows sociologists to provide a more nuanced analysis of how different elements

of a social system interact and affect collective well-being.

25. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
The development of sociological thought follows a specific historical progression. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' early collaborative work established foundational critiques in the mid-19th century. Emile Durkheim's major contribution to social solidarity appeared in the late 19th century, followed by Max Weber's analysis of religion and capitalism in the early 20th century. Claude Levi-Strauss's structuralist study of kinship represents a later mid-20th-century development, illustrating the evolution from classical to modern theoretical frameworks.

26. (A) Underlying binary oppositions
The analysis of myths focuses on uncovering the universal cognitive structures of the human mind by identifying underlying binary oppositions. Myths are seen as symbolic systems that resolve cultural contradictions through pairs such as nature versus culture or life versus death. By examining the relationships between these opposing elements across different cultures, structuralism reveals the deep-seated logic that organizes human thought and shapes the narratives people create to explain their world.

27. (D) Ideas oriented toward social transformation
Utopia is defined as a system of ideas and beliefs held by oppressed or marginalized groups that are oriented toward the fundamental transformation of the existing social order. Unlike ideologies, which seek to justify and maintain the status quo, utopian thought provides a vision of a different future that challenges current power structures. These ideas serve as a catalyst for social change by highlighting the contradictions and limitations of the present societal arrangement.

28. (B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Individuals navigate the social world using typifications derived from their accumulated stocks of knowledge. These tools allow people to make sense of everyday interactions without constant re-evaluation. However, the lifeworld is characterized as a subjective realm of shared meanings and taken-for-granted experiences rather than an objective reality. It is the common-sense foundation upon which all social interaction and scientific inquiry are ultimately built, shaping the way individuals understand their environment.

29. (C) Status determines the validity of claims.
The ideal speech situation serves as a normative model for communication aimed at achieving mutual understanding and consensus. It requires that all participants have an equal opportunity to speak, are truthful in their claims, and are free from external coercion. In this framework, the validity of an argument is determined solely by the force of the better reason rather than the social status or power of the person making the claim.

30. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Major sociological and cultural theorists are associated with specific transformative concepts. Anthony Giddens developed structuration theory to bridge the gap between agency and structure. Manuel Castells is renowned for his analysis of the network society in the information age. Michel Foucault utilized the metaphor of the panopticon to describe modern surveillance and discipline, while Edward Said established the study of Orientalism to critique Western representations of the East.

31. (A) Electronic networks of information exchange
The space of flows refers to the electronic and technological networks that facilitate the rapid exchange of information, capital, and cultural symbols across the globe. In the network society, this abstract space becomes increasingly more important than the physical space of places. It enables real-time interaction and coordination between distant locations, reshaping the nature of social organization, economic activity, and political power in the contemporary digital and information-driven era.

32. (B) Indological and historical
G.S. Ghurye's methodology is deeply rooted in an Indological perspective, which involves the study of Indian society through classical texts and historical documents. He combined this textual analysis with empirical observation to provide a comprehensive understanding of Indian culture, caste, and social institutions. This historical and comparative approach allowed him to trace the continuity and evolution of social structures,

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earning him recognition as a foundational figure in the development of Indian sociology.

33. (B) Social ecology and the sociology of values
Radha Kamal Mukherjee made significant contributions by integrating social ecology with the sociology of values. He explored the intricate relationship between human communities and their geographical environments, emphasizing how ecological factors shape social organization and cultural practices. Furthermore, his work highlighted the importance of universal values in guiding social progress and maintaining harmony between humanity and nature, advocating for a holistic and trans-disciplinary understanding of the human condition and society.

34. (A) Caste holding local power and high rank
A dominant caste is characterized by its significant land ownership, numerical strength, and relatively high rank within the local ritual hierarchy. These factors combine to give the caste substantial political and economic power over other groups in a specific region or village. The presence of a dominant caste often shapes local governance and social interactions, as other groups may seek to emulate their customs or rely on them for economic resources and leadership.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Durkheim's investigation into suicide rates was a landmark effort to establish sociology as a rigorous scientific discipline. By demonstrating that suicide, an act often viewed as purely personal, was influenced by societal factors like integration and regulation, he proved the existence of social facts. His analysis showed that different types of social environments produced varying suicide rates, thereby validating the perspective that collective forces significantly shape individual behaviors and outcomes in society.

36. (D) Rationalization of modern life
The iron cage represents the restrictive and dehumanizing consequences of increasing rationalization and bureaucratization in modern life. As society becomes more focused on efficiency, calculability, and technical control, individuals find themselves trapped in a system of rigid rules and impersonal structures. This process leads to the loss of individual freedom and enchantment, as the rational pursuit of goals becomes an inescapable framework that dominates social, economic, and political interactions in contemporary civilization.

37. (C) The Generalized Other
The Generalized Other refers to the internalized collective attitudes, values, and expectations of a social group or society as a whole. When members of a group share specific jargon and inside jokes, they are operating based on a common understanding of these shared cultural symbols. This concept explains how individuals learn to see themselves and their actions from the perspective of the community, enabling coordinated social interaction and the maintenance of group identity and cohesion.

38. (B) Forces of production
In Marxist theory, society is divided into an economic base and a superstructure. The superstructure includes political institutions, legal systems, and religious beliefs, which serve to justify and maintain the existing mode of production. However, the forces of production, along with the relations of production, constitute the economic base itself. This base acts as the fundamental foundation that shapes and influences the various ideological and institutional components of the social and political superstructure.

39. (D) Focus on individual versus social needs
Although both were functionalists, their primary focus differed significantly. Malinowski emphasized how cultural institutions functioned to satisfy the biological and psychological needs of the individual. In contrast, Radcliffe-Brown focused on how social structures and institutions contributed to the maintenance and stability of the entire social system. This distinction between individual-centered and society-centered functionalism represents two major branches in the history of anthropological theory and the study of diverse human cultures.

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40. (B) 1, 2, and 3
Merton's strain theory posits that anomie occurs when there is a mismatch between culturally defined goals and the legitimate means available to achieve them. Ritualism involves adhering to means while rejecting goals, and innovation

involves pursuing goals through unconventional means. Conformity is the most common response and is not considered deviant. These various adaptations illustrate how individuals navigate social pressures and the structural limitations imposed by the organization of their society and its cultural values.

41. (C) Jurgen Habermas
This concept describes how the lifeworld, the realm of communicative action and mutual understanding, is increasingly dominated by the systems of the economy and state bureaucracy. These systems operate based on instrumental rationality, focusing on efficiency and power rather than shared meaning. As these systems expand, they erode the foundations of social integration and democratic participation, leading to a crisis where social life is governed by technical logic instead of human consensus.

42. (A) Violations of norms revealing assumptions
Breaching experiments involve the deliberate violation of everyday social norms to observe how people react and attempt to restore order. These actions reveal the invisible, taken-for-granted assumptions that underlie social interaction and shared reality. By disrupting mundane activities, researchers can uncover the methods individuals use to make sense of the world and maintain a sense of stability. These experiments highlight the active role of participants in constantly producing and reinforcing the social order.

43. (D) Attribute spoiling social identity
Stigma is defined as an attribute or characteristic that is deeply discrediting and spoils an individual's social identity. It creates a gap between what a person is expected to be and what they actually are in the eyes of others. This process leads to social exclusion and the devaluation of the stigmatized individual. Goffman's analysis explores how people manage these spoiled identities and navigate the challenges of social interaction while carrying a socially undesirable mark or trait.

44. (B) Alfred Schutz - The Phenomenology of the Social World
Alfred Schutz authored the seminal work titled The Phenomenology of the Social World, which laid the foundation for phenomenological sociology. This work explores how individuals construct social reality through their subjective experiences and interactions. Other potential pairings, such as Clifford Geertz or G.H. Mead with these specific titles, are incorrect, as those texts belong to different authors who contributed to symbolic interactionism, ethnomethodology, and interpretive anthropology in various influential ways throughout the century.

45. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Bourdieu's theoretical framework is built on several interconnected concepts. Habitus refers to the internalized dispositions that guide action, while cultural capital includes knowledge and qualifications. A field is a competitive social space, and symbolic violence involves the imposition of dominant cultural standards as natural. While his work examines the interplay between agency and structure, he does not seek to separate them completely; instead, he emphasizes how they are integrated through practice and social habitus.

46. (D) Wealthy hold excess wealth in trust.
Trusteeship is an economic theory that suggests wealthy individuals should consider their excess wealth as being held in trust for the benefit of the community. Instead of seeking absolute ownership or state-controlled redistribution, this approach encourages voluntary social responsibility and the use of resources for the welfare of all. It aims to reduce economic inequality through moral transformation and the recognition that all wealth is ultimately a social product intended to serve the common good.

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47. (A) Conversion to Buddhism with followers
As his final major act of social and political protest, B.R. Ambedkar led thousands of his followers in a mass conversion to Buddhism. This move was a rejection of the caste hierarchy inherent in Hinduism and a search for a religious framework that emphasized equality, justice, and human dignity. By choosing Buddhism, he provided a spiritual and social path for the marginalized sections of society to escape the oppression of the traditional caste system in India.

48. (B) G. S. Ghurye
G.S. Ghurye is widely regarded as a pioneer and the father of Indian sociology due to his foundational role in establishing the discipline

in India. He introduced an Indological approach that combined the study of classical Sanskrit texts with empirical research to analyze Indian social structures. His extensive work on caste, tribes, and kinship, along with his role in training a generation of prominent sociologists, shaped the intellectual trajectory of the field in the Indian context.

49. (B) The sacred and the profane
In his analysis of religious life, Durkheim argued that the fundamental characteristic of all religions is the distinction between the sacred and the profane. The sacred includes things set apart and forbidden, often representing the collective interests of the group, while the profane encompasses the mundane aspects of daily life. This division allows societies to create and maintain moral boundaries and social solidarity through shared rituals and beliefs centered on the things they deem extraordinary and significant.

50. (A) Forces and relations of production
The mode of production is the specific way a society organizes the production of goods and services, consisting of both the forces and relations of production. The forces of production include the technology, tools, and labor power used in the process. The relations of production refer to the social relationships and power dynamics, particularly regarding the ownership and control of resources. Together, these elements form the economic base that influences all other aspects of social and political life.

51. (C) Actions with subjective meaning
Social action is defined as behavior to which the acting individual attaches a subjective meaning and which takes into account the behavior of others. This concept is central to Weber's interpretive sociology, as it emphasizes the importance of understanding the internal motives and intentions of actors. By focusing on meaningful behavior rather than mere biological reactions, sociologists can analyze how individual choices and social expectations interact to create complex patterns of interaction within a society.

52. (D) Choices an actor makes in situations
Pattern variables are a set of five dualities that represent the fundamental choices an actor must make when interacting in any given social situation. These include choices between affectivity versus neutrality, universalism versus particularism, and ascription versus achievement. By analyzing these variables, sociologists can categorize different types of social relationships and systems, understanding how norms and values influence the orientation of individuals toward others and their roles within the larger social structure.

53. (C) Alienation
Merton's strain theory identifies five modes of adaptation to the tension between cultural goals and institutionalized means. These include conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion. Each represents a different way individuals respond to social pressures. While alienation is a major concept in Marxist theory describing the estrangement of workers under capitalism, it is not one of the specific adaptations identified within Merton's functionalist framework for analyzing deviance and social structure in modern societies.

54. (B) Mechanism for group alliances
The incest taboo is seen as a crucial cultural rule that marks the transition from nature to culture by mandating exogamy. By forbidding marriage within the immediate group, it forces individuals to seek partners from other groups, thereby establishing social alliances and exchange systems. These relationships are the foundation of social structure and solidarity, as they create networks of interdependence and communication between different families and communities, ensuring the survival and cohesion of the larger society.

55. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Several key theorists are associated with distinctive sociological and anthropological concepts. Harold Garfinkel is the founder of ethnomethodology, which studies the methods people use to produce social order. Erving Goffman developed the dramaturgical approach to analyze social interaction as a performance. Clifford Geertz is known for thick description in interpretive anthropology, while Karl Mannheim is a central figure in the sociology of knowledge, exploring how social contexts shape human thought and belief systems.

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56. (A) Social interaction and communication
The self is not present at birth but emerges through a social process of interaction and communication with others. This development involves learning to use symbolic language and taking on the roles of others to understand their perspectives. Through these interactions, individuals become capable of viewing themselves as objects, leading to the formation of a self-identity that is shaped by the social environment and the expectations of the community in which they live.

57. (C) Lifeworld
The lifeworld is the fundamental realm of everyday experience where individuals engage in common-sense reasoning and take social reality for granted. It is a shared, intersubjective world that provides the background for all human action and interaction. Within this world, people use inherited stocks of knowledge and typifications to navigate daily life without questioning the underlying structures of their environment. This concept is essential for understanding how social order is maintained through shared subjective meanings.

58. (A) Analyzing rules of historical knowledge
Archaeology is a methodological approach used to analyze the historical rules and conditions that govern the production of knowledge and discourse. It focuses on uncovering the underlying structures that define what can be said and considered true within a particular era. By examining the archives of various disciplines, such as medicine or psychiatry, this method reveals how different bodies of knowledge emerge and change over time, shaping the way society understands and regulates human behavior.

59. (D) Structures are medium/outcome of action.
The duality of structure posits that social structures are both the medium and the outcome of the practices they organize. This means that while structures provide the rules and resources that enable and constrain human action, those same actions also serve to reproduce or transform the structures themselves. This concept bridges the gap between agency and structure, suggesting that individuals and society are mutually constitutive and constantly involved in a dynamic process of social reproduction.

60. (C) A is true but R is false.
The network society is a new form of social organization that has emerged in the Information Age, characterized by the dominance of information technology networks. This structure allows for the rapid flow of information, capital, and cultural symbols across global boundaries, fundamentally changing the nature of economic activity, political power, and social interaction. While the assertion correctly identifies this shift, the reason is incorrect as it describes traditional hierarchical structures instead of the decentralized and flexible network-based interactions.

61. (C) Kinship Studies
Irawati Karve made profound contributions to Indian sociology, particularly through her extensive research on kinship organization. Her work mapped the diverse kinship patterns across different regions of India, highlighting how language, inheritance, and marriage rules vary across cultural zones. By combining anthropological fieldwork with the analysis of classical texts, she provided a comprehensive understanding of the social structures that govern family life and social relations in the complex and diverse Indian societal context.

62. (D) Changes from 150 years of British rule
Westernization refers to the significant cultural and social changes that occurred in Indian society as a result of over 150 years of British colonial rule. This process involves the adoption of Western technology, institutions, ideologies, and values by various sections of the population. It encompasses shifts in education, political systems, and lifestyle choices, often occurring alongside or in contrast to traditional processes like Sanskritization. Westernization represents a major force in the modernization and transformation of contemporary Indian social life.

63. (A) Universal adult franchise
G.S. Ghurye identified several defining features of the caste system, including the segmental division of society, hierarchy, and restrictions on social intercourse and feeding. Other characteristics include civil and religious disabilities, restrictions on occupation, and the rule of endogamy. While these elements describe the traditional structural

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and ritual organization of caste, universal adult franchise is a modern political concept related to democratic governance and is not a traditional feature of the caste system as historically analyzed.

64. (B) Integrating insights from various disciplines
A trans-disciplinary approach involves integrating insights and methodologies from various academic disciplines to achieve a more holistic understanding of social phenomena. Radha Kamal Mukherjee advocated for this perspective, combining sociology with ecology, ethics, economics, and psychology. By breaking down traditional disciplinary boundaries, this method seeks to address the complex interactions between individuals, society, and the environment. This holistic view emphasizes that social reality cannot be fully grasped through the lens of a single field of study.

65. (A) 1 and 2
Durkheim's work includes several provocative and influential arguments about social order. He famously stated that crime is normal and functional because it helps define and reinforce collective moral boundaries. Additionally, he defined anomie as a state of normlessness that occurs during periods of rapid social change. However, his analysis of religion focused on its social function rather than its truth content, and he associated mechanical solidarity with traditional, simple societies rather than modern, complex ones.

66. (A) Zweckrational (instrumental-rational) action
Zweckrational, or instrumental-rational action, is a type of behavior characterized by a conscious pursuit of a specific goal using the most efficient and calculated means. The actor evaluates various methods and potential consequences to achieve their objective in a logical and systematic manner. This form of action is increasingly dominant in modern, industrialized societies where bureaucratic organization and scientific management prioritize efficiency and calculability over traditional values or emotional impulses in the pursuit of collective and individual goals.

67. (B) Performance
In dramaturgical theory, a performance refers to the activity of an individual on a given occasion which serves to influence any of the other participants. A politician delivering a speech is a clear example, as they use language, gestures, and settings to project a specific image and manage the audience's impressions. This concept emphasizes that social interaction is a calculated display where individuals adopt roles to communicate their identity and meet the expectations of their social environment.

68. (D) Perceiving social ties as ties between things
Commodity fetishism describes the process in a capitalist society where social relationships between people are perceived as objective relationships between things. The labor and social connections involved in producing goods are obscured by the focus on the value and exchange of the commodities themselves. As a result, individuals interact with each other primarily through the market, and the products of human labor appear to have independent powers and values that govern social life, hiding the underlying exploitation.

69. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Both statements accurately reflect the theoretical contributions and relationships between these two influential sociologists. Talcott Parsons developed a grand functionalist theory that viewed society as a complex system working toward stability. Robert Merton, while a student of Parsons, provided a critical refinement by advocating for theories of the middle range. Merton argued that sociology should focus on specific, testable hypotheses rather than trying to create all-encompassing grand narratives that are difficult to verify through empirical research.

70. (B) 1, 2, and 3
Correct associations between theorists and their primary orientations are essential for understanding sociological history. Claude Levi-Strauss is a central figure in structuralism, and G.H. Mead is fundamental to symbolic interactionism. Harold Garfinkel founded ethnomethodology. However, Talcott Parsons is associated with structural-functionalism rather than conflict theory, and Karl Marx is the primary architect of conflict theory rather than

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functionalism. These distinctions highlight the diverse and often opposing perspectives used to analyze the nature of social reality and order.

71. (D) The free-floating intelligentsia
The free-floating intelligentsia refers to a group of intellectuals who are relatively unattached to any specific social class or political interest. According to Mannheim, this lack of strong social anchoring allows them to synthesize various perspectives and achieve a more objective understanding of society. By not being bound by the biased worldviews of the ruling class or the proletariat, these thinkers can provide a more comprehensive analysis of social reality, bridging the gap between competing ideologies.

72. (A) Experience and construction of reality
The central concern of phenomenological sociology is the study of how individuals experience and construct social reality through their subjective meanings and interactions. It focuses on the everyday lifeworld and the common-sense knowledge that people use to navigate their social environment. By analyzing these internal processes, researchers can understand how shared understandings are created and maintained, providing insights into the micro-level foundations of social order and the way people interpret the world around them.

73. (C) Interpret layers of cultural meaning
Thick description emphasizes the necessity for ethnographers to interpret the multiple layers of cultural meaning embedded in social actions. It requires researchers to go beyond simple observation of physical behavior to grasp the symbolic significance and intentions behind those acts within a specific cultural context. This approach views culture as a complex text that must be carefully read and decoded to understand how it organizes human experience and guides the behavior of individuals within a society.

74. (A) Power/Knowledge
Orientalism illustrates Foucault's concept of power/knowledge by showing how Western academic and cultural discourse created a specific image of the East that justified colonial rule. This body of knowledge was not neutral but served as a tool for exercising power and maintaining dominance. By defining the Orient as inferior and irrational, Western powers were able to rationalize their political and economic control, demonstrating that the production of truth is inextricably linked to the exercise of power.

75. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
Sociological theory has evolved through distinct historical periods. Karl Marx's foundational work in the mid-19th century addressed the rise of capitalism. Emile Durkheim followed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, establishing the scientific study of social facts. Talcott Parsons became a dominant figure in the mid-20th century with his structural-functionalist framework. Finally, Anthony Giddens represents a more contemporary era, developing structuration theory in the late 20th century to address the relationship between agency and structure.

76. (B) Ingrained action-guiding dispositions
Habitus refers to a system of ingrained dispositions, schemas, and habits that guide an individual's actions and perceptions within the social world. These dispositions are acquired through early socialization and experience, reflecting the social conditions and class position of the individual. Habitus functions as a bridge between agency and structure, as it allows individuals to act in ways that are both creative and consistent with the structural constraints and opportunities of their social environment.

77. (C) Force of truth and non-violence
Satyagraha is a philosophy and practice of non-violent resistance based on the force of truth and moral courage. It involves the active pursuit of justice through peaceful means, such as civil disobedience and non-cooperation, while maintaining respect for the opponent. For Gandhi, this was not a weapon of the weak but a powerful tool for social and political change that relied on the inner strength of individuals to confront injustice without resorting to violence.

78. (D) Destruction of religious scriptures
Ambedkar argued that the annihilation of caste could only be achieved by destroying the religious scriptures that provide its ideological justification. He believed that since the caste system was sanctified by Hindu texts, reform within the religion was impossible. Therefore, the complete rejection of these sacred foundations

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and the establishment of a new social order based on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity were necessary to eradicate the deeply rooted inequality and oppression.

79. (A) Shared beliefs acting as a unifying force
The collective conscience consists of the totality of shared beliefs, sentiments, and moral values that are common to the average members of a society. This collective psychological force acts as a unifying power that holds society together and regulates individual behavior through social pressure and norms. In simpler societies, the collective conscience is strong and pervasive, while in modern societies with a high division of labor, it becomes more abstract and focused on individual rights and secular values.

80. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Foundational texts in sociology are linked to their respective authors. Talcott Parsons wrote The Social System to outline his functionalist theory. Emile Durkheim established methodological principles in The Rules of Sociological Method. Max Weber's Economy and Society provides a comprehensive analysis of social action and authority. Finally, Bronislaw Malinowski's Argonauts of the Western Pacific is a landmark ethnographic study that introduced the method of participant observation and analyzed the functional role of cultural institutions and exchange systems.

81. (B) Altruistic suicide
Altruistic suicide occurs in social environments where integration is excessively strong, leading individuals to prioritize the interests and honor of the group over their own lives. In these situations, the individual feels a moral obligation to sacrifice themselves for a collective cause, such as a soldier dying for their country or followers in a high-commitment religious group. This type of suicide illustrates how extreme social pressure and a powerful sense of duty can shape even the most personal decisions.

82. (A) Rational-legal authority
A bureaucracy is considered the purest manifestation of rational-legal authority, where power is based on a system of formal rules and the legality of the office held. In this structure, positions are organized hierarchically, and authority is exercised through impersonal regulations rather than personal loyalty or tradition. This form of organization is designed for maximum efficiency and calculability, making it a central feature of modern government, business, and other large-scale social institutions in industrialized societies.

83. (C) Adoption of dominant class ideology
False consciousness refers to a condition where the oppressed class adopts the ideologies and values of the dominant class, preventing them from recognizing their own exploitation and common interests. This state is maintained through various societal institutions, such as education and religion, which justify the existing power structures as natural or divinely ordained. Overcoming false consciousness is a critical step for the working class to develop class consciousness and engage in collective action for social and economic transformation.

84. (D) Stability of social structures
The primary focus of Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalism is the maintenance and stability of social structures. He analyzed how various institutions and social practices contribute to the ongoing survival and equilibrium of the society as a whole. By viewing society as a biological organism, he sought to identify the functional requirements for social life and the role that stable patterns of relations play in meeting those needs, emphasizing the importance of social solidarity and the continuity of the social system.

85. (C) A is true but R is false.
Robert Merton introduced the concept of latent functions to highlight the unintended and unrecognized consequences of social patterns and institutions. While the assertion is true, the reason is false because Merton argued that sociologists must look beyond the official and intended purposes (manifest functions) to fully understand the impact of social structures. This distinction allows for a deeper analysis of how institutions operate in ways that participants may not consciously realize, revealing hidden social dynamics and connections.

86. (B) Simplicity vs. Complexity
Pattern variables are choices actors make in social situations, such as affectivity versus neutrality,

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universalism versus particularism, ascription versus achievement, and specificity versus diffuseness. These categories help sociologists understand how social systems are organized and how norms guide interaction. While simplicity and complexity are terms often used to describe social change or organizational structure, they are not part of the specific set of dualities defined by Parsons in his influential theoretical framework for analyzing social action and systems.

87. (D) Rules of marriage and alliance
Levi-Strauss's structuralist analysis of kinship focuses on the rules of marriage and alliance rather than biological descent. He viewed kinship as a system of symbolic exchange, where the movement of individuals between groups creates social ties and alliances. This perspective emphasizes that the fundamental structure of kinship is based on the reciprocal relationships established through marriage, which serves to unite different social units and ensure the cohesion and survival of the larger cultural group through structured interaction.

88. (A) Role-taking
Role-taking is the process through which individuals mentally put themselves in the position of others to understand their perspectives and anticipate their reactions. This ability is essential for successful social interaction and the development of the self. By observing how others behave and adjusting their own actions accordingly, a person can navigate new social situations and internalize the norms and expectations of their environment. This continuous process of social learning and adjustment is a foundation for organized collective life.

89. (C) Enclosed, formally administered lives occur.
A total institution is a place of residence and work where a large number of like-situated individuals, cut off from the wider society for an appreciable period, lead an enclosed, formally administered round of life. Examples include prisons, mental hospitals, and monasteries. In these settings, all aspects of life are conducted in the same place and under a single authority, leading to the systematic stripping away of an individual's previous identity and the imposition of a rigid institutional persona.

90. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Foucault's work is characterized by several key theoretical developments. His genealogical method explores the historical origins of practices, while the panopticon serves as a powerful metaphor for modern surveillance. He reconceptualized power as a productive and diffuse force that operates through discourse to define what can be known and said about various subjects. These ideas collectively challenge traditional understandings of power and knowledge, highlighting how societal structures and disciplinary technologies shape the human soul and individual identity.

91. (D) Realm for discussing common concerns
The public sphere is a conceptual space in social life where individuals can come together to freely discuss and debate matters of common concern. It is distinct from the state government and the private realm of family and business. Ideally, the public sphere facilitates democratic participation and the formation of public opinion through rational-critical discourse. However, in modern society, this realm is often threatened by the influence of powerful economic interests and the expansion of bureaucratic administrative systems.

92. (B) Increase in social reflexivity
A key feature of late modernity is the significant increase in social reflexivity, where individuals and institutions constantly re-evaluate and modify their practices based on new information. This process leads to the transformation of traditional structures and a heightened sense of individual agency. In this era, people are more aware of the risks and opportunities of their actions, and social life becomes a continuous project of self-construction and structural adaptation in a rapidly changing and globalized world.

93. (C) Perturbation of chronological order
Timeless time refers to the breakdown of chronological and sequential order in the network society due to the use of advanced information technologies. Activities that were previously organized around fixed schedules and linear progressions can now occur simultaneously or in non-linear patterns. This perturbation of time allows for instant communication and

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global coordination, but it also creates a sense of fragmentation and a loss of traditional temporal boundaries, reshaping how individuals and organizations experience and manage their daily lives.

94. (D) Society and geographical contexts
Social ecology explores the dynamic and reciprocal relationship between human societies and their geographical and environmental contexts. Radha Kamal Mukherjee emphasized that social structures and cultural practices are deeply influenced by the ecological conditions in which they exist. This perspective advocates for a holistic understanding of how environmental factors shape social organization and how human actions, in turn, impact the natural world, highlighting the need for sustainable and harmonious interactions between humanity and the environment.

95. (B) 1, 2, and 4
M.N. Srinivas made foundational contributions to Indian sociology through his focus on intensive fieldwork and the introduction of key concepts like Sanskritization and Westernization. He also identified the dominant caste as a major force in local village politics. While his work analyzed social change, he did not argue that caste was becoming irrelevant; rather, he showed how it was adapting and remains a significant factor in modern India. Furthermore, his approach was primarily structural-functionalist rather than Marxist.

96. (B) Language and inheritance patterns
In her landmark study of Indian kinship, Irawati Karve identified four distinct cultural zones based on language patterns and rules of inheritance and marriage. These zones reflect the diverse ways that family structures and social relations are organized across the subcontinent. By analyzing these regional variations, she provided a comprehensive map of the cultural and social diversity of India, showing how different traditions and systems of kinship coexist within a shared national framework, illustrating the complexity of Indian social organization.

97. (B) Tribes are backward Hindu groups.
G.S. Ghurye argued that the groups often called aborigines or tribes should be understood as backward Hindus rather than as distinct racial or social entities separate from Hindu society. He believed that these groups were at various stages of assimilation into the larger Hindu cultural and social structure. This perspective emphasized the historical and cultural links between tribes and the broader Indian population, advocating for their integration rather than isolation or special status as completely different groups.

98. (A) Political Capital
Bourdieu identified several major forms of capital that determine an individual's position and success within various social fields. These include economic capital (wealth and financial resources), social capital (networks and connections), and cultural capital (knowledge, skills, and educational qualifications). While individuals may have influence in the political realm, political capital is not one of the primary, distinct categories used in Bourdieu's fundamental theoretical framework to analyze social stratification and the reproduction of inequality across generations.

99. (C) Repressive and reaffirming
In societies characterized by mechanical solidarity, where members are held together by a strong collective conscience and shared values, the primary function of law is repressive. Punishment serves to reaffirm the moral boundaries of the community and express collective outrage against those who violate shared norms. This type of legal system focuses on penalizing the offender rather than restoring balance, as any crime is seen as an attack on the common sentiments that unify the social group.

100. (D) Asceticism aided capitalism's growth.
Weber's thesis argues that certain religious ideas, particularly the ascetic values of Protestantism, played a crucial role in the development of modern capitalism. The belief that worldly success was a sign of divine favor encouraged individuals to work hard, live frugally, and reinvest their wealth. This ethical orientation provided the moral justification and motivation for the rational pursuit of profit, demonstrating how religious beliefs can significantly influence economic behavior and the historical transformation of social and economic systems.

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101. (C) Reference group behavior
Reference group behavior occurs when individuals use the norms and values of a specific group as a standard for evaluating their own behavior and identity. When a person is caught between the expectations of their family and those of their peers, they are navigating the competing influences of different reference groups. This concept explains how social choices and internal conflicts arise from the various groups with which individuals identify or to which they aspire to belong within their society.

102. (B) Ties between production forces
In Marxist theory, history is driven by a dialectical process that arises from the tensions and contradictions within the economic base of society. This conflict typically occurs between the growing forces of production and the existing relations of production. As technology and labor power evolve, they eventually clash with the traditional ownership structures and social arrangements, leading to periods of revolutionary change and the emergence of new social, political, and economic systems throughout human history.

103. (D) Participant observation
Malinowski is considered the father of participant observation, a foundational research method in anthropology. This approach requires researchers to live within a community for an extended period, engaging in daily activities and learning the local language to understand culture from the inside. By immersing themselves in the social life of their subjects, researchers can move beyond superficial observations to grasp the complex meanings and functional relationships that organize and maintain the social group and its unique culture.

104. (A) Teaching students core literacy
A manifest function refers to the intended and officially recognized purpose of a social pattern or institution. In the context of the education system, teaching students core literacy and academic skills is a primary manifest function, as it is the stated goal of the institution. Other outcomes, such as reinforcing social inequality or keeping youth out of the labor market, are considered latent functions because they are unintended or unrecognized consequences of the educational process.

105. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Key sociological and political concepts in India are linked to major thinkers. B.R. Ambedkar famously called for the annihilation of caste as a necessary step for social justice. M.K. Gandhi promoted Sarvodaya, or the welfare of all, through non-violent transformation. M.N. Srinivas developed the concept of Sanskritization to describe cultural mobility. Radha Kamal Mukherjee is known for his work on social ecology, exploring the relationship between society and its environmental context in the Indian subcontinent.

106. (A) Meaning is dependent on context.
Indexicality is a core concept in ethnomethodology which states that the meaning of any social action or utterance is entirely dependent on its specific context. This means that a word or gesture does not have a fixed, universal meaning but is interpreted based on the shared understanding and background information available to the participants in a given interaction. Understanding social life requires researchers to focus on how people collaboratively produce meaning within these unique and situational contexts.

107. (D) Anthony Giddens
The concept of the risk society describes modern life as being increasingly defined by human-made risks that are global in scale and unpredictable in nature. These risks, such as climate change and nuclear hazards, are a direct result of industrialization and technological advancement. In this era, society must constantly reflect on and manage the potential dangers created by its own progress, leading to a state of permanent uncertainty and the need for new forms of global governance.

108. (B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Mannheim's sociology of knowledge argues that all human thought is socially conditioned and influenced by the thinker's position within a specific social structure. While the first statement is true, the second is false because Mannheim did not believe that this conditioning leads to absolute relativism. Instead, he argued that by recognizing these social influences, a more complete and

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objective understanding can be achieved through a synthesis of various perspectives, a task ideally performed by the free-floating intelligentsia.

109. (C) Cultural events as readable texts
Geertz used the Balinese cockfight as a classic example of how cultural events can be read as texts that reveal the underlying values and social tensions of a society. The cockfight is not just a form of entertainment or gambling but a symbolic performance that reflects the status hierarchy and social competition within the community. Through thick description, Geertz demonstrates how these public displays allow participants to explore and communicate their identities and social positions in a meaningful way.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Weber distinguished between value-relevance, which influences the choice of a research topic, and value-freedom, which is required in the actual conduct of research. Both statements are true and accurately reflect his position. Sociologists are inevitably influenced by their own cultural values when deciding what is important to study. However, once a topic is chosen, they must use objective and rigorous scientific methods to analyze the data, ensuring that their personal beliefs do not bias the results.

111. (A) Bodies of language defining subjects
Discourse refers to structured bodies of language and practice that define how a subject is understood and treated within society. It is not just simple talk but a powerful system that determines what can be said, by whom, and with what authority. Discourses create specific roles and identities, such as the patient or the criminal, and shape the way power is exercised by establishing standards of truth and normality that regulate individual behavior and social life.

112. (B) Misrecognizing standards as natural
Symbolic violence is the subtle and often unconscious imposition of the culture and standards of the dominant class as being natural, legitimate, and universal. This process leads the dominated groups to misrecognize and accept their own disadvantaged position as a result of their own limitations rather than structural inequality. By internalizing the values of those in power, individuals participate in their own subordination, making this form of power highly effective and difficult to challenge within the social hierarchy.

113. (B) Mobility within vs. outside systems
The primary difference between these two concepts lies in the type of mobility they represent and the sources of the adopted customs. Sanskritization describes positional mobility within the traditional caste system as groups adopt high-caste rituals. Westernization involves adoption of values and lifestyles derived from British rule, leading to mobility and change that often occurs outside or across the traditional system. These processes represent different ways that Indian society adapts to cultural influences and changes its internal social structures.

114. (A) Inherent justification for caste
Ambedkar's critique focused on how Hinduism provides the fundamental ideological and religious justification for the caste system. He argued that the divine sanctification of caste in sacred texts makes the system inherently oppressive and resistant to meaningful reform. Since the hierarchy is seen as a religious duty, true social equality can only be achieved by completely rejecting these religious foundations and building a society based on secular principles of justice, liberty, and human dignity for all citizens.

115. (B) 1, 2 and 4
Weber's work is defined by several core concepts, including the four types of social action and the analysis of bureaucratic organization characterized by rules and hierarchy. He also used the term Verstehen to emphasize the importance of interpretive understanding. However, unlike Marx, Weber did not base the concept of class solely on ownership of property; instead, he analyzed social stratification as a multidimensional combination of class, status, and party, acknowledging the complexity of social position in modern life.

116. (D) Pattern Variables
Pattern variables represent the fundamental choices and dilemmas individuals face when performing social roles. A nurse's need to be both clinically detached (affective neutrality) and

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compassionate (affectivity) is a classic example of this tension. These variables help sociologists understand how roles are structured and how individuals navigate competing expectations within institutions. By analyzing these choices, one can grasp the underlying norms that guide behavior and ensure the stable functioning of complex social systems like healthcare or education.

117. (C) Periods of rapid economic change
Anomic suicide is most likely to occur during periods of rapid and significant economic or social change, where traditional norms and expectations are disrupted. This state of normlessness, or anomie, leaves individuals without clear guidance for their desires and behavior, leading to a sense of confusion and despair. Whether the change is a sudden economic crisis or a sudden increase in wealth, the lack of stable social regulation increases the suicide rate by weakening the moral foundations.

118. (B) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
Joking relationships are specialized social interactions characterized by permitted disrespect and teasing between specific kin or groups. Radcliffe-Brown analyzed these relationships as a structural mechanism for managing social tension and avoiding potential conflict in situations of interdependence. By allowing for a ritualized and non-serious form of hostility, these relationships help maintain social harmony and reinforce the bonds between individuals who might otherwise experience friction due to their respective social positions and role expectations within the society.

119. (D) False definitions evoke new behaviors.
A self-fulfilling prophecy occurs when a false definition of a situation evokes a new behavior that makes the originally false conception come true. This concept highlights how social beliefs and expectations can actively shape reality. For example, if people falsely believe a bank is going to fail, their subsequent rush to withdraw funds will cause the bank to actually collapse. This process demonstrates the powerful impact of subjective perceptions on objective social outcomes and the maintenance of social order.

120. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Correct associations between key theorists and their intellectual traditions are vital for understanding the history of sociology. Max Weber is central to interpretive sociology, and Emile Durkheim is a founding figure of functionalism. Karl Marx established conflict theory, while Michel Foucault is a major representative of post-structuralism. However, Anthony Giddens is associated with structuration theory rather than symbolic interactionism. These diverse perspectives provide different lenses for analyzing the relationships between individuals, power, and social structures in society.

121. (C) Organized community attitudes
The Generalized Other represents the organized community or social group attitudes that an individual internalizes to become a fully socialized person. It allows individuals to see themselves from the perspective of the entire group and understand the general rules and expectations of their society. This concept is essential for the development of a stable self-identity and the ability to engage in coordinated social interaction, as it provides a common framework for interpreting and responding to the actions of others.

122. (A) Methods used to make sense of life
Ethnomethodology is the study of the practical methods and reasoning processes that people use to make sense of and produce their social world in everyday life. It focuses on how individuals collaboratively create a sense of order and shared reality through mundane interactions. Unlike mainstream sociology, which often treats social structure as a fixed external force, ethnomethodology views social order as a continuous achievement produced by the skillful and knowledgeable actions of participants in diverse social settings.

123. (D) Asylums
Asylums is a seminal work by Erving Goffman that analyzes the social world of individuals living in total institutions, such as mental hospitals and prisons. The book explores how these enclosed and formally administered environments strip away a person's previous self-identity and impose a new, institutionalized role. By examining the daily lives of inmates and staff, Goffman reveals

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the mechanisms of social control and the ways individuals attempt to maintain a sense of self within highly restrictive and dehumanizing systems.

124. (B) Justify Western colonial rule
Said argued that Orientalism served to justify and maintain Western colonial rule by constructing a biased and stereotypical image of the East. This discourse portrayed Eastern societies as exotic, irrational, and inferior, contrasting them with the modern, rational, and superior West. By producing this specific body of knowledge, Western powers were able to rationalize their political, economic, and cultural domination, demonstrating how the representation of other cultures is deeply intertwined with the exercise of imperial power and global influence.

125. (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
The timeline of major sociological works reflects the evolution of the discipline from classical foundations to contemporary critiques. Emile Durkheim's The Division of Labor in Society appeared in the late 19th century, followed by G.H. Mead's influential work on the self and society in the 1930s. Erving Goffman's dramaturgical analysis emerged in the 1950s, and Michel Foucault's study of discipline and punishment represents a significant post-structuralist development in the mid-1970s, illustrating the changing focus of social inquiry.

126. (D) Erving Goffman
The concept of dramaturgy is a theoretical perspective that analyzes social interaction using the metaphor of a theatrical performance. Developed by Erving Goffman, this approach views individuals as actors who manage their impressions and project specific roles on a front stage to influence an audience. This perspective highlights the strategic and performative nature of social life, where people use settings, scripts, and appearances to maintain their identity and meet the social expectations of their various social environments.

127. (A) Legitimation
The AGIL schema identifies four functional imperatives necessary for the survival of any social system: Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency. Adaptation refers to the system's relationship with its environment, goal attainment to the pursuit of collective objectives, integration to the internal coordination of parts, and latency to the maintenance of cultural patterns. While legitimation is an important concept in political and social theory, it is not one of the four primary components of this specific functionalist model.

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128. (B) Village exogamy and clan rules
According to Irawati Karve, the kinship system in North India is characterized by village exogamy and strict rules regarding clan membership. This means individuals must marry outside their own village and avoid marrying close relatives as defined by specific genealogical rules. These practices contrast with the kinship systems in South India, where cross-cousin marriage and village endogamy are more common. Karve's regional analysis highlights the significant cultural and structural diversity of family organization across the different parts of India.

129. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The second statement correctly reflects M.N. Srinivas' definition of secularization in the Indian context. He argued that secularization is the process where areas of life and thought are removed from the domination of religion, but this does not necessarily mean a decline in religious belief or the rise of atheism. Instead, it involves the reorganization of social life based on secular principles and a change in the role of religion in public and private spheres, rather than its total disappearance.

130. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Prominent Indian thinkers are associated with specific areas of study and transformative concepts. G.S. Ghurye conducted research on Indian sadhus and the features of caste. M.N. Srinivas introduced the influential concept of the dominant caste in village studies. Irawati Karve is renowned for her work on kinship organization across different cultural zones in India. B.R. Ambedkar famously called for the annihilation of caste to achieve social justice, highlighting the diverse contributions of these foundational figures.

131. (C) Fatalistic
Fatalistic suicide occurs in social environments characterized by excessive regulation and oppression, where individuals feel their futures are pitilessly blocked and their passions violently choked by oppressive discipline. This type of suicide is often associated with people living under extreme conditions, such as slaves or prisoners, who see no possibility of escape or improvement in their lives. It represents the tragic consequence of a society that exercises too much control over the individual, stifling their freedom and hope.

132. (D) Doxa
Doxa refers to the realm of taken-for-granted beliefs and social structures that are perceived as natural and objective realities. It represents the point where the social order is so deeply internalized that it is not questioned by individuals. In this state, the existing power dynamics and hierarchies appear as the only possible way of organizing the world. By analyzing doxa, Bourdieu reveals how social inequality is maintained through the misrecognition of arbitrary cultural standards as universal truths within various social fields.

133. (C) Max Weber
Max Weber is the classical sociologist most associated with the systematic analysis of power, bureaucracy, and the process of rationalization. He explored how authority is legitimized in different ways and how modern society is increasingly dominated by impersonal, rule-bound bureaucratic structures. His work highlights the tension between the efficiency of rational systems and the loss of individual freedom and enchantment, providing a fundamental framework for understanding the development and organization of contemporary social, economic, and political institutions in industrialized nations.

134. (B) Ongoing class struggle
For Marx, historical change is primarily driven by the ongoing struggle between opposing social classes, specifically the owners of the means of production and the workers who sell their labor. This class conflict arises from the contradictions within the economic base of society and leads to periods of social upheaval and revolutionary transformation. According to this perspective, every major historical era is characterized by a unique mode of production and the specific form of class struggle that eventually leads to its replacement.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Levi-Strauss argued that the universal cognitive structure of the human mind operates through the creation of binary oppositions. Both statements are true and correctly explain his structuralist approach. By analyzing myths and cultural practices across different societies, he identified recurring dichotomies like raw versus cooked or nature versus culture. These opposing pairs help people organize their experience and resolve contradictions within their environment, revealing the underlying logical structures that shape human thought and cultural expressions regardless of differences.

136. (A) Robert K. Merton
Robert K. Merton developed strain theory to explain how social structures exert pressure on individuals to engage in deviant behavior. This occurs when there is a significant gap between the culturally prescribed goals of a society and the legitimate, institutionalized means available to achieve those goals. Individuals who lack access to conventional paths toward success may experience strain and adapt through various methods, such as innovation or retreatism, highlighting how social inequality and structural limitations contribute to deviance.

137. (C) Communicative Action
Anthony Giddens is a prominent sociologist known for several major theoretical contributions, including structuration theory, the duality of structure, and the analysis of late modernity. These concepts explore the dynamic relationship between individual agency and social systems in a globalized world. However, communicative action is a central concept developed by Jurgen Habermas, focusing on the pursuit of mutual understanding through language. This distinction is important for identifying the different focuses and intellectual lineages within contemporary social and political theory.

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138. (A) Gift exchange reinforcing ties
The Kula Ring is a ritualized system of gift exchange practiced by the Trobriand Islanders, which involves the movement of valuable armshells and necklaces between various islands. Malinowski studied this system as a classic example of how cultural practices fulfill multiple functional needs, such as reinforcing social ties, establishing political alliances, and facilitating economic trade. This complex network of exchange demonstrates that even seemingly irrational activities can have a deep and logical function in maintaining the cohesion and stability of a social group.

139. (D) Control of images projected
Impression management refers to the strategic process through which individuals attempt to control the images and perceptions that others form of them during social interactions. By using specific language, gestures, and settings, people project a desired identity and manage any information that might discredit their performance. This concept highlights the performative nature of social life and the constant effort individuals put into presenting themselves in a way that meets social expectations and maintains their social standing in various environments.

140. (B) 2, 3 and 4
Mead's theory posits that the self is not innate but develops through social experience and interaction. The second, third, and fourth statements accurately reflect this process. The I represents the spontaneous and creative response of the individual, while the Me is the socialized part that has internalized the attitudes and expectations of others. Together, these two facets allow individuals to engage in internal dialogue and navigate the social world, making the self a dynamic and social achievement.

141. (C) Shared understanding of life
Intersubjectivity refers to the shared understanding and common-sense reality that individuals create and maintain through their social interactions. It is the foundation of the lifeworld, where people assume that others experience and interpret the world in a similar way. This shared meaning allows for coordinated social action and the existence of a stable social order. By analyzing how intersubjectivity is produced, phenomenological sociology reveals the micro-level processes that make daily social life possible and intelligible for all participants.

142. (D) Welfare of all people
Sarvodaya is a political and ethical philosophy that emphasizes the welfare of all or the universal upliftment of every individual in society. It envisions a non-violent social order where the interests of the poorest and most marginalized are prioritized to ensure harmony and justice. This concept extends beyond the pursuit of individual wealth or majority rule, advocating for a holistic transformation of society based on moral principles, mutual cooperation, and the recognition of the inherent dignity and worth of every human being.

143. (A) Showing contested histories
Genealogy is a methodological approach that seeks to uncover the contested and discontinuous histories of concepts, practices, and institutions. Unlike traditional history that looks for a linear and progressive development, genealogy highlights the power struggles, accidents, and contradictions that have shaped the present. By revealing how specific discourses and systems of truth emerged and gained authority, this method challenges the idea of absolute truths and shows how knowledge is inextricably linked to the exercise of power throughout history.

144. (B) Textual and empirical integration
G.S. Ghurye's approach to Indian sociology is characterized by the integration of Indological textual analysis with empirical fieldwork. He believed that to truly understand Indian society, researchers must combine the study of classical Sanskrit texts and historical documents with direct observation of contemporary social practices. This methodological blend allowed him to trace the historical continuity and transformation of social structures like caste and kinship, providing a comprehensive and deeply rooted perspective on the complexity of Indian culture.

145. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Bourdieu's theoretical framework is built on interconnected concepts like habitus, cultural capital, and social fields. Habitus refers to

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internalized dispositions, while cultural capital includes knowledge and qualifications. A field is a competitive social space, and symbolic violence involves the imposition of dominant standards as natural. While his work examines the relationship between agency and structure, he does not seek to separate them completely; instead, he emphasizes how they are integrated through practice, highlighting the structural foundations and individual strategies.

146. (A) Alienation
A factory worker performing repetitive, disconnected tasks on an assembly line is a classic example of alienation under capitalism. In this situation, the worker is estranged from the product of their labor, as they have no control over its design or ownership. This separation leads to a sense of dehumanization and powerlessness, where the worker's own creative potential is turned into a commodity used for the benefit of the capitalist, ultimately isolating the individual from their work and themselves.

147. (C) Pursued for intrinsic value
Wertrational, or value-rational action, is a type of social behavior pursued because of a belief in the intrinsic value or moral obligation of the act itself, regardless of its potential success or practical consequences. The actor is guided by ethical, aesthetic, or religious convictions rather than a calculated pursuit of specific goals. This form of action demonstrates how individuals are motivated by internal principles and commitments, even when those actions may not be the most efficient or beneficial from a purely instrumental perspective.

148. (D) Increase in division of labor
The transition from mechanical to organic solidarity is driven by an increase in the division of labor and a growth in social density. As societies become larger and more complex, individuals take on more specialized roles, making them increasingly dependent on one another for survival and the functioning of the group. This functional interdependence replaces the similarity of roles and shared collective conscience of simpler societies, creating a new form of social cohesion based on the complementary contributions of diverse members.

149. (C) Talcott Parsons
The classical tradition in sociology is primarily defined by the foundational works of Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, and Max Weber, who established the core theories and methodologies of the discipline in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While Talcott Parsons was a highly influential mid-20th-century sociologist who developed structural-functionalism, he is generally categorized as a representative of modern or contemporary sociological theory rather than a member of the original classical triumvirate who first defined the field of social inquiry.

150. (B) Retreatism
Retreatism is a mode of adaptation where an individual rejects both the culturally prescribed goals of a society and the legitimate, institutionalized means to achieve those goals. This response often leads to dropping out of social life, as the person finds no meaning or success in the conventional social order. Examples can include chronic drug addicts or individuals who choose a nomadic lifestyle. This adaptation highlights the profound sense of detachment and withdrawal that can result from structural strain.

151. (D) Pierre Bourdieu
Pierre Bourdieu is most associated with the concepts of field, habitus, and cultural capital. These ideas form a powerful theoretical framework for analyzing how social inequality is reproduced across generations. Habitus refers to internalized dispositions, cultural capital to knowledge and qualifications, and a field to a structured social space of competition. Together, they explain how an individual's background and resources shape their strategies and position within the various social hierarchies, bridging the gap between structure and individual agency.

152. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Both statements accurately reflect Habermas's Theory of Communicative Action. He distinguishes between instrumental action, which is oriented toward technical success and control, and communicative action, which is oriented toward achieving mutual understanding and consensus. This distinction is central to his critique of modern society, as he argues that the expansion of instrumental rationality into all areas

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of life threatens the foundations of democratic participation and social integration, emphasizing the need to revitalize communicative processes for human liberation from technical systems.

153. (C) Talk constitutes social order.
Reflexivity in ethnomethodology refers to the idea that social talk and interaction are not just descriptions of the social world but are the very activities that constitute social order. This means that when people communicate, they are simultaneously creating and reinforcing the sense of reality and shared understanding that makes social life possible. For Garfinkel, the social world is a continuous achievement produced through the skillful and reflexively aware actions of participants, rather than a fixed structure that exists independently.

154. (A) Dominance of global networks
The network society is characterized by the dominance of global networks of information exchange and coordination, which reshape the nature of social organization and power. These networks allow for the rapid flow of capital, culture, and information across traditional borders, leading to the rise of a highly interconnected world. This structure prioritizes flexible and decentralized interactions over rigid hierarchies and localized boundaries, creating new opportunities and challenges for economic activity, political participation, and the maintenance of social identity in contemporary life.

155. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Correct associations between theorists and their primary concepts are essential for a clear understanding of sociological and anthropological history. Harold Garfinkel is the founder of ethnomethodology, and Erving Goffman developed the dramaturgical approach. Clifford Geertz is synonymous with the method of thick description in interpretive anthropology. Karl Mannheim is a central figure in the sociology of knowledge, exploring how social contexts and positions influence human thought and ideologies, illustrating the diverse ways that thinkers have analyzed social reality.

156. (B) Societies cultivate high values.
Radha Kamal Mukherjee's theory of values argued that societies are not just economic or political systems but are essentially cultural entities that cultivate high moral and spiritual values. He believed that these universal values serve to guide social progress and ensure the harmonious interaction between individuals and their environment. By focusing on the role of values in social organization, his work highlighted the ethical foundations of society and the importance of a holistic perspective that integrates social science with humanistic concerns.

157. (C) She primarily used Marxist theory to analyze Indian society.
Irawati Karve is known for her pioneering kinship studies and her humanistic analysis of the Mahabharata. She also utilized anthropometric data in some of her research to explore the biological and social diversity of the Indian population. However, it is incorrect to say that she primarily used Marxist theory to analyze Indian society. Her work was more rooted in an anthropological and Indological tradition, emphasizing cultural zones and kinship patterns rather than focusing on class struggle or the economic mode of production.

158. (D) Materialistic and corrosive
Gandhi's critique of modern, industrial civilization was based on his belief that it was inherently materialistic, exploitative, and corrosive to human morality and the environment. He argued that the pursuit of technological progress and economic growth often occurred at the expense of individual dignity and social harmony. In contrast, he advocated for a model of development centered on self-sufficient villages and the principles of non-violence, simplicity, and moral discipline, which he believed would lead to a more just way of life.

159. (A) Regulating life of populations
Biopower refers to the various techniques and strategies used by modern states to regulate and manage the life of entire populations. This form of power focuses on issues like health, birth rates, longevity, and overall public welfare to ensure the productivity and stability of the society. Unlike traditional sovereign power that exercised

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the right to take life, biopower aims to foster and optimize life through systematic surveillance and administration, illustrating how modern governance is increasingly concerned with the biological life of citizens.

160. (C) A is true but R is false.
M.N. Srinivas argued that the caste system in India is dynamic and characterized by positional mobility and change, making the first statement true. However, the reason provided is false because his concepts of Sanskritization and Westernization were developed specifically to describe and analyze these processes of social change and identity transformation. These terms highlight how caste groups and individuals actively modify their customs and lifestyles in response to various social, cultural, and political influences, rather than remaining static.

161. (B) Universalism and Affective Neutrality
A doctor seeing a patient typically follows the norms of universalism and affective neutrality. Universalism means the doctor applies the same medical standards to every patient regardless of personal relationship, and affective neutrality involves maintaining a professional distance and objective focus. This role performance ensures that medical care is provided based on technical expertise and general rules, illustrating how specific pattern variables guide social interaction within institutionalized roles to maintain the efficient and stable operation of complex professional systems.

162. (A) Anomie
Durkheim used the term anomie to describe a state of normlessness or deregulation in a society, where traditional rules and social guidance are no longer effective. This condition often arises during periods of rapid and significant social or economic change, leaving individuals without a clear sense of purpose or moral boundaries. Anomie can lead to increased social instability and higher rates of deviant behavior, including suicide, as the collective conscience weakens and the social framework for individual desire becomes fragmented.

163. (C) Robert K. Merton
The distinction between manifest and latent functions was introduced by Robert K. Merton to provide a more comprehensive analysis of social institutions. Manifest functions are the intended and officially recognized consequences of a social pattern, while latent functions are those that are unintended and unrecognized. By identifying these different types of outcomes, sociologists can understand how institutions contribute to the social system in ways that are not always obvious to the participants themselves, revealing deeper layers of functional interdependence.

164. (D) Relations between elements
In structuralism, the fundamental unit of analysis is the relationship between various elements within a system, rather than the elements themselves or individual actions. This perspective emphasizes that the meaning of any cultural artifact or social institution is derived from its position and connection to other parts of the larger structure. By focusing on these underlying patterns of relations, structuralists seek to identify the universal logic and cognitive structures that organize human thought and cultural expressions across different societies.

165. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Marxist theory is built on several key arguments, including the centrality of class struggle in history and the idea that the economic base determines the social and political superstructure. Marx also believed that the contradictions within capitalism would eventually lead to its collapse. However, he did not envision the rise of a bureaucratic state as the end of conflict; instead, he predicted a transition to a classless, communist society where the state would eventually wither away as social inequality is eliminated.

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166. (B) Interaction with a significant other
When a student imitates their favorite teacher, they are engaging in social learning through interaction with a significant other. Significant others are specific individuals whose opinions and behaviors are particularly important to the development of a person's self-identity. By taking on the roles of these influential figures, individuals learn to see themselves from another person's perspective, which is a crucial step in the process of socialization and the formation of a stable self-concept that is shaped by meaningful social relationships.

167. (D) Personas are dropped for relaxation
Back stage behavior refers to the activities and interactions that occur in private settings where individuals can relax their social performance and drop their front or persona. In this area, actors prepare for their public roles, discuss strategies, and express feelings that they would hide from their audience. The back stage provides a space for individuals to be themselves or interact with their team without the pressure of managing specific impressions, highlighting the division between public performance and private self.

168. (A) Specific ideas seen as distortions
Mannheim's particular conception of ideology refers to specific ideas or beliefs of an individual or group that are seen as distortions or misrepresentations of reality, often aimed at protecting specific interests. This perspective focuses on the psychological motivations and biases that lead to a partial or false understanding of social situations. It is distinguished from the total conception of ideology, which refers to the entire worldview and thought system of a social group that is fundamentally shaped by its position.

169. (C) Accumulated recipes for action
Stocks of knowledge at hand consist of the accumulated collection of common-sense information, experiences, and recipes for action that individuals use to navigate their daily social lives. This knowledge is inherited from the cultural environment and social interactions, allowing people to deal with routine situations without constant re-evaluation. These stocks of knowledge provide the necessary framework for interpreting the social world and coordinating action with others, acting as a vital tool for maintaining the continuity and intelligibility of the lifeworld.

170. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Key sociological ideas are correctly associated with the thinkers who proposed them to understand contemporary theory. Anthony Giddens developed structuration theory, and Edward Said established the study of Orientalism. Manuel Castells is known for his analysis of the network society. However, the matching for Pierre Bourdieu with communicative action and Michel Foucault with habitus is incorrect. Bourdieu is associated with habitus, while Habermas developed communicative action. These concepts highlight the distinct intellectual contributions of these theorists.

171. (D) Internalized surveillance power
Foucault used Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon, a circular prison design where inmates could be observed without their knowledge, as a powerful metaphor for modern surveillance. In this model, individuals internalize the gaze of authority and regulate their own behavior, leading to a society of surveillance. This internalized discipline is a key feature of modern power, where the threat of constant observation ensures conformity and obedience without the need for physical force in various social institutions such as prisons, schools, and hospitals.

172. (B) M.K. Gandhi
Ambedkar's advocacy for separate electorates for the Depressed Classes was a major point of conflict with Gandhi, who feared such a move would permanently divide Hindu society. This disagreement was central to the Poona Pact, where Ambedkar eventually agreed to reserved seats within a joint electorate in exchange for more representation. This conflict reflects their different approaches to social reform, with Ambedkar focusing on political empowerment and rights, while Gandhi emphasized moral transformation and the internal reform of the community.

173. (C) Path beyond social democracy
The Third Way is a political project developed by Anthony Giddens that seeks a middle path beyond traditional social democracy and neoliberal market-driven policies. It advocates for a modernized social welfare state that emphasizes individual responsibility, investment in human capital, and a partnership between the public and private sectors. This approach aims to address the challenges of a globalized, knowledge-based economy while maintaining core social values of justice and equality, providing a new framework for governance in late-modern societies.

174. (D) American Pragmatism
Marx's work is a profound synthesis of three major intellectual traditions: German idealist philosophy, French utopian socialism, and

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English political economy. He transformed Hegel's dialectic into historical materialism, critiqued socialist theories, and analyzed the mechanisms of capitalism through the lens of economic theory. American pragmatism, however, is a later philosophical tradition that focuses on practical consequences and the experimental nature of knowledge, and it was not one of the foundational traditions that Marx integrated into his critical theory.

175. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The major figures in sociology were born in different historical contexts, shaping their intellectual contributions. Karl Marx was the earliest, focusing on the industrial revolution. Max Weber followed, analyzing the process of rationalization. G.S. Ghurye was a pioneer in establishing sociology in India. Finally, M.N. Srinivas represents a later generation of Indian sociologists who developed key concepts for analyzing social change and village life. This sequence reflects the historical progression of sociological thought globally and in the Indian context.

176. (B) Crowd-based waves of opinion
Durkheim defined a social current as a powerful wave of opinion or emotion that sweeps through a social group, often during mass gatherings or collective events. Unlike long-lasting social facts like laws or institutions, these currents are more fleeting but still exercise a significant coercive force over individuals. Examples include the shared enthusiasm of a crowd or the common indignation felt during a public crisis. These phenomena demonstrate how collective energy can temporarily override individual wills and shape human behavior.

177. (B) Affective action
A politician kissing babies on a campaign trail is a classic example of affective action, which is social behavior determined by the actor's specific emotions and feelings at the moment. While there may be a calculated goal, the act itself is designed to evoke and project an emotional connection with the audience. Weber distinguished this from instrumental-rational action based on calculated efficiency, highlighting how social life is influenced by a range of motivations, including raw sentiment and emotional resonance.

178. (A) Class, status, and party mix
Weber argued that social stratification in modern society is a multidimensional system based on class, status, and party. While class refers to economic position and market situation, status relates to social prestige and lifestyle, and party involves political influence and power. This perspective contrasts with Marx's focus on economic class alone, recognizing that social standing is influenced by multiple factors that do not always overlap perfectly. This nuanced framework allows for a more complex analysis of social hierarchies in contemporary life.

179. (C) Maintaining the life of society
Social physiology is a concept used by Radcliffe-Brown to refer to the study of the processes and mechanisms that maintain the life and stability of a society. He viewed society as an integrated whole, similar to a biological organism, where various institutions and social practices perform specific functions to ensure the ongoing survival of the system. This focus on the functioning of the social structure allows researchers to identify how different components work together to promote solidarity and the maintenance of equilibrium.

180. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Merton's strain theory categorizes how individuals adapt to the gap between cultural goals and means. Conformity involves accepting both goals and means. Innovation involves accepting goals but rejecting legitimate means. Ritualism involves rejecting the goals but strictly following the means. Rebellion involves rejecting both and attempting to replace them with a new system. These modes provide a framework for understanding deviance and social behavior as a response to the structural pressures and opportunities present within a society's organization.

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181. (C) Meaningful action interpretation
Geertz used the comparison between a wink and a twitch to illustrate the importance of interpretive understanding in ethnographic research. While both look identical as a physical movement, a wink is a meaningful social action—a signal or a joke—within a specific cultural context, whereas a twitch is a mere biological reflex. This example highlights the need for thick description to decode

the layers of significance that social actors attach to their behavior, making the interpretation of meaning the central task.

182. (B) The art of governing conduct
Governmentality refers to the art of government, encompassing the various rationalities, strategies, and techniques used to manage and direct the conduct of individuals and populations. Foucault explored how this power extends beyond the state to include various institutions and discourses that regulate behavior through internal and external controls. This concept emphasizes that modern governance is not just about laws and sovereignty but about the systematic administration of life and the shaping of human subjectivity to ensure social productivity.

183. (D) Tastes mark class boundaries
The concept of distinction explores how aesthetic judgments and tastes serve as markers of class boundaries and social standing. Bourdieu argued that the cultural preferences of the dominant class are imposed as the standard of legitimacy, allowing individuals to use their cultural capital to distinguish themselves from those in lower positions. This process reinforces social inequality by making class differences appear as differences in natural talent or refined taste, illustrating how cultural practices are involved in the maintenance of hierarchies.

184. (A) Rampura
M.N. Srinivas conducted his seminal fieldwork in the village of Rampura, which provided the empirical basis for many of his most important concepts, such as Sanskritization, Westernization, and the dominant caste. Through intensive observation and participation in the daily life of the village, he was able to document the complex social structures and processes of change in rural India. This landmark study established the importance of micro-level ethnographic research for understanding the broader dynamics of Indian society and social transformation.

185. (C) A is true but R is false.
While the assertion correctly identifies Ambedkar as a radical critic of the caste system, the reason is false. Ambedkar did not believe the caste system was a functional system; instead, he famously argued that it was a division of labourers rather than a mere division of labour. He believed the system was inherently unjust and inefficient, as it restricted individual potential and trapped people in fixed roles based on birth. His work was dedicated to the complete annihilation of this hierarchy.

186. (A) Uncertain and dangerous
Malinowski observed that the Trobriand Islanders used magic primarily in situations characterized by high uncertainty, danger, and a lack of technical control, such as deep-sea fishing. In contrast, they relied on practical skills and knowledge for predictable tasks like lagoon fishing. This functionalist analysis suggests that magic serves a psychological purpose by reducing anxiety and providing individuals with the confidence needed to face difficult and unpredictable challenges, highlighting the practical role of ritual in human life during times of stress.

187. (D) G.H. Mead
The formulation of the self as a dynamic interplay between the I and the Me is a central contribution of G.H. Mead to symbolic interactionism. The Me represents the internalized social attitudes and expectations that guide behavior, while the I is the spontaneous and creative individual response to those social forces. This internal dialogue allows for both social conformity and individual agency, making the self a reflexive and social process that enables individuals to navigate the complex social world while maintaining a unique identity.

188. (B) The polity (Goal Attainment)
In the AGIL schema, the subsystem responsible for defining and pursuing societal objectives is Goal Attainment, which is typically associated with the polity or political system. This function involves mobilizing resources and making collective decisions to achieve specific goals for the society as a whole. While other subsystems handle adaptation, integration, and pattern maintenance, the polity ensures that the system is directed toward meaningful and desired outcomes, maintaining the purpose and direction of the social system in its environment.

189. (C) Exercises coercive social force
According to Durkheim, a phenomenon is considered a social fact if it is external to the

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individual and exercises a coercive force over their behavior. Social facts include things like laws, customs, religious beliefs, and social currents, which exist independently of any single person's will. By studying these objective social forces as things, sociology can provide a scientific analysis of the structural patterns and collective norms that organize and maintain social order, distinguishing the discipline from individual-centered fields like psychology.

190. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Marx's critique of capitalism is built on concepts like class consciousness, commodity fetishism, surplus value, and alienation, which explain how the economic system exploits and dehumanizes the working class. These ideas highlight the structural contradictions of capitalism and the ways it shapes human relationships and consciousness. While the iron cage is a powerful concept used to describe the rationalized modern world, it was developed by Max Weber rather than Marx, illustrating the different theoretical focuses of these two classical sociological thinkers.

191. (A) Trust in self and environment
Ontological security refers to a stable sense of self and a fundamental trust in the reliability of the physical and social world. This internal feeling of safety and continuity allows individuals to navigate daily life without constant anxiety or doubt about their environment and identity. In late modernity, as traditional certainties decline and global risks increase, maintaining ontological security becomes a more complex and reflexively managed project for individuals, highlighting the psychological and emotional dimensions of social life in a changing world.

192. (B) Michel Foucault
Foucault argued that the development of the modern self is deeply intertwined with the rise of disciplinary technologies and surveillance, such as the Panopticon. In these systems, individuals are constantly observed or feel they could be observed, leading them to internalize the gaze of authority and regulate their own behavior and thoughts. This process of normalization shapes individuals into productive and compliant subjects, demonstrating how modern power operates through the systematic training and monitoring of the human soul rather than through physical force.

193. (B) Edward Said
Edward Said developed the influential concept of Orientalism to show how Western knowledge about the East was used to create and maintain a power imbalance. By portraying Eastern cultures as exotic, inferior, and irrational, this discourse provided the intellectual and moral justification for colonial rule and cultural domination. This analysis emphasizes that the production of knowledge is not a neutral or objective process but is deeply embedded in political dynamics, shaping the relationships and perceptions between different global regions and cultures.

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194. (A) Attributional study of features
G.S. Ghurye's approach to the study of caste is often described as an attributional one, as he focused on identifying the specific features and characteristics that define the system. He highlighted elements like hierarchy, segmental division, and restrictions on social intercourse as the core attributes of caste. This perspective seeks to understand the structural and ritual foundations of the system through both Indological textual analysis and empirical observation, providing a comprehensive framework for describing how caste organizes and stratifies traditional Indian society.

195. (A) 1, 2, and 3
B.R. Ambedkar made significant contributions as the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution and as a radical critic of the caste system. His book Who were the Shudras? provided an influential historical analysis of the origins of the lower varna. However, he did not believe Hinduism could be reformed from within, and he was not a proponent of G.S. Ghurye's specific views on tribes. Instead, he sought a complete rejection of the religious foundations of caste to achieve social justice.

196. (D) Marxism
Praxis refers to the unity of theory and practice, where critical thinking is directly linked to social action aimed at transforming the world. This concept is a hallmark of the Marxist tradition, which argues that the point of studying society is not just to interpret it but to change it

through revolutionary activity. Praxis involves a continuous cycle of reflection and action, where theoretical insights inform political strategies, and those strategies provide the practical experience needed to refine and develop further theoretical understanding.

197. (C) A monastery
A monastery is a prime example of a total institution as defined by Erving Goffman, because it is an enclosed social space where individuals live and work under a single authority for an extended period. In this environment, all aspects of daily life—eating, sleeping, and praying—are formally administered and conducted in the company of others. Like prisons or mental hospitals, monasteries strip away a person's previous social identity and replace it with a new, institutionalized role, leading to the systematic reorganization of the self.

198. (B) Karl Mannheim
The sociology of knowledge is a field of study most closely associated with Karl Mannheim, who explored how social contexts and historical positions shape human thought and ideologies. He argued that knowledge is not a neutral or purely individual achievement but is deeply influenced by the collective interests and worldviews of different social groups. By analyzing the relationship between social structure and intellectual production, Mannheim sought to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the various perspectives and ideologies that guide social action.

199. (D) Analytical construct model
An ideal type is an analytical construct developed by Max Weber to serve as a conceptual tool for social research. It is not a description of reality or a morally desirable state but a logical extreme that highlights the essential features of a particular social phenomenon, such as bureaucracy or capitalism. By comparing actual social reality to these pure models, researchers can identify the deviations and specific characteristics of the cases they are studying, allowing for a more systematic and comparative analysis of social structures.

200. (A) Sex is biological; gender social.
From a sociological perspective, sex refers to the biological and anatomical differences between males and females, while gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities that a society considers appropriate for men and women. This distinction is crucial for understanding how social systems and cultural values shape individual experiences and social inequality. While sex is determined by biology, gender is learned through socialization and varies across different cultures, highlighting the importance of social structures in defining human identity.

201. (C) Create social solidarity forces
For Durkheim, the ultimate function of religion is to create and maintain social solidarity through shared rituals and beliefs. By bringing individuals together to participate in collective ceremonies, religion reinforces the moral boundaries and shared values of the community, creating a powerful sense of belonging and social cohesion. This perspective views religion as a social institution that expresses and symbolizes the collective interests of the group, serving to hold the society together and regulate individual behavior through the power of the sacred.

202. (A) Karl Marx
The famous statement that the point of philosophy is not just to interpret the world but to change it is attributed to Karl Marx in his Theses on Feuerbach. This idea reflects his commitment to the unity of theory and practice, or praxis, and his belief that social science should serve as a tool for revolutionary transformation. By analyzing the structural contradictions of capitalism and the exploitation of the working class, Marx sought to provide the intellectual foundation for collective action aimed at justice.

203. (D) Intersubjectivity and typification
A routine social interaction, such as one between a customer and a cashier, relies on what Alfred Schutz called intersubjectivity and typification. Intersubjectivity is the shared understanding of social reality, and typification involves using mental constructs for social roles to navigate the interaction smoothly. Both participants use their common-sense knowledge to anticipate each other's actions and meanings, illustrating how the mundane world of everyday life is organized through shared subjective experiences

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and internalized social categories that make interaction predictable.

204. (B) Claude Levi-Strauss
The analysis of kinship through the lens of alliance—the exchange of individuals between groups—rather than just descent is a key theme in the structuralist anthropology of Claude Levi-Strauss. He argued that marriage rules are a symbolic system of exchange that creates and maintains social ties between different families and communities. This perspective emphasizes that the fundamental structure of kinship is based on the reciprocal relationships established through these alliances, which ensure social solidarity and the cohesion of the larger cultural group through structured interaction.

205. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Correct associations between theorists and their intellectual traditions are essential for understanding the history and diversity of sociological thought. Emile Durkheim is a founding figure of functionalism, while G.H. Mead is fundamental to symbolic interactionism. Michel Foucault is a major representative of post-structuralism, and Karl Marx is the primary architect of conflict theory. These different perspectives provide various lenses for analyzing the relationships between individuals, power, and social systems, illustrating the rich and often opposing traditions that shape social reality.

206. (D) Cohesive community voting
In the Indian context, M.N. Srinivas used the term vote bank to refer to a cohesive social group, often based on caste or community, that votes as a single unit according to the direction of local leaders or specific collective interests. This concept highlights how traditional social structures and loyalties continue to play a significant role in modern democratic politics in India. Political parties often attempt to win the support of these blocks through promises of resources, showing the interplay between social identity and politics.

207. (A) G. S. Ghurye
G.S. Ghurye authored the seminal work Caste and Race in India, which provides a comprehensive historical and sociological analysis of the Indian caste system. In this book, he explored the origins, features, and evolution of caste, while also critiquing the racial theories used to explain its development. His Indological approach combined textual analysis with ethnographic insights, making this work a foundational text for the study of social stratification and the unique nature of Indian social organization, influencing subsequent generations of sociologists.

208. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Both statements are true and accurately describe Bourdieu's theoretical framework. A social field is a competitive space where individuals and groups struggle for positions and capital according to specific rules. An individual's strategies and position within these fields are shaped by their habitus—ingrained dispositions—and the volume and composition of their capital. This integrated perspective explains how social inequality is maintained through the interplay of individual action, cultural resources, and the structural constraints of the environment, bridging the gap between agency and structure.

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209. (B) Reference group
The complexity of individuals adopting different roles and adaptations in various social spheres can be analyzed using Merton's concept of the reference group. A reference group is a social unit that individuals use as a standard for evaluating their own behavior and values. By identifying with different groups in their professional and private lives, a person can navigate competing expectations and maintain a multifaceted identity. This concept explains how social behavior is influenced by the diverse groups with which people identify within society.

210. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Garfinkel was critical of the functionalist approach, particularly that of Talcott Parsons, for treating social actors as judgmental dopes who passively follow internalized norms. Both the assertion and reason are true and correctly reflect his critique. Garfinkel argued that individuals are instead skilled and knowledgeable practitioners who actively produce social order through their daily activities and reasoning. This perspective shifted the focus of sociology from macro-level structures to the micro-level methods and

practical reasoning people use to make their world intelligible.

211. (C) Social Ecology
Social ecology is a concept central to the work of Radha Kamal Mukherjee, who explored the intricate and reciprocal relationship between human societies and their geographical and environmental contexts. He argued that social organization, values, and cultural practices are deeply influenced by the ecological conditions in which they exist. This holistic perspective emphasizes that the study of society must include an understanding of the environment, highlighting the need for a harmonious and sustainable interaction between humanity and nature to ensure social stability.

212. (D) Demonstrate social complexity
The main purpose of Malinowski's detailed study of the Trobriand Islanders was to demonstrate the social complexity and internal logic of tribal societies. Through intensive participant observation, he showed that their cultural institutions—such as the Kula Ring and religious rituals—fulfilled specific functional needs and were not just irrational practices. This research challenged Eurocentric biases and established the importance of understanding culture from the perspective of the people themselves, highlighting the diverse ways that human groups organize their social life.

213. (C) Mutual consensus achievement
Habermas proposes communicative reason as an alternative to instrumental rationality, aimed at achieving mutual consensus and understanding through language. He argues that in an ideal speech situation, participants can reach a shared understanding based on the force of the better reason rather than through strategic domination or technical control. This focus on communicative processes is central to his critical theory, as it provides a normative foundation for democratic participation and human liberation by revitalizing the realm of communicative action.

214. (B) Structures are medium/outcome.
The duality of structure in structuration theory means that social structures are both the medium and the outcome of the practices they organize. This concept bridges the gap between individual agency and social systems, suggesting that while structures provide the rules and resources that enable and constrain action, those same actions also serve to reproduce or transform the structures themselves. This perspective views society as a continuous process of social reproduction where individuals and social structures are mutually dependent and constantly influencing each other.

215. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Durkheim is a founding figure of modern sociology who defined the subject matter of the discipline as social facts. His analysis of suicide classified the act into four distinct types based on social integration and regulation. However, it is incorrect to say he believed modern societies are held together by mechanical solidarity; instead, he argued that modern, complex societies are unified by organic solidarity, which is based on the interdependence resulting from a high division of labor, whereas mechanical solidarity is traditional.

216. (A) Financial money and assets
Cultural capital consists of the knowledge, skills, educational credentials, and refined tastes that individuals acquire through socialization and education. These resources provide people with specific advantages within various social fields and help maintain class boundaries. While financial wealth and money are essential for economic capital, they are not part of the distinct category of cultural capital itself. This distinction is vital for understanding how different forms of resources—economic, social, and cultural—interact to determine an individual's position and mobility within the social hierarchy.

217. (C) Sanskritization
When a member of a lower caste adopts the rituals, customs, and lifestyle of an upper caste to improve their social standing, this process is known as Sanskritization. Introduced by M.N. Srinivas, this concept describes a specific form of cultural and positional mobility within the traditional Indian caste hierarchy. It often involves changes in religious practices, dietary habits, and social etiquette to align with more prestigious traditions, showing how caste identities are not static but can be modified through conscious efforts to achieve recognition.

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218. (A) Material life conditions
According to Marx, the driving force of history is the development of the material conditions of life, specifically the tensions and contradictions within the economic mode of production. These conflicts between the forces and relations of production lead to class struggle, which serves as the catalyst for historical transformation and the emergence of new social systems. This perspective, known as historical materialism, argues that the economic base of society determines its social, political, and intellectual superstructure, shaping the course of development.

219. (D) Understand motives from inside
Weber's Verstehen approach requires a sociologist to go beyond mere observation and objective facts to understand the subjective meanings and internal motives that drive human social action. This involves an interpretive process where the researcher attempts to grasp the perspective of the actors involved in a given situation. By placing themselves in the position of others, sociologists can analyze why individuals act as they do, acknowledging that social phenomena are shaped by the logic and intentions of participants who create them.

220. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Many prominent Indian sociologists utilized distinct methodologies and concepts to analyze their society. M.N. Srinivas used structural-functionalism in his village studies, and G.S. Ghurye emphasized Indological and historical-comparative methods. B.R. Ambedkar provided a radical subaltern critique of caste, while Irawati Karve focused on kinship systems. However, Radha Kamal Mukherjee is known for his work on social ecology and values rather than the network society, which is a concept primarily associated with the work of Manuel Castells in the Information Age.

221. (C) Structural-Functionalism
Structural-functionalism is a school of thought that views society as a complex system of interconnected parts, where each institution and practice contributes to the maintenance and stability of the entire social structure. This perspective emphasizes the importance of shared values and social consensus in promoting solidarity. By analyzing how different components of a society fulfill specific functional requirements, researchers can understand how social order is achieved and how systems adapt to internal and external pressures to ensure their ongoing survival.

222. (D) Alfred Schutz
The concept of the lifeworld as the realm of taken-for-granted, everyday reality is central to the phenomenological sociology of Alfred Schutz. He explored how individuals construct social reality through their subjective meanings and common-sense knowledge. This shared world provides the foundation for all human interaction, as people use inherited stocks of knowledge and typifications to navigate social life without constantly questioning its underlying structures. Schutz's work highlights the intersubjective nature of social reality and the micro-level processes of stability.

223. (A) Post-colonialism
Edward Said's concept of Orientalism has been most influential in the development of post-colonial studies. His critique of how Western discourse constructed biased and stereotypical images of the East revealed the power dynamics and ideological justifications behind colonial rule. By analyzing these representations, the field of post-colonialism explores the continuing impact of imperialism on culture, knowledge, and identity in formerly colonized societies, challenging Western hegemony and promoting alternative perspectives that recognize the complexity and agency of diverse global populations.

224. (B) Disciplining the human soul
Foucault argued that the shift from public execution to the prison system represents a change in the technology of power from punishing the physical body to disciplining the human soul. Modern disciplinary power focuses on monitoring, training, and normalizing individuals to make them compliant and productive members of society. This transformation reflects a more subtle and pervasive form of social control, where the internal regulation of behavior through institutional regimes and surveillance replaces the spectacular displays of sovereign power used in pre-modernity.

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225. (A) 1, 4, 3, 2
Sociological schools of thought have emerged in a specific historical progression. Classical sociology established the foundations in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Symbolic interactionism emerged as a significant micro-level perspective in the early to mid-20th century. American structural-functionalism dominated the mid-20th century, followed by the rise of post-modernism and post-structuralism in the late 20th century, which challenged traditional grand narratives and focused on power, discourse, and the complexity of modern social life across different global cultural contexts.

226. (A) Dysfunction
In Merton's functionalist framework, a dysfunction refers to the consequences of a social pattern or institution that have undesirable effects on the operation of society or reduce its stability. While many structures contribute positively to the system, some may produce negative outcomes for certain groups or for the collective whole. Recognizing dysfunctions allows for a more balanced analysis of social systems, showing how institutions can both maintain and disrupt social order, and identifying areas of conflict and structural tension.

227. (C) Generalized other
When an individual internalizes the attitudes and expectations of the entire community or social group, G.H. Mead says they have taken on the attitude of the generalized other. This concept is essential for the development of a fully socialized self-identity, as it allows individuals to view themselves from the perspective of the society as a whole. By understanding the general rules and moral norms of their group, people can engage in coordinated social interaction and maintain a sense of shared identity.

228. (D) The Public Sphere
The concern that elite control over information and the press prevents genuine critical debate on public issues is central to Habermas's concept of the public sphere. Ideally, the public sphere is a conceptual space where individuals can freely engage in rational-critical discourse to form public opinion and influence democratic decision-making. However, the commercialization and administrative control of communication media can lead to the decline of this realm, undermining the foundations of democratic participation and the possibility of achieving consensus.

229. (C) Personal loyalty favors
According to Max Weber, bureaucracy is characterized by a clear hierarchy of authority, a formal division of labor, and a reliance on written rules and regulations to ensure efficiency and consistency. Another key feature is impersonality, where decisions are made based on objective standards rather than personal loyalty or favors. In a purely rationalized bureaucratic structure, positions are filled based on technical qualifications, and authority is exercised within the limits of the office, making personal loyalty incompatible with the system.

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230. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Key sociological concepts are linked to the classical and modern thinkers who developed them. Emile Durkheim analyzed the distinction between the sacred and the profane in religious life. Karl Marx explored the relationship between the economic base and the ideological superstructure of society. Max Weber used the metaphor of the iron cage to describe modern rationalization. Talcott Parsons developed the AGIL schema to identify the functional requirements of social systems, illustrating the diverse theoretical frameworks used to analyze order.

231. (D) Enduring human archetypes
The main argument of Karve's Yuganta is that the characters of the Mahabharata should be understood as enduring human archetypes rather than as divinities or simple historical figures. By analyzing their social and ethical dilemmas within the context of their time, she provides insights into the universal and timeless nature of human behavior and social relations. This humanistic and anthropological approach allows for a deeper understanding of the epic as a reflection of the enduring structures of Indian kinship and morality.

232. (A) Tribes absorb into Hindu systems
G.S. Ghurye's concept of the tribe-caste continuum suggests that tribes in India should be understood as backward Hindu groups who are at various stages of being absorbed into the larger Hindu social and cultural system. He believed

there was no fundamental difference between tribes and castes, but rather a historical process of assimilation where tribal groups eventually adopt the rituals and hierarchy of the Hindu fold. This perspective emphasized the cultural unity and historical integration of diverse groups within the structure.

233. (C) Bronislaw Malinowski
A social scientist who lives within a community to understand its culture from the inside is applying the methodological principle of participant observation, famously championed by Bronislaw Malinowski. This approach requires long-term immersion in the daily life of the subjects to grasp the complex meanings and functional relationships that organize their social world. By moving beyond superficial observation to direct experience, researchers can provide a more accurate and holistic account of human culture, highlighting the importance of understanding the social context.

234. (A) Owners of production means
In Marxist theory, the bourgeoisie are the social class that owns the means of production—such as factories, land, and capital—in a capitalist society. They are distinguished from the proletariat, who do not own productive resources and must sell their labor power to the bourgeoisie for a wage. This fundamental economic division creates an inherent class conflict over the control of resources and the distribution of surplus value, which Marx identified as the primary driver of historical change and transformation.

235. (C) A is true but R is false.
While the assertion correctly states that structuration theory attempts to overcome the dualism of agency and structure, the reason is false. Giddens achieves this by arguing that structure is not an external force but is instead both the medium and the outcome of human practices. He proposes the concept of the duality of structure, where individuals and social systems are mutually dependent and constantly involved in a dynamic process of social reproduction, challenging the idea that structure determines action.

236. (B) Study of people's methods
The term ethnomethodology literally means the study of people's methods. It is a sociological perspective that focuses on the practical reasoning and everyday methods individuals use to produce social order and make sense of their world. Unlike traditional sociology, which often seeks to identify macro-level laws or structures, ethnomethodology examines the micro-level processes through which shared reality is collaboratively created during mundane interactions. By analyzing these methods, researchers can uncover the skillful ways people constantly achieve order in life.

237. (C) Harold Garfinkel
A researcher interested in analyzing a phone transcript to understand how speakers collaboratively create a sense of shared reality would be applying the perspective of Harold Garfinkel's ethnomethodology. This approach focuses on the micro-level methods and accounting practices people use to make their interactions intelligible and orderly. By examining the detailed structure of communication, researchers can reveal the underlying assumptions and context-dependent meanings that individuals use to produce a shared sense of social reality and order through mundane conversation.

238. (D) Empirical vs. mental model
The primary distinction between the structure of Radcliffe-Brown and that of Levi-Strauss lies in their methodological approach and unit of analysis. For Radcliffe-Brown, social structure refers to the network of actually existing social relations between individuals and groups that can be empirically observed. In contrast, for Levi-Strauss, structure is a mental model or a universal cognitive logic that underlies social phenomena, such as myths or kinship systems. This distinction between the empirical and the abstract represents two major traditions.

239. (A) Prestige from other capital
In Bourdieu's work, symbolic capital refers to the prestige, honor, and recognition that an individual gains as a result of possessing other forms of capital, such as economic wealth or cultural knowledge. This prestige is not just a personal attribute but a form of social power that allows people to exercise influence and maintain

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their status within a given social field. Symbolic capital is effective because it is misrecognized as a natural quality rather than a social resource that reinforces hierarchies.

240. (C) 1, 2 and 4
Gandhi's thought is characterized by several core principles, including the emphasis on self-sufficient village-based development and the practice of non-violence, or Ahimsa. His concept of Satyagraha involves non-violent resistance to injustice as a tool for social and political change. However, he was not an advocate for large-scale industrialization; instead, he was a staunch critic of modern industrial civilization, believing that it was materialistic and dehumanizing, and he promoted traditional technologies and self-reliance as a more moral path.

241. (B) Building social solidarity
According to Durkheim, the primary function of education in modern society is to promote social solidarity by transmitting common values and moral codes to the next generation. As societies become more complex and traditional ties like religion and family weaken, the education system serves as a crucial institution for creating a shared sense of identity and social cohesion. By teaching individuals to recognize their interdependence and their duties to the collective whole, education ensures the stable integration of individuals.

242. (A) Max Weber
Among the classical sociologists, Max Weber paid the most systematic attention to religion as a powerful force for social and economic change. In his work, particularly The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, he analyzed how religious values and ethics could significantly influence human behavior and shape the historical development of social systems like modern capitalism. This perspective challenged the idea that religion is purely a conservative force, highlighting how spiritual beliefs can provide the moral motivation for shifts in life.

243. (C) Seeking alternative systems
In Merton's strain theory, rebellion is a unique mode of adaptation because it involves not only the rejection of both culturally prescribed goals and institutionalized means but also the attempt to replace them with an entirely new social system and different values. Unlike retreatism, which simply involves withdrawing from the social order, rebellion is an active and collective pursuit of social transformation. This response typically arises from a sense of deep-seated injustice and the belief that the current structure must change.

244. (D) Population networks excluded
Manuel Castells identifies the fourth world as the population of individuals and groups who are structurally excluded from the networks of the information society and the global economy. These populations may live in underdeveloped regions or in marginalized pockets within developed nations, such as the urban poor or those without access to digital technology. This exclusion is a form of profound social and economic inequality, as those in the fourth world lack the resources and connectivity needed to participate in systems.

245. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Foucault's work is characterized by several major theoretical developments, including the use of archaeological and genealogical methods to analyze the history of institutions like madness, sexuality, and prisons. He reconceptualized power as a diffuse, productive network and developed the concept of biopower to describe the management of populations. However, it is incorrect to say he was a follower of Talcott Parsons or sought to refine the AGIL schema; instead, his work challenged the structural-functionalist approach by focusing on knowledge.

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246. (B) Karl Mannheim
The concept of the free-floating intelligentsia is associated with Karl Mannheim, who argued that intellectuals are relatively unattached to any specific social class or political interest. This position allows them to synthesize different social perspectives and achieve a more objective understanding of social reality. By not being bound by the biased worldviews of either the ruling class or the proletariat, this group can provide a comprehensive and critical analysis of the various ideologies that shape society, acting as a bridge between competing systems.

247. (D) Interpretive Sociology
Geertz's view of culture as webs of significance that humans spin and suspend themselves in

aligns with the tradition of interpretive sociology. This perspective argues that culture is a system of shared meanings and symbols that individuals use to interpret their experiences and guide their behavior. By equating culture with these webs, Geertz emphasizes the need for thick description to decode the layers of significance that social actors attach to their activities, making the interpretation of meaning the central task of analysis.

248. (A) Wealthy hold property in trust
Trusteeship is an economic theory developed by M.K. Gandhi that suggests wealthy individuals should consider themselves trustees of their property, holding and managing it for the benefit of the entire community. Instead of seeking absolute ownership or supporting state-controlled redistribution, this approach encourages voluntary social responsibility and the use of excess resources for the welfare of all. It aims to reduce economic inequality through moral transformation and the recognition that all wealth is ultimately a social product intended to serve the common.

249. (C) Emile Durkheim
Durkheim's famous statement that society is a reality sui generis means that society is a unique reality that exists independently of the individuals who compose it. This collective entity possesses its own characteristics and laws that cannot be reduced to individual psychology or biology. By treating social facts as things that exercise coercive force over individuals, Durkheim established the foundation for sociology as a distinct and objective science focused on the structural forces and collective conscience that organize and maintain the social order.

250. (B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Both statements provide insights into the methodologies of these foundational Indian thinkers. Irawati Karve successfully combined textual analysis of epics like the Mahabharata with anthropological fieldwork to explore kinship and social structure. On the other hand, while the first part about Karve is true, the second statement about G.S. Ghurye is false. Ghurye did not reject historical and textual sources; instead, his approach was deeply Indological and involved a systematic integration of classical texts with empirical research for understanding.

251. (B) It is external to the individual and exercises a coercive power.
Durkheim defines social facts as ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that are external to the individual and endowed with the power of coercion, by reason of which they control him. These facts must be treated as things and studied objectively, distinguishing sociology from psychology, as they represent collective realities rather than individual states or beliefs.

252. (A) the degree of individual likeness versus functional interdependence.
Mechanical solidarity exists in traditional societies where social cohesion is based on similarity between individuals who perform common tasks and share a collective conscience. In contrast, organic solidarity characterizes modern, complex societies where integration results from the functional interdependence of specialized roles. This shift occurs as social complexity increases and individuals become more distinct from one another.

253. (C) An increase in dynamic density, involving population growth and interaction.
The transition from mechanical to organic solidarity is primarily driven by dynamic density, which refers to an increase in population size and the frequency of social interactions. As society becomes more dense, the competition for resources necessitates a division of labor and specialized roles. This process transforms the basis of social cohesion from likeness to functional interdependence.

254. (D) A society experiencing rapid industrialization and social change.
Anomie arises during periods of rapid social change or economic transitions where existing norms and moral guidance break down. In such situations, society fails to regulate the aspirations and behaviors of individuals effectively. This state of normlessness often occurs when traditional structures dissolve before new ones are established, leading to social pathologies and a lack of clear social regulation.

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255. (C) other antecedent social phenomena.
Durkheim posits that social facts must be explained by other social facts rather than by individual psychological motivations or biological traits. This principle establishes sociology as an independent discipline by focusing on the collective level of reality. By treating social phenomena as things, researchers can identify the causal links between different structures, ensuring an objective and empirical analysis.

256. (B) understand the subjective meanings that individuals attribute to their behavior.
Max Weber's concept of Verstehen focuses on the interpretative understanding of social action by grasping the subjective meanings individuals attach to their behavior. Unlike approaches that prioritize external structures, this method seeks to comprehend the motives and intentions behind human conduct. By interpreting the actor's viewpoint, sociologists can gain a deeper insight into the cultural significance of social actions.

257. (D) To serve as an analytical tool for comparison and measurement.
An ideal type serves as a conceptual yardstick or analytical construct used to compare and measure social phenomena. It is formed by accentuating certain essential features of a reality to create a clear, simplified model. This tool allows sociologists to identify similarities and differences in real-world cases, facilitating objective research without being a perfect representation or moral ideal.

258. (A) the role of religious ideas in shaping economic behavior and development.
Weber analyzed how the ascetic values of certain Protestant sects, especially Calvinism, provided a cultural foundation for modern capitalism. He argued that the belief in predestination and the "calling" encouraged rational economic behavior and the accumulation of wealth. This thesis demonstrates how subjective religious ideas and cultural meanings can significantly influence the development of large-scale economic systems and social structures.

259. (C) a society overly dominated by rational, bureaucratic control, leading to disenchantment.
The iron cage represents a social condition where the processes of rationalization, efficiency, and bureaucratic control become so pervasive that they trap individuals in a rigid system. This development leads to disenchantment, as the world is increasingly stripped of mystery and spiritual meaning. It highlights the potential negative consequences of modernity, where technical calculation dominates all aspects of human social life.

260. (A) Operation based on written rules and impersonality.
Weber's ideal type of bureaucracy is characterized by a clear hierarchy of authority, specialized roles, and operation based on written rules. It emphasizes impersonality to ensure that decisions are made according to objective criteria rather than personal relationships or traditions. This structure promotes efficiency and predictability within large-scale organizations, reflecting the broader trend of rationalization in modern industrial societies.

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261. (D) The legal, political, and ideological systems.
In Marxist theory, the superstructure consists of the legal, political, and ideological components of a society, including religion, culture, and education. It is primarily determined by the economic base, which includes the mode of production and class relations. The superstructure functions to maintain and justify the power of the dominant class, reflecting the underlying economic reality and social contradictions.

262. (B) The conflict between different social classes.
Marx identified class struggle as the primary driver of historical change, resulting from the conflict between those who own the means of production and those who provide labor. This dynamic arises from the inherent contradictions within each mode of production. As these tensions intensify, they eventually lead to social revolutions that transform the economic base and the corresponding social superstructure.

263. (C) the product of their labor and their own human nature.
Under capitalism, alienation describes the separation of workers from the products they

create, the production process, and their own human essence. Because workers do not own the means of production, their labor becomes an external force that dominates them. This condition also extends to social relations, as individuals become estranged from one another in a system driven by competition.

264. (D) A proletarian revolution leading to a classless society.
Marx argued that the internal contradictions of capitalism, such as economic crises and the increasing misery of the working class, would inevitably lead to a proletarian revolution. This upheaval would result in the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of a communist society. In this classless system, the means of production would be communally owned, ending exploitation and alienation.

265. (A) ownership versus non-ownership of the means of production.
The fundamental division between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is based on their relationship to the means of production. The bourgeoisie consists of the ruling class who own the factories and capital, while the proletariat owns only their labor power. This disparity creates a relationship of exploitation and conflict, representing the defining feature of the capitalist social structure.

266. (B) Malinowski emphasized individual needs, while Radcliffe-Brown emphasized the needs of the social structure.
Malinowski's psychological functionalism posits that social institutions exist primarily to satisfy the biological and psychological needs of individuals, such as safety and nutrition. Conversely, Radcliffe-Brown's structural functionalism focuses on how social practices maintain the stability and continuity of the entire social system. While both utilize functional analysis, they differ in whether they prioritize the individual actor or the social whole.

267. (B) functions to alleviate the anxiety and uncertainty of individuals.
A Malinowskian perspective would analyze a religious ritual by examining how it fulfills specific psychological needs, such as providing comfort or reducing anxiety in the face of uncertainty. For Malinowski, cultural practices are tools that individuals use to navigate the challenges of their environment. This approach emphasizes the instrumental value of culture in ensuring the well-being and survival of individuals.

268. (A) discover the general laws that govern the maintenance of social systems.
Radcliffe-Brown aimed to identify the universal social laws that regulate the functioning and stability of social structures. He viewed society as an integrated system where each part contributes to the maintenance of the whole, similar to a biological organism. His analysis focused on the objective roles that customs and institutions play in ensuring social cohesion, continuity, and structural integration.

269. (C) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, in his focus on the social system.
Radcliffe-Brown explicitly used the organic analogy to describe society as a complex system of interdependent parts that work together to maintain social life. In this view, the function of any social practice is the contribution it makes to the life of the whole social organism. This perspective prioritizes the persistence of the structure over the needs of the individual components.

270. (D) structural functionalism.
The study of how a kinship system organizes social relations to ensure the continuity and stability of the entire society aligns with structural functionalism. This approach, championed by thinkers like Radcliffe-Brown, analyzes the function of social institutions in terms of their contribution to the social structure as a whole. It focuses on how parts of society integrate to maintain equilibrium.

271. (C) develop a framework to explain the functioning of all social systems.
Talcott Parsons aimed to construct a comprehensive "grand theory" that could provide a universal framework for understanding all social systems. This ambitious project sought to integrate various levels of social reality into a single analytical scheme, identifying the fundamental requirements for social order. His work focused on the general functions that every

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society must perform to survive and remain stable.

272. (B) Revolution
The AGIL scheme identifies four functional imperatives: Adaptation, Goal attainment, Integration, and Latency. These represent the essential problems that every social system must solve to maintain equilibrium. Revolution is not part of this scheme, as Parsons' model primarily focuses on how systems preserve their structure and manage change within established boundaries rather than through radical upheaval.

273. (D) Merton advocated for 'theories of the middle range' over Parsons' 'grand theory'.
Robert K. Merton critiqued the abstract nature of Parsons' grand theory and instead proposed "theories of the middle range." These are more modest, empirically testable theories focused on specific aspects of social life rather than all-encompassing frameworks. This shift allowed for a closer connection between theoretical development and empirical research, making functionalist analysis more applicable to concrete social phenomena and problems.

274. (A) Manifest Function
A manifest function refers to the recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern or institution. In the case of a city government building a public park with the explicit goal of providing recreation, the outcome matches the stated intention. This concept helps sociologists distinguish between the official purpose of an action and its unintended, often hidden, social consequences or effects.

275. (C) allow functionalism to analyze social patterns with negative consequences.
By introducing the concept of dysfunction, Merton enabled functionalist theory to account for social patterns that have undesirable or disruptive consequences for the operation of society. This refinement moved away from the assumption that all institutions are inherently beneficial. It provided a more balanced vocabulary for analyzing social tensions, conflict, and the breakdown of social order within a functionalist framework.

276. (A) The analysis of how individuals create and sustain social reality through interaction.
Interpretative traditions focus on the micro-level processes through which individuals construct social reality through symbolic interaction and shared meanings. Unlike macro theories that prioritize structures, these perspectives examine how social order is an ongoing accomplishment of human actors. They emphasize the importance of understanding the subjective experiences and methods that people use to navigate and interpret their daily social world.

277. (D) the taken-for-granted, common-sense reality of everyday life.
Alfred Schutz defined the life-world as the world of everyday experience that individuals take for granted. It consists of a shared stock of common-sense knowledge and typifications that allow people to communicate and interact smoothly. This intersubjective reality forms the basis for social life, as actors use these shared meanings to interpret situations and coordinate their actions with others.

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278. (B) reveal the unspoken methods people use to maintain social order.
Breaching experiments involve deliberately violating minor social norms to observe how people react and attempt to restore order. These experiments aim to uncover the unspoken, taken-for-granted assumptions and "ethnomethods" that individuals use to construct a sense of reality. By disrupting the normal flow of interaction, Garfinkel demonstrated that social order is a fragile and continuous accomplishment of social actors.

279. (C) where individuals perform their social roles and manage impressions.
In Goffman's dramaturgical analysis, the front stage is the social space where individuals perform specific roles and actively manage the impressions they convey to others. Here, actors use various props and behaviors to present a certain image that conforms to social expectations. This concept highlights how social interaction involves a level of performance aimed at maintaining a desired public identity.

280. (D) G.H. Mead
George Herbert Mead is credited with laying the foundation for symbolic interactionism by exploring how the "self" develops through social interaction and the exchange of symbols. He argued that individuals learn to take the role of others, which allows them to develop a sense of identity and participate in a shared social reality. His work emphasizes the communicative basis of society.

281. (A) a productive and pervasive force intertwined with knowledge.
Michel Foucault argued that power is not just a repressive force held by a few, but a pervasive and productive element of social relations. It operates through "power/knowledge" to shape how truth is defined and how individuals are disciplined. This force defines normalcy and deviance, influencing behavior through institutions like schools and clinics rather than through overt physical coercion.

282. (B) create 'regimes of truth' that define normalcy and deviance.
The concept of power/knowledge suggests that power and knowledge are mutually constitutive, creating "regimes of truth" that govern society. These regimes dictate what is considered valid knowledge and acceptable behavior, effectively defining what is normal or deviant. By controlling discourse, institutions use this power to shape human subjects and maintain social order through subtle forms of surveillance and internalized discipline.

283. (B) A system of acquired dispositions that shapes an individual's practices and perceptions.
Habitus refers to the set of durable and transposable dispositions, such as habits and tastes, that individuals acquire through their social background and experiences. It acts as a bridge between social structure and individual agency, guiding how people act and perceive the world without being a strict set of rules. Habitus ensures that individuals naturally navigate social spaces in predictable ways.

284. (A) includes non-economic resources like cultural knowledge and social networks.
Bourdieu expanded the definition of capital beyond economic wealth to include social capital (networks), cultural capital (knowledge and skills), and symbolic capital (prestige). He argued that these different forms of capital are essential for individuals to successfully navigate and compete within various social fields. This framework highlights how social inequality is maintained through the accumulation and transmission of diverse resources.

285. (C) provide more nuanced theories of power and social reproduction than earlier models.
Both Foucault and Bourdieu sought to move beyond simplistic models of economic determinism or rigid structural functionalism. Their work aimed to provide more sophisticated accounts of how power operates and how social structures are reproduced through everyday practices, discourse, and diverse forms of capital. They emphasized the complex relationship between external structures and the subjective experiences or dispositions of individuals.

286. (D) Structure is both the medium and the outcome of social action.
Anthony Giddens' structuration theory proposes that structure and agency are not separate but mutually dependent. He argues that social structures (rules and resources) provide the medium through which individuals act, while these same structures are simultaneously the outcome produced by human social practices. This perspective suggests that society is constantly being recreated through the routine actions of knowledgeable social agents.

287. (C) structure and agency are two sides of the same coin, mutually constituting each other.
The duality of structure refers to the idea that structure and agency are inextricably linked. Structures enable human action by providing the necessary rules and resources, but they also constrain it. At the same time, structures only exist because they are continuously reproduced and transformed by the very actions they facilitate. This concept overcomes the traditional divide between macro-level structures and micro-level actions.

288. (B) information network.
Manuel Castells argues that the information technology revolution has given rise to the "network society," where information networks

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form the primary social structure. These networks organize economic, political, and cultural life, transcending traditional boundaries of time and space. In this paradigm, the logic of the network reshapes social relations, making connectivity and the flow of information the central features of modernity.

289. (D) In the control of information networks and flows.
In a network society, Castells posits that power is primarily located in the ability to control information networks and the flows of data within them. Those who manage these networks, or act as "gatekeepers," exercise significant influence over social, economic, and political outcomes. This shifts the basis of power from traditional ownership of physical assets to the mastery of digital communication systems.

290. (A) understanding the social transformations of late modernity and the information age.
Both Giddens and Castells focus on the profound changes characterizing the modern world, specifically the transitions of late modernity and the rise of the information age. Giddens explores how reflexivity and disembedding reshape social life, while Castells analyzes the impact of digital networks. Together, they provide theoretical frameworks to help understand the rapid and complex flux of contemporary globalized society.

291. (C) Gandhi sought to reform the system by eradicating untouchability, while Ambedkar argued for its complete annihilation.
Gandhi and Ambedkar held fundamentally different views on the caste system. Gandhi believed the system could be reformed from within by removing untouchability and revaluing labor while maintaining a traditional social structure. In contrast, Ambedkar argued that the caste system was inherently oppressive. He believed that the only path to true emancipation was the complete annihilation of the caste hierarchy.

292. (A) both political self-rule and individual self-control and discipline.
Gandhi's concept of Swaraj was multidimensional, referring to both national political independence and individual self-governance. He emphasized that true freedom required self-discipline and moral reform at the personal level. For Gandhi, political sovereignty was meaningless without the inner transformation of individuals, leading to a society based on ethical self-rule and decentralized community power rather than just the absence of colonial control.

293. (D) division of laborers based on graded inequality.
Ambedkar criticized the caste system as a "division of laborers" rather than a mere division of labor. He argued that it was a rigid hierarchy based on the principle of "graded inequality," where every caste is superior to some and inferior to others. This structure prevented collective action among the oppressed and was deeply rooted in the core of Hindu social order.

294. (B) A political struggle for rights and the adoption of a modern democratic framework.
Ambedkar believed that the emancipation of the Depressed Classes required a political struggle for equal rights and legal protection. He advocated for a modern, secular, and democratic framework as embodied in the Indian Constitution. For him, social justice could only be achieved through institutional changes, the rejection of traditional religious justifications for inequality, and the active participation of the oppressed in governance.

295. (C) decentralized, with an emphasis on self-sufficient villages.
Gandhi envisioned a post-colonial India organized into a network of decentralized, self-sufficient village republics, which he called "Gram Swaraj." He was wary of centralized industrialization and Western-style modernization, believing that true progress lay in the dignity of labor and local self-governance. His vision prioritized the economic and spiritual well-being of the rural masses over the development of large urban centers.

296. (D) broad, encyclopedic, and utilizing an indological-historical perspective.
G. S. Ghurye's approach to Indian sociology was characterized by its vast, encyclopedic scope and its reliance on indological and historical texts. He studied a wide array of topics, including caste, tribes, and urban life, to trace the long-term evolution of Indian social institutions. His work established a foundation for the discipline

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in India by combining textual analysis with empirical observation.

297. (A) lower castes try to raise their social status by emulating upper-caste practices.
Sanskritization is a process whereby a lower caste or tribe changes its customs, rituals, and way of life in the direction of a high, and frequently, "twice-born" caste. By adopting the practices of upper castes, such as vegetarianism or specific ceremonies, they aim to claim a higher position in the local caste hierarchy, highlighting social mobility.

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298. (B) advocacy for intensive village studies using structural-functionalism.
M.N. Srinivas made a significant methodological impact by advocating for intensive, long-term village studies using structural-functionalist frameworks. He shifted the focus of Indian sociology from purely textual analysis to "field-view," emphasizing the importance of participant observation and empirical data. This approach allowed for a deeper understanding of the actual functioning of social institutions like caste and kinship in rural India.

299. (B) The mapping and analysis of kinship systems across India.
Irawati Karve's primary contribution was her meticulous mapping and analysis of kinship systems throughout India. In her seminal work, she explored the diverse patterns of marriage, family structure, and linguistic groupings across different regions. Her research aimed to identify local variations and underlying structural unities that characterize Indian kinship, providing a comprehensive sociological and anthropological view of Indian society.

300. (A) local power structures within villages.
The concept of the dominant caste was introduced by M.N. Srinivas to analyze the exercise of power and influence within local village settings. A caste is considered dominant if it possesses significant land ownership, numerical strength, and a high ritual position. This tool helped sociologists understand how specific groups maintain control over local resources, politics, and daily social life.

CHAPTER 02
Research Methodology and Methods

1. Which branch of philosophy deals with the nature of knowledge, its presuppositions and foundations, and its extent and validity?
(A) Ontology
(B) Epistemology
(C) Axiology
(D) Metaphysics

2. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The hermeneutic tradition in social science emphasizes quantitative measurement and statistical analysis.
Statement II : Hermeneutics is primarily concerned with the interpretation of meaning in social actions and texts.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following best describes 'reflexivity' in social science research?
(A) The systematic process of ensuring that research findings can be replicated by other scholars under similar conditions.
(B) The uncritical and passive acceptance of facts as they are presented in official government documents and records.
(C) The examination of the researcher's own role, biases, and influence on the research process and its outcomes.
(D) The strategic use of multiple methods and data sources to achieve a more comprehensive and objective view of reality.

4. Which of the following statements about the scientific method in social science is incorrect?
(A) It involves systematic observation and data collection.
(B) It aims for empirical evidence to support or refute theories.
(C) It often involves the formulation and testing of hypotheses.
(D) It guarantees complete objectivity and freedom from all biases.

5. A researcher begins with the observation of specific instances of student behavior in a classroom and then formulates a general theory about learning styles. This process is an example of:
(A) Deduction
(B) Hypothesis testing
(C) Induction
(D) Abduction

6. Which of the following is NOT a primary ethical concern in social science research?
(A) Ensuring the anonymity and confidentiality of participants.
(B) Maximizing the commercial profitability of the research findings.
(C) Obtaining informed consent from respondents.
(D) Avoiding harm to the research subjects.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the philosophy of science:
I. It is concerned with the logical and methodological foundations of science.
II. It exclusively focuses on the natural sciences, excluding social sciences.
III. It examines concepts such as evidence, theory, and scientific explanation.
IV. It universally agrees that a single, unified scientific method exists for all disciplines.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) III and IV only

8. A researcher wants to understand the lived experiences of refugees in a camp. Which methodological approach would be most appropriate?

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(A) An ethnographic study involving participant observation.
(B) A large-scale survey with closed-ended questions.
(C) A laboratory experiment controlling for variables.
(D) A statistical analysis of national immigration data.

9. The concept of 'objectivity' in social science is best understood as:
(A) The complete elimination of the researcher's personal values and beliefs.
(B) The exclusive use of quantitative data in research.
(C) A commitment to methodological rigor and transparency to minimize bias.
(D) The ability to replicate the exact results in any context.

10. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The hermeneutic tradition challenges the positivist view of social science.
Reason (R) : Hermeneutics argues that understanding human action requires interpreting the meanings and intentions behind it, not just observing external behavior.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. A verifiable and observable piece of information about the social world is best defined as a:
(A) Theory
(B) Concept
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Fact

12. A 'research question' is distinguished from a 'hypothesis' primarily because the research question:
(A) Is a declarative statement of expected outcomes.
(B) Is an interrogative statement that asks about a relationship between variables.
(C) Is always framed in a negative form.
(D) Is only used in qualitative research.

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13. Match List-I (Concept) with List-II (Description).
List-I: (Concept)
P. Epistemology
Q. Deduction
R. Objectivity
S. Ethnography
List-II: (Description)
1. Striving for value-neutrality in research
2. Reasoning from general theory to specific observations
3. The study of the nature of knowledge
4. In-depth study of a culture or social group
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

14. What is the primary purpose of a 'research design'?
(A) To provide a detailed and comprehensive statistical analysis of the dataset.
(B) To present the final results of the study in a format suitable for publication.
(C) To list all potential ethical complications that might arise during fieldwork.
(D) To serve as a framework for collecting and analyzing data to answer research questions.

15. In the context of research, what is the role of a 'theory'?
(A) To provide a systematic explanation for observed facts and relationships.
(B) To provide a single, irrefutable fact about society.
(C) To offer an abstract and untestable idea.
(D) To serve as an initial guess that is immediately discarded.

16. Consider the following statements about research ethics:
I. Deception in research is always unacceptable under any circumstances.
II. Informed consent means participants must be fully aware of the research purpose, procedures, and risks.
III. The principle of 'do no harm' applies only to physical harm, not psychological distress.

IV. Confidentiality ensures that the identity of participants is not linked to their responses.
V. Researchers have a political obligation to support the government's policies.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, III, and V
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, and III
(D) II, IV, and V

17. Reading existing social science research is a crucial first step in formulating a research design because it helps the researcher to:
(A) Replicate a previous study exactly without any changes.
(B) Identify gaps in current knowledge and refine research questions.
(C) Avoid the need for primary data collection.
(D) Ensure the findings will be politically popular.

18. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good hypothesis?
(A) It should be a very broad and general statement.
(B) It should be conceptually clear and precise.
(C) It should be capable of empirical verification.
(D) It should state the expected relationship between variables.

19. Arrange the following steps in a typical deductive research process in chronological order:
I. Data Collection
II. Hypothesis Formulation
III. Theory
IV. Data Analysis and Findings
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV

20. A researcher studies the official records, letters, and diaries of a 19th-century social movement to understand its ideology and development. This is an example of which research method?
(A) Survey Method
(B) Ethnography
(C) Case Study Method
(D) Historical Method

21. The main difference between a questionnaire and a schedule is that a questionnaire is typically:
(A) Filled out by the enumerator/researcher.
(B) Used only in historical research.
(C) Filled out by the respondent directly.
(D) Shorter and contains fewer questions.

22. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The comparative method is fundamental to social science inquiry.
Reason (R) : By comparing different societies or social groups, researchers can identify patterns, test theories, and understand the unique aspects of a particular context.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

23. Which sampling technique gives every individual in the population an equal and independent chance of being selected?
(A) Quota Sampling
(B) Purposive Sampling
(C) Snowball Sampling
(D) Simple Random Sampling

24. In statistical analysis, the measure of central tendency that represents the most frequently occurring value in a dataset is called the:
(A) Mode
(B) Mean
(C) Median
(D) Standard Deviation

25. Consider the following research activities:
I. Conducting in-depth interviews with key informants.
II. Living within a community to observe daily life.
III. Analyzing census data to identify demographic trends.
IV. Administering a structured survey to a large sample.
V. Interpreting personal diaries and letters from a past era.

Which combination represents techniques

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primarily associated with qualitative research?
(A) III and IV only
(B) I, II, and V only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) All of the above

26. The final stage of the research process, which involves summarizing the findings, drawing conclusions, and suggesting implications, is known as:
(A) Report writing
(B) Data collection
(C) Hypothesis formulation
(D) Sampling

27. Which of the following is an example of non-probability sampling?
(A) Stratified Random Sampling
(B) Systematic Sampling
(C) Cluster Sampling
(D) Convenience Sampling

28. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : A case study is an intensive investigation of a single unit, such as an individual, group, or event.
Statement II : The findings from a single case study can always be generalized to the entire population with high confidence.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

29. The process of assigning symbols or numerals to objects or events according to a set of rules is known as:
(A) Interpretation
(B) Observation
(C) Measurement
(D) Deduction

30. In the context of research design, what is a 'concept'?
(A) An empirically verifiable observation.
(B) A testable proposition about relationships.
(C) A detailed plan for data collection.
(D) An abstract idea or general notion that represents a class of phenomena.

31. Match List-I (Technique) with List-II (Primary Purpose).
List-I: (Technique)
P. Survey
Q. Observation
R. Case Study
S. Historical Method
List-II: (Primary Purpose)
1. In-depth analysis of a single unit or instance
2. Collecting data on attitudes and behaviors from a large sample
3. Reconstructing and understanding past events
4. Directly watching and recording social phenomena as they occur
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

32. What is the primary advantage of the survey method in social research?
(A) It provides a deep, interpretive understanding of social life.
(B) It allows for the collection of data from a large population, facilitating generalization.
(C) It is highly effective for studying historical events.
(D) It eliminates all possibilities of researcher bias.

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33. A researcher studies the impact of a new teaching method on student performance. The 'new teaching method' is the:
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) Extraneous variable

34. Which of the following correctly identifies a pair of qualitative and quantitative research techniques?
(A) Ethnography and Statistical Analysis
(B) Survey and Questionnaire
(C) Interview and Case study
(D) Observation and Historical Method

35. The 'politics' of social science research is best understood as:

(A) The need for all research to be funded by government agencies.
(B) The requirement that researchers must belong to a political party.
(C) The way research findings can be used to support or challenge power structures and social policies.
(D) The statistical analysis of voting behavior exclusively.

36. Which of the following statements about 'Induction' and 'Deduction' are correct?
I. Induction moves from specific observations to broader generalizations and theories.
II. Deduction moves from general theory to specific, testable hypotheses.
III. Social science research can only use one of these approaches, never both.
IV. Induction is often called a 'top-down' approach, while deduction is 'bottom-up'.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) II and III only

37. A research objective must be:
(A) Vague and abstract to allow flexibility.
(B) Complex and difficult to understand for academic rigor.
(C) Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART).
(D) Formulated after the data has been collected.

38. The process of critically examining data from various perspectives to uncover meanings and patterns is called:
(A) Sampling
(B) Interpretation
(C) Hypothesizing
(D) Fact-finding

39. In a study on a city's social structure, a researcher divides the population into subgroups based on income level (low, middle, high) and then draws a random sample from each subgroup. This sampling technique is called:
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Systematic Sampling
(C) Cluster Sampling
(D) Stratified Sampling

40. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In qualitative data analysis, the researcher's interpretation plays a central role.
Reason (R) : Qualitative data is often rich, textual, and context-dependent, requiring the researcher to identify themes and meanings that are not immediately obvious.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Which method involves a systematic comparison of a small number of cases in order to identify similarities and differences, and to test hypotheses?
(A) Survey Method
(B) Historical Method
(C) Comparative Method
(D) Ethnographic Method

42. The part of a research report that details how the study was conducted, including the research design, sampling method, and data collection techniques, is the:
(A) Methodology
(B) Introduction
(C) Literature Review
(D) Conclusion

43. An interview where the interviewer has a set list of questions but is free to ask follow-up questions to probe for more detail is called a:
(A) Structured interview
(B) Unstructured interview
(C) Panel interview
(D) Semi-structured interview

44. Which of the following is a key characteristic of ethnography?
(A) A focus on generalizing findings to large populations.
(B) Long-term immersion and participation in the social setting being studied.
(C) The use of controlled experimental conditions.
(D) A primary reliance on quantitative statistical

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data.

45. Arrange the following components of a typical research report in the correct sequence:
I. Methodology
II. Introduction and Research Problem
III. Data Analysis and Findings
IV. Conclusion and Recommendations
V. Literature Review
(A) II, V, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, V, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, V, IV
(D) V, II, I, III, IV

46. "A tentative, conjectural statement about the relationship between two or more variables" is the definition of a:
(A) Theory
(B) Research Question
(C) Concept
(D) Hypothesis

47. In research ethics, 'informed consent' implies all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Participants are guaranteed that the research findings will benefit them directly.
(B) Participants are aware of the research purpose.
(C) Participation is voluntary and can be withdrawn at any time.
(D) Participants understand any potential risks or discomfort involved.

48. A researcher wants to study the long-term effects of a social policy implemented 50 years ago by analyzing government reports, newspapers, and personal letters from that period. Which research method is being used?
(A) Comparative Method
(B) Historical Method
(C) Survey Method
(D) Ethnography

49. Consider the following statements:
I. Objectivity in social science means producing knowledge that is free from any theoretical framework.
II. Reflexivity requires acknowledging the researcher's subjectivity.
III. Hermeneutics focuses on causal explanation rather than interpretation.
IV. The scientific method is more rigidly applied in natural sciences than in social sciences.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV

50. The process of selecting a subset of a population to represent the whole population is known as:
(A) Sampling
(B) Analysis
(C) Interpretation
(D) Observation

51. The primary aim of the hermeneutic tradition in social sciences is:
(A) Prediction and control of social phenomena.
(B) Formulation of universal social laws.
(C) Understanding and interpretation of human actions and texts.
(D) Statistical measurement of social facts.

52. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Induction is a "bottom-up" approach to knowledge, moving from specific observations to broader theories.
Statement II : Deduction is a "top-down" approach, starting with a theory and testing it through specific observations.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

53. Which of the following represents a correct pairing of a concept and its description?
(A) Fact - A systematic explanation for a set of observations.
(B) Theory - An abstract idea representing a class of phenomena.
(C) Hypothesis - A testable statement about the relationship between variables.
(D) Concept - A specific, verifiable piece of information.

54. The 'politics' of social science research primarily concerns:
(A) The researcher's personal voting preference.
(B) The influence of power, funding, and

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ideology on the research process and its use.
(C) The legal requirement to have research approved by a political committee.
(D) The exclusive study of political institutions.

55. Match List-I (Sampling Method) with List-II (Characteristic).
List-I: (Sampling Method)
P. Simple Random
Q. Quota
R. Snowball
S. Stratified
List-II: (Characteristic)
1. Population is divided into subgroups, and a non-random sample is taken from each.
2. Each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.
3. Participants are asked to refer other participants who meet the study criteria.
4. Population is divided into homogeneous subgroups, and random samples are drawn from each.

Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

56. Which of the following is NOT a data collection technique?
(A) Statistical analysis
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Interview
(D) Observation

57. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Reflexivity is a critical component of qualitative research, particularly ethnography.
Reason (R) : The researcher's presence and background can significantly influence the social setting and the data collected, which must be acknowledged and analyzed.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

58. The 'survey method' is most suitable for which type of research goal?
(A) To collect standardized data on the attitudes of a large, dispersed population.
(B) To gain a deep, interpretive understanding of a small group's culture.
(C) To reconstruct the sequence of events in a historical protest.
(D) To conduct an in-depth analysis of a single individual's life history.

59. Which of the following is an example of a research objective?
(A) To evaluate whether there exists any significant correlation between education and income.
(B) To confirm the proposition that higher education is positively related to annual income.
(C) To explore the general sociological problem of persistent educational and social inequality.
(D) To determine the extent to which level of education influences annual income among adults in a specific city.

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60. Consider the ethical principles in social research:
I. Plagiarism is considered a serious ethical violation.
II. Researchers can fabricate data if it helps to prove a socially beneficial theory.
III. Anonymity means the researcher cannot link responses to individual participants.
IV. Covert research (without consent) is ethically permissible in all situations.
V. It is ethical to cause minor psychological distress to participants if the research outcomes are important.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) II, IV, and V
(B) I and V
(C) I and III
(D) II, III, and IV

61. What is the fundamental difference between 'fact' and 'theory' in research?
(A) Facts are subjective, while theories are objective.
(B) Facts are used in qualitative research, while

theories are used in quantitative research.
(C) Facts are specific observations, while a theory is a broad explanation for those observations.
(D) Facts are untestable, while theories are testable.

62. In a research report, the section that provides a critical summary of previous studies on the topic is the:
(A) Abstract
(B) Introduction
(C) Data Analysis
(D) Literature Review

63. Arrange the following philosophical positions on a continuum from most positivist to most interpretivist:
I. Hermeneutics
II. Logical Positivism
III. Post-Positivism
(A) I, III, II
(B) II, III, I
(C) II, I, III
(D) III, II, I

64. Which of the following is the best example of a 'case study'?
(A) A comprehensive national survey assessing voting preferences across a diverse population.
(B) An intensive, multi-faceted investigation of a single social media-driven protest movement.
(C) A large-scale statistical correlation between GDP and literacy rates across 100 countries.
(D) A psychological experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory in a controlled lab setting.

65. A schedule differs from a questionnaire in that it is:
(A) Always self-administered by the respondent.
(B) Administered by a trained enumerator who records the respondent's answers.
(C) Only used for collecting historical data.
(D) Exclusively composed of open-ended questions.

66. The primary weakness of the historical method in social science is:
(A) The dependence on the availability and reliability of primary and secondary sources.
(B) The inability to generalize findings.
(C) The requirement for advanced statistical skills.
(D) The ethical issues related to interviewing living subjects.

67. Which of the following statements about formulating a research design are true?
I. It must be finalized before any literature is read.
II. It acts as a blueprint for the entire research project.
III. A good design anticipates potential problems in data collection.
IV. The choice of research method is a key component of the design.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

68. The comparative method is often described as a 'quasi-experiment' because:
(A) It takes place in a controlled laboratory environment.
(B) It compares cases to simulate the logic of experimental control without actual manipulation.
(C) It relies exclusively on qualitative data.
(D) It is not considered a valid scientific method.

69. What type of observation involves the researcher concealing their identity and purpose while observing a group?
(A) Participant Observation
(B) Non-participant Observation
(C) Structured Observation
(D) Covert Observation

70. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Reading documents and existing research is a foundational step in formulating a research problem.
Reason (R) : It helps the researcher to understand the existing body of knowledge, identify gaps, and avoid duplicating work that

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has already been done.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. A research project that first collects qualitative data to explore a phenomenon and then uses the findings to develop a quantitative survey is using a:
(A) Purely qualitative method
(B) Purely quantitative method
(C) Mixed-methods design
(D) Historical-comparative design

72. In data analysis and interpretation, what is the first step after data collection is complete?
(A) Writing the final report.
(B) Drawing theoretical conclusions.
(C) Processing and cleaning the data for accuracy and completeness.
(D) Formulating a new hypothesis.

73. Match List-I (Term) with List-II (Field of Relevance).
List-I: (Term)
P. Reflexivity
Q. Hypothesis
R. Ethnography
S. Statistical Analysis
List-II: (Field of Relevance)
1. Quantitative Methods
2. Philosophy of Science
3. Qualitative Methods
4. Research Design
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

74. If a researcher selects every 10th name from a list of students, what type of sampling is being used?
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Systematic Sampling
(C) Stratified Sampling
(D) Cluster Sampling

75. "An abstract attribute or characteristic that can take on different values" is the definition of a:
(A) Variable
(B) Constant
(C) Sample
(D) Population

76. Consider the following research elements:
I. A focus on lived experience and meaning.
II. Use of interviews and participant observation.
III. Data in the form of words, texts, and images.
IV. Goal of in-depth understanding.
V. Researcher as the primary instrument for data collection.
Which of the following research approaches do these characteristics represent?
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Survey Research

77. The term 'epistemology' in the context of social research refers to questions about:
(A) What is the nature of social reality?
(B) How can we know about social reality?
(C) What is the role of values in social reality?
(D) What are the ethical principles of social reality?

78. Which of the following is an incorrect pair of research method and its description?
(A) Survey Method - Using questionnaires to collect data from large groups.
(B) Historical Method - Analyzing past events using documents and records.
(C) Ethnography - Conducting controlled experiments in a laboratory setting.
(D) Comparative Method - Systematically comparing a small number of cases.

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79. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : An interview is always a more objective data collection tool than a questionnaire.
Statement II : A questionnaire, especially with closed-ended questions, ensures higher uniformity of data across respondents.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

80. The primary goal of data analysis is to:
(A) Organize and summarize data to find patterns and answer research questions.
(B) Create a representative sample from a population.
(C) Formulate the initial research design.
(D) Secure funding for the research project.

81. Which of the following is NOT a form of observation as a data collection technique?
(A) Participant observation
(B) Structured observation
(C) Covert observation
(D) Postal observation

82. In deductive reasoning, the conclusion is:
(A) More general than the premises.
(B) Necessarily true if the premises are true.
(C) Based on empirical observation only.
(D) Always probabilistic in nature.

83. Which of the following statements about scientific method in social science are correct?
I. It insists on objectivity and value neutrality.
II. It emphasizes verifiability and empirical evidence.
III. It follows a rigid, unchangeable sequence of steps.
IV. It acknowledges the complexity of studying human behavior.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and IV
(D) I and II only

84. The process of critically reflecting on one's own biases, values, and position in the research process is known as:
(A) Objectivity
(B) Deduction
(C) Reflexivity
(D) Generalization

85. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A hypothesis is crucial in a deductive research design.
Reason (R) : It provides a specific, testable proposition derived from a general theory, which the empirical research is designed to confirm or disconfirm.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. Which of the following is an example of a researchable problem?
(A) The nature of good and evil.
(B) The effect of social media usage on the political engagement of young adults.
(C) The meaning of life.
(D) The future of humanity.

87. Arrange the following sampling techniques from highest to lowest in terms of their ability to produce representative samples:
I. Quota Sampling
II. Simple Random Sampling
III. Convenience Sampling
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) III, I, II
(D) II, III, I

88. The main strength of the case study method is its:
(A) Ability to provide high generalizability.
(B) Quickness and low cost.
(C) Depth and richness of data for a holistic understanding.
(D) High level of statistical precision.

89. A researcher studying a remote tribe first contacts a few individuals and then asks them to introduce her to others in the community. This sampling technique is:
(A) Cluster Sampling
(B) Quota Sampling
(C) Purposive Sampling
(D) Snowball Sampling

90. Match List-I (Research Step) with List-II (Key Activity).
List-I: (Research Step)

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P. Formulating Research Design
Q. Data Analysis
R. Report Writing
S. Sampling

List-II: (Key Activity)

1. Disseminating findings and conclusions
2. Creating a framework for data collection and analysis
3. Identifying patterns and themes in collected information
4. Selecting a subset of a population for the study

Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

91. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a quantitative research design?
(A) Inductive reasoning and theory generation.
(B) Focus on subjective meanings and experiences.
(C) Use of pre-structured instruments and statistical analysis.
(D) Flexibility and emergent design.

92. The 'hermeneutic circle' refers to the idea that:
(A) Research should follow a linear, unchangeable path.
(B) The interpretation of a part depends on understanding the whole, and vice versa.
(C) Social reality is objective and can be known with certainty.
(D) All research must be politically neutral.

93. A study that collects data from the same group of individuals at multiple points in time is called a:
(A) Cross-sectional study
(B) Longitudinal study
(C) Case study
(D) Historical study

94. The 'introduction' chapter of a research report typically includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) A detailed analysis of the data collected.
(B) The statement of the research problem.
(C) The significance and rationale for the study.
(D) The research questions or objectives.

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95. Consider the following research actions:
I. Observing interactions in a public park without being noticed.
II. Analyzing the content of political speeches from the 1950s.
III. Giving a standardized math test to two different classes.
IV. Conducting a focus group to discuss attitudes towards a new product.
V. Compiling a life history of a community elder through in-depth interviews.

Which of these actions involve the collection of primary data?
(A) I, III, IV, and V only
(B) II and V only
(C) I, II, III, and IV only
(D) All of the above

96. Which philosophical stance posits that social phenomena can and should be studied using the same principles and procedures as the natural sciences?
(A) Interpretivism
(B) Positivism
(C) Hermeneutics
(D) Post-structuralism

97. An open-ended question in a questionnaire is one that:
(A) Has 'Yes' or 'No' as the only possible answers.
(B) Allows respondents to answer in their own words.
(C) Provides a fixed set of response categories.
(D) Is only asked at the beginning of the questionnaire.

98. In data interpretation, triangulation refers to:
(A) Using three statistical tests to analyze the same data.
(B) Focusing only on three key variables in the study.
(C) Cross-verifying findings by using multiple methods, sources, or observers.
(D) Dividing the sample into three distinct groups.

99. The main ethical issue associated with covert observation is the violation of the principle of:
(A) Confidentiality
(B) Anonymity

(C) Informed Consent
(D) Data accuracy

100. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The choice between quantitative and qualitative methods depends on the research question.
Reason (R) : Research questions that seek to measure, test hypotheses, or determine causal relationships are better suited to quantitative methods, while questions that seek to explore, understand, or interpret are better suited to qualitative methods.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. Which of the following is a key limitation of the survey method?
(A) It cannot be used to study large populations.
(B) It is generally more expensive and time-consuming than ethnography.
(C) It may provide superficial data and not capture the complexity of social phenomena.
(D) It is only useful for historical research.

102. A conceptual framework in a research design serves to:
(A) Provide a list of all potential respondents.
(B) Present the raw data collected in tables.
(C) Show the relationships between the concepts and variables being studied.
(D) Detail the budget and timeline for the research project.

103. Consider the following research methods:
I. Ethnography
II. Survey
III. Case Study
IV. Statistical Analysis
V. Historical Method
Which of the above statement(s) is/are primarily qualitative?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, III, and V
(D) All of the above

104. When a researcher's presence influences the behavior of the people being observed, it is known as the:
(A) Hawthorne effect
(B) Placebo effect
(C) Halo effect
(D) Triangulation effect

105. "A systematic, in-depth investigation of a single individual, group, community, or event" is the definition of:
(A) A survey
(B) An experiment
(C) A case study
(D) A historical study

106. Match List-I (Term) with List-II (Example/ Application).
List-I: (Term)
P. Deduction
Q. Induction
R. Objectivity
S. Reflexivity
List-II: (Example/Application)
1. A researcher analyzing how their gender influenced interview responses.
2. Starting with a theory of social class and then collecting data on income and occupation to test it.
3. Using blind scoring to prevent bias in grading essays.
4. After interviewing 50 successful entrepreneurs, a researcher develops a theory of entrepreneurial success.
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

107. The 'conclusion' section of a research report should not:
(A) Summarize the key findings.
(B) Relate the findings back to the research questions.
(C) Introduce entirely new data and analysis not mentioned earlier.
(D) Discuss the limitations of the study.

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108. Which of the following is a non-probability sampling method where the researcher selects cases that are considered typical of the population?
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Purposive or Judgemental Sampling
(C) Systematic Sampling
(D) Cluster Sampling

109. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The historical method relies exclusively on primary sources.
Statement II : A primary source is an original document or a firsthand account created at the time of the event, while a secondary source interprets or analyzes primary sources.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

110. The process of breaking down complex data, identifying patterns, and making sense of it in relation to the research question is called:
(A) Data sampling
(B) Data collection
(C) Data analysis
(D) Data storage

111. The main purpose of formulating research questions is to:
(A) Provide a clear focus and guide the research process.
(B) Guarantee that the research will be published.
(C) Present the final answers before the research begins.
(D) Complicate the research process unnecessarily.

112. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Induction : Theory building
(B) Deduction : Hypothesis testing
(C) Fact : Empirical observation
(D) Concept : Statistical formula

113. Arrange the following stages of research in the correct sequence:
I. Data Analysis and Interpretation
II. Formulation of Research Problem
III. Data Collection
IV. Report Writing
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV

114. The comparative method in social science was extensively used by which classical sociologist to study suicide?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Max Weber
(C) Emile Durkheim
(D) Georg Simmel

115. A researcher wants to ensure that their sample accurately reflects the population in terms of gender and age composition. The most appropriate probability sampling technique would be:
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Systematic Sampling
(C) Stratified Random Sampling
(D) Convenience Sampling

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116. Consider the following statements about research methods:
I. Ethnography involves deep immersion in a cultural setting.
II. Surveys are best for collecting in-depth, narrative data.
III. Historical method is concerned with predicting future social trends.
IV. Comparative method helps in identifying cross-cultural patterns.
V. A case study is a form of large-scale quantitative analysis.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and V only
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) II, III, and V

117. What is the role of 'epistemology' in social science?
(A) To define the fundamental nature of social reality.
(B) To outline ethical guidelines for research.
(C) To question how we can acquire valid knowledge about the social world.

(D) To classify different types of societies.

118. In an interview, questions like "Can you tell me more about that?" or "Why do you feel that way?" are known as:
(A) Closed-ended questions
(B) Leading questions
(C) Probes
(D) Filter questions

119. The practice of presenting someone else's work or ideas as one's own is called:
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Reflexivity
(C) Triangulation
(D) Deduction

120. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Ethical considerations are not just a preliminary step but are integral throughout the entire research process.
Reason (R) : Issues such as confidentiality, data storage, and the representation of findings in the final report all have significant ethical dimensions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. The selection of a research method should primarily be determined by:
(A) The researcher's personal preference and skills.
(B) The availability of funding for the project.
(C) The research question and the nature of the phenomenon being studied.
(D) The popularity of the method in the academic community.

122. A researcher is studying the level of political awareness among college students in a country. They first divide the country into regions, randomly select a few universities from each region, and then survey all students in the selected universities. This multi-stage sampling technique is called:
(A) Stratified Sampling
(B) Cluster Sampling
(C) Quota Sampling
(D) Snowball Sampling

123. Consider the following statements about the hermeneutic tradition:
I. Emphasis on universal laws of human behavior.
II. Focus on understanding and interpretation (Verstehen).
III. View of social reality as text-like and open to multiple readings.
IV. Exclusive use of quantitative data.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV
(B) II and III
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV

124. The difference between the highest and lowest values in a dataset is known as the:
(A) Median
(B) Mode
(C) Range
(D) Standard Deviation

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125. An unstructured interview is characterized by:
(A) A rigid set of predetermined questions asked in a fixed order.
(B) The use of a questionnaire filled out by the respondent.
(C) A conversational style with flexible questions to explore topics as they arise.
(D) The requirement for statistical analysis of the responses.

126. Match List-I (Research Concept) with List-II (Core Idea).
List-I: (Research Concept)
P. Hypothesis
Q. Theory
R. Concept
S. Fact
List-II: (Core Idea)
1. An abstract building block of a theory
2. A verifiable observation
3. A testable proposition
4. A systematic explanation of phenomena
Choose the correct option from those given below:

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

127. The philosophy of science is concerned with all of the following questions EXCEPT:
(A) What is the nature of a scientific explanation?
(B) How can we demarcate science from non-science?
(C) What is the specific content of the theory of relativity?
(D) What is the role of observation in theory confirmation?

128. If a research study can be easily replicated by other researchers who achieve similar results, the study is said to have high:
(A) Validity
(B) Reliability
(C) Objectivity
(D) Reflexivity

129. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : In participant observation, the researcher becomes part of the group they are studying.
Statement II : In non-participant observation, the researcher observes from a distance without getting involved in the group's activities.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

130. The process of reading and evaluating social science research, data, and documents is crucial for:
(A) Ensuring the researcher's own biases are confirmed.
(B) Contextualizing one's own research and identifying a research gap.
(C) Avoiding the need for any primary data collection.
(D) Making the research process more complicated and lengthy.

131. Which of the following is the best example of a deductive approach?
(A) A researcher lives in a village to understand its social structure and then writes a theory about it.
(B) A researcher starts with the theory of 'anomie' and then collects crime statistics to test its propositions.
(C) A researcher interviews five cancer survivors and develops a model of coping mechanisms.
(D) A researcher observes classroom interactions and identifies patterns of communication.

132. Which of the following is NOT a measure of central tendency in statistics?
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Standard Deviation
(D) Mode

133. Consider the following characteristics of a research design:
I. It provides a logical structure to the inquiry.
II. The choice of design is independent of the research question.
III. It outlines what data is required and how it will be collected.
IV. It details the methods for data analysis.
V. It is a rigid plan that cannot be altered during research.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and V
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, IV, and V
(D) All of the above

134. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Anonymity and confidentiality are crucial ethical principles in social research.
Reason (R) : They protect participants from potential harm, embarrassment, or retribution and encourage more honest and open responses.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

135. The primary purpose of a literature review in a research proposal is to:

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(A) Demonstrate the researcher's ability to read extensively.
(B) Fill a required number of pages in the document.
(C) Situate the proposed research within the existing body of academic work.
(D) Provide a comprehensive history of the research topic from its origins.

136. What is the key difference between an interview and a questionnaire?
(A) Interviews are quantitative, while questionnaires are qualitative.
(B) Interviews involve a verbal, interactive exchange, while questionnaires are typically written.
(C) Interviews are only used for historical research.
(D) Questionnaires can only contain open-ended questions.

137. Arrange the following steps in the process of interpretation and report writing in the correct order:
I. Writing the final draft
II. Data analysis and identification of key themes
III. Outlining the report structure
IV. Drawing conclusions and recommendations
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, II, IV, I

138. Which of the following statements about the comparative method is incorrect?
(A) It helps to develop and test social theories.
(B) It can be used to understand what is unique and what is general about a social phenomenon.
(C) It is limited to comparing only two countries at a time.
(D) It can be both qualitative and quantitative in nature.

139. A researcher studying the culture of a corporation by working as an employee for six months is conducting:
(A) A survey
(B) An ethnography
(C) A historical study
(D) An experiment

140. Which of the following correctly pairs a research method with its primary data source?
(A) Ethnography - Large-scale statistical datasets
(B) Historical Method - Archives, documents, and oral histories
(C) Survey Method - Participant observation notes
(D) Case Study - Standardized psychological tests

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141. The question "Does my position as a male researcher affect how female respondents answer questions about gender inequality?" is a question of:
(A) Statistical significance
(B) Sampling error
(C) Reflexivity
(D) Hypothesis testing

142. Consider the following components of a research design:
I. The research question(s).
II. The data collection methods.
III. The data analysis plan.
IV. The justification for the chosen methods.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

143. The "politics of research" can refer to the influence of:
(A) The researcher's own ideological leanings.
(B) The agendas of funding bodies.
(C) The potential policy implications and use of the findings.
(D) All of the above.

144. In the context of a research project, 'objectives' are:
(A) Broad, philosophical questions about the topic.
(B) Specific, concrete tasks to be accomplished to answer the research question.
(C) The final, unchangeable conclusions of the study.
(D) The ethical dilemmas faced by the

researcher.

145. A researcher develops a theory about social integration after observing and analyzing several different community groups. This is an example of:
(A) Deductive logic
(B) Inductive logic
(C) Hypothetical reasoning
(D) Formal logic

146. Match List-I (Research Activity) with List-II (Associated Method).
List-I: (Research Activity)
P. Administering a structured questionnaire to 1000 people
Q. Living in a monastery for a year to understand monastic life
R. Analyzing letters and government reports from World War I
S. Conducting an in-depth study of the implementation of a single new policy in one city
List-II: (Associated Method)
1. Historical Method
2. Case Study
3. Survey Method
4. Ethnography
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

147. What does it mean to operationalize a concept in research?
(A) To define it in abstract, theoretical terms.
(B) To translate an abstract concept into a measurable variable.
(C) To find a published definition of the concept.
(D) To discard the concept if it is too complex.

148. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Qualitative data analysis is often an iterative process where analysis and data collection can occur simultaneously.
Statement II : Quantitative data analysis typically occurs after all data has been collected and involves statistical procedures.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

149. The ethical principle that requires researchers to protect the identity of their subjects is known as:
(A) Informed consent
(B) Value neutrality
(C) Confidentiality
(D) Beneficence

150. A research design that is characterized by flexibility and often changes as the researcher learns more about the subject is called an:
(A) Experimental design
(B) Emergent design
(C) Fixed design
(D) Cross-sectional design

151. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a scientific method in social sciences?
(A) Empiricism
(B) Objectivity
(C) Systematization
(D) Infallibility

152. In a study comparing the academic performance of students from different economic backgrounds, 'economic background' is a(n):
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) Constant

153. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In historical research, scholars must be critical of their sources.
Reason (R) : Historical documents can contain biases, inaccuracies, or be incomplete, requiring careful evaluation of their authenticity and reliability.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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154. A research report is being written. Place the following sections in their most likely order of appearance:
I. Findings/Results
II. Methodology
III. Literature Review
IV. Introduction
(A) IV, II, III, I
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) IV, III, II, I
(D) III, IV, II, I

155. "Reading social science research, data and documents" is a crucial step for all the following reasons EXCEPT:
(A) To formulate a research question.
(B) To develop a theoretical framework.
(C) To choose appropriate methods.
(D) To guarantee the publication of one's own research.

156. Consider the following statements about observation as a research technique:
I. It can be used to study behavior as it naturally occurs.
II. The researcher's presence might alter the behavior of those being observed.
III. It is only suitable for quantitative research.
IV. Structured observation involves pre-defined categories for recording behavior.
V. It cannot be used in conjunction with other methods like interviews.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) III and V only
(C) I, III, and V
(D) II and IV only

157. Which philosophical approach emphasizes the importance of understanding the subjective meanings that people attach to their actions?
(A) Positivism
(B) Structuralism
(C) Interpretivism
(D) Behaviorism

158. A researcher gives one group of students a new memory-enhancing drug and another group a placebo. She then tests the memory of both groups. The group that receives the placebo is known as the:
(A) Experimental group
(B) Control group
(C) Sample group
(D) Variable group

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159. The main purpose of 'sampling' in research is to:
(A) Study every single member of the population.
(B) Select a representative group from a larger population to draw conclusions about that population.
(C) Avoid the need for data analysis.
(D) Ensure 100% accuracy in all findings.

160. Which of the following is a key part of the 'interpretation' phase of research?
(A) Selecting the sample for the study.
(B) Printing and binding the final report.
(C) Attributing meaning to the analyzed data and linking it to the research question and theory.
(D) Designing the questionnaire.

161. Which of the following is an example of a dichotomous variable?
(A) Age in years
(B) Monthly income
(C) Gender (male/female)
(D) Attitude on a 5-point scale

162. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Deduction begins with a theory and moves towards concrete data.
Statement II : Induction begins with concrete data and moves towards a theory.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

163. The process of ensuring that a research instrument measures what it is intended to measure is called:
(A) Reliability
(B) Validity
(C) Objectivity
(D) Generalizability

164. In a research study, what is the relationship between a concept and a variable?
(A) They are identical and interchangeable terms.
(B) A concept is the statistical measurement of a variable.
(C) A variable is the empirical, measurable form of a concept.
(D) A variable is an abstract idea, while a concept is a concrete number.

165. Match List-I (Type of Method) with List-II (Example of Study).
List-I: (Type of Method)
P. Quantitative
Q. Qualitative
R. Historical
S. Comparative
List-II: (Example of Study)
1. An ethnographic study of a street gang's rituals.
2. A statistical analysis of the relationship between literacy rates and infant mortality in 50 nations.
3. A study of the evolution of property rights in England using 18th-century legal documents.
4. A comparison of the welfare state models in Sweden and the United States.
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

166. A case study is a method of research that is:
(A) Always quantitative.
(B) Always longitudinal.
(C) Intensive and focused on a single unit.
(D) Broad and focused on large populations.

167. Which of the following correctly describes 'fact', 'concept', and 'theory' in ascending order of abstraction?
(A) Theory, Concept, Fact
(B) Fact, Theory, Concept
(C) Concept, Fact, Theory
(D) Fact, Concept, Theory

168. Consider the following ethical concerns in social research:
I. Causing psychological harm to participants.
II. Deceiving subjects about the true purpose of the study.
III. Failing to secure informed consent.
IV. Breaching confidentiality of data.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are potential ethical problems?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

169. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The survey method allows for a high degree of generalizability.
Reason (R) : Surveys can be administered to large, representative samples drawn from a population, making it possible to infer findings to that larger population.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

170. Which of the following research techniques is most likely to be used in an ethnographic study?
(A) A mailed questionnaire
(B) Statistical analysis of census data
(C) Participant observation
(D) A controlled laboratory experiment

171. The final research report is a crucial part of the research process because it:
(A) Is the first step in formulating a research design.
(B) Communicates the research findings and contributes to the body of knowledge.
(C) Is where the researcher selects the sample.
(D) Is an optional step that many researchers skip.

172. A sample that is chosen based on the ease of access and proximity to the researcher is known as a:
(A) Simple random sample

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(B) Stratified sample
(C) Convenience sample
(D) Cluster sample

173. What is the primary purpose of a 'research design'?
(A) To write the abstract of the study.
(B) To provide a structured plan for conducting the research.
(C) To analyze the collected data using statistics.
(D) To secure ethical clearance for the study.

174. A researcher's critical self-examination of their own cultural and social position in relation to the research is:
(A) Objectivity
(B) Reflexivity
(C) Causality
(D) Reliability

175. Consider the following characteristics:
I. A testable prediction.
II. Derived from theory.
III. States a relationship between variables.
IV. Must be empirically verifiable.
V. Is a final, proven fact.
Which of the above are characteristics of a good hypothesis?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) II, III, IV, and V
(C) I and V only
(D) All of the above

176. The term 'Verstehen', associated with Max Weber and the hermeneutic tradition, refers to:
(A) The statistical correlation between social facts.
(B) The use of controlled experiments in sociology.
(C) Empathetic or interpretive understanding of human action.
(D) The construction of universal laws of society.

177. Which method would be most appropriate for a study aiming to reconstruct the day-to-day life of a medieval peasant community?
(A) Survey Method
(B) Experimental Method
(C) Historical Method
(D) Case Study Method on a modern community

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178. A key difference between 'probability' and 'non-probability' sampling is that in probability sampling:
(A) The researcher's judgment is the primary basis for selection.
(B) Every unit in the population has a known, non-zero chance of being selected.
(C) It is impossible to calculate the margin of error.
(D) The sample is always smaller.

179. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : A questionnaire is a list of questions filled in by the respondent.
Statement II : A schedule is a list of questions filled in by an enumerator in a face-to-face situation.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

180. The primary goal of data interpretation in a qualitative study is to:
(A) Calculate measures of central tendency.
(B) Perform a regression analysis.
(C) Identify themes, patterns, and meanings within the data.
(D) Test a null hypothesis.

181. What is the fundamental principle of the 'scientific method'?
(A) Reliance on tradition and authority.
(B) The combination of empirical observation and logical reasoning.
(C) The acceptance of knowledge based on intuition alone.
(D) The use of complex mathematical formulas exclusively.

182. A study examines the differences in child-rearing practices between Japan, Germany, and Brazil. This is an application of the:
(A) Historical Method
(B) Comparative Method
(C) Survey Method
(D) Ethnographic Method

183. Match List-I (Data Collection Technique) with List-II (Key Advantage).

List-I: (Data Collection Technique)
P. Structured Interview
Q. Unstructured Interview
R. Participant Observation
S. Questionnaire
List-II: (Key Advantage)
1. Provides rich, contextual data on behavior as it happens.
2. Low cost for reaching a large, geographically dispersed sample.
3. Ensures high comparability and standardization of answers.
4. Offers flexibility and depth to explore topics in detail.

Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

184. The 'politics' of research funding implies that:
(A) All research is funded directly by political parties.
(B) The topics that get researched can be influenced by the priorities of government and private foundations.
(C) Researchers must have political connections to get published.
(D) The research process is completely independent of societal power structures.

185. A hypothesis that states "There is no relationship between variable X and variable Y" is called a:
(A) Alternative hypothesis
(B) Research hypothesis
(C) Directional hypothesis
(D) Null hypothesis

186. Consider the following statements about research designs:
I. A research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation.
II. A research design is always quantitative in nature.
III. A research design guides the collection, measurement and analysis of data.
IV. A research design is formulated after the data is collected.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II and III
(D) All of the above

187. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The case study method provides great depth of information.
Reason (R) : It allows for a holistic and detailed examination of a single case in its real-life context, using multiple sources of evidence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

188. 'Epistemological anarchism', the idea that there is no single, binding scientific method, is associated with which philosopher of science?
(A) Karl Popper
(B) Thomas Kuhn
(C) Paul Feyerabend
(D) Auguste Comte

189. A researcher wants to understand the experiences of first-generation university students. They select a few students who fit this profile and interview them in depth. This is an example of:
(A) Simple random sampling
(B) Purposive sampling
(C) Stratified sampling
(D) Systematic sampling

190. Which of the following is an example of an unethical practice in report writing?
(A) Acknowledging the limitations of the study.
(B) Citing sources properly in a bibliography.
(C) Selectively reporting findings that support the hypothesis while ignoring those that do not.
(D) Providing a clear description of the methodology used.

191. Arrange the following research methods in order of their typical level of structure, from most structured to least structured:
I. Ethnography

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II. Unstructured Interview
III. Standardized Survey
(A) III, II, I
(B) I, II, III
(C) II, III, I
(D) III, I, II

192. A concept that has been defined in terms of the specific process or operations through which it will be measured is said to have a(n):
(A) Theoretical definition
(B) Operational definition
(C) Conceptual definition
(D) Lexical definition

193. The primary concern of 'epistemology' in social science is:
(A) What is the nature of being and existence?
(B) What is the relationship between the researcher and the known?
(C) What is the proper role of values in research?
(D) What is the best way to statistically analyze data?

194. Which of the following is a technique for qualitative data analysis?
(A) T-test
(B) Chi-square test
(C) Thematic analysis
(D) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

195. Consider the following characteristics:
I. It is an in-depth study of a culture.
II. It involves participant observation.
III. It aims for a "thick description" of social life.
IV. It is primarily a qualitative method.
V. It was pioneered in anthropology.
These are all characteristics of which research method?
(A) Survey
(B) Experiment
(C) Ethnography
(D) Historical Analysis

196. The main advantage of a structured interview over an unstructured one is:
(A) Greater flexibility and depth.
(B) Easier to build rapport with the respondent.
(C) Greater comparability of responses across participants.
(D) Less time required for preparation.

197. Which of the following is NOT a probability sampling technique?
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Stratified Sampling
(C) Quota Sampling
(D) Cluster Sampling

198. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : A theory is a specific observation about the world.
Statement II : A fact is a general explanatory framework.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

199. The practice of being aware of and analyzing how the researcher's own identity and assumptions affect the research process and findings is called:
(A) Objectivity
(B) Causality
(C) Reflexivity
(D) Positivism

200. The concluding part of a research report should ideally contain:
(A) A summary of findings, implications, limitations, and suggestions for future research.
(B) A detailed description of the data collection tools.
(C) The raw data in its entirety.
(D) A literature review of unrelated topics.

201. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Informed consent is a cornerstone of ethical research practice.
Reason (R) : It respects the autonomy of individuals by ensuring their participation is voluntary, well-informed, and not based on coercion or deceit.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

202. The most significant difference between a questionnaire and a schedule lies in the:
(A) Type of questions asked.
(B) Method of administration.
(C) Length of the instrument.
(D) Statistical analysis used.

203. Which of the following research methods provides the best opportunity to establish causal relationships?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Survey
(C) Experimental Method
(D) Historical Method

204. Consider the following statements about formulating a research design:
I. A good research design anticipates and attempts to control for sources of error.
II. The choice of a research design is primarily influenced by the research question.
III. Exploratory research designs are typically more structured than descriptive designs.
IV. The research design specifies the sampling procedure to be used.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I and IV only

205. In social science, the term 'objectivity' is best interpreted as:
(A) Achieving a god-like view free of all human perspective.
(B) The use of quantitative methods only.
(C) A procedural commitment to minimizing bias through transparency and rigorous methods.
(D) The complete separation of the researcher from the subject of study.

206. Match List-I (Philosophical Stance) with List-II (Core Belief).
List-I: (Philosophical Stance)
P. Positivism
Q. Hermeneutics
R. Critical Theory
S. Postmodernism
List-II: (Core Belief)
1. Knowledge should be used to critique and change society, not just understand it.
2. Social reality can be studied objectively using scientific methods, like natural science.
3. Grand theories are suspect; knowledge is fragmented, localized, and power-laden.
4. Social reality is a text to be interpreted for its underlying meanings.
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

207. A researcher starting with specific observations of social media interactions and then developing a general theory about online communities is using:
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Hypothetical reasoning
(D) Abstract reasoning

208. The main purpose of a 'pilot study' before conducting a large-scale survey is to:
(A) Test and refine the questionnaire and research procedures.
(B) Obtain the final results for the research.
(C) Select the final sample for the main study.
(D) Write the introduction of the research report.

209. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The comparative method can only be used to compare entire nations.
Statement II : The comparative method can be used to compare institutions, policies, or social groups across different contexts.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

210. Which section of a research report contains a detailed account of the sampling strategy,

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data collection instruments, and analytical techniques used?
(A) Introduction
(B) Literature Review
(C) Methodology
(D) Appendix

211. What is the key ethical challenge in 'covert research'?
(A) The difficulty in analyzing the data.
(B) The high cost of conducting such research.
(C) The lack of informed consent from participants.
(D) The inability to generalize the findings.

212. A "variable" is a concept that:
(A) Is abstract and cannot be measured.
(B) Has a fixed, unchangeable value.
(C) Can take on different values or categories.
(D) Is only used in qualitative research.

213. Consider the following functions of a theory in research:
I. To summarize existing knowledge.
II. To provide an explanation for observed phenomena.
III. To predict future occurrences.
IV. To guide further research.
V. To provide a single, undisputed fact.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) V only
(C) I and V only
(D) II and III only

214. The term 'epistemology' originates from the Greek words 'episteme' and 'logos', which together mean:
(A) The study of being.
(B) The study of values.
(C) The theory of knowledge.
(D) The science of society.

215. A researcher who studies a social movement by examining its pamphlets, meeting minutes, and leaders' letters is using which method?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Survey research
(C) Historical method using documentary sources
(D) Experimental design

216. In report writing, the section that briefly summarizes the entire study, including the problem, methods, key findings, and conclusions, is the:
(A) Abstract
(B) Introduction
(C) Bibliography
(D) Appendix

217. A study that collects data at a single point in time from a sample is called a:
(A) Longitudinal Study
(B) Cross-Sectional Study
(C) Case Study
(D) Historical Study

218. The main difference between participant and non-participant observation is:
(A) The location where the observation takes place.
(B) The degree of the researcher's involvement with the group being studied.
(C) The number of people being observed.
(D) The time of day the observation is conducted.

219. The process of developing specific and measurable indicators for abstract concepts like 'social class' or 'alienation' is called:
(A) Theorizing
(B) Operationalization
(C) Generalization
(D) Sampling

220. Which of the following is NOT a technique for data collection?
(A) Interview
(B) Observation
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Hypothesis Testing

221. Which of the following statements about ethics in social research is incorrect?
(A) Researchers have a responsibility to protect participants from harm.
(B) Deception should be avoided unless it is essential for the research and is followed by a debriefing.
(C) Researchers can use data for any purpose they want, without regard for confidentiality.

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(D) Plagiarism is a serious breach of academic integrity.

222. Match List-I (Sampling Technique) with List-II (Description).

List-I: (Sampling Technique)

P. Systematic Sampling
Q. Cluster Sampling
R. Purposive Sampling
S. Snowball Sampling

List-II: (Description)

1. Selecting every kth element from a list after a random start.
2. Selecting cases based on the researcher's judgment about which are most useful.
3. Using referrals from initial subjects to generate additional subjects.
4. Randomly selecting groups and then sampling all members within those groups.

Choose the correct option from those given below:

(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

223. The 'hermeneutic circle' highlights the interpretive process where:

(A) A researcher moves from theory to data and back again.
(B) Understanding of the whole text is established through understanding its parts, and vice-versa.
(C) The research process is cyclical, with findings leading to new questions.
(D) The researcher and the researched influence each other in a circular fashion.

224. Consider the following statements about qualitative research:

I. Data are often in the form of numbers and statistics.
II. The researcher is the primary instrument of data collection.
III. It follows a flexible and often emergent research design.
IV. The goal is often to generalize findings to a large population.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I and IV
(B) II and III
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV

225. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : A research question should be clear, focused, and researchable.

Reason (R) : A well-formulated research question provides a guide for the literature search, the research design, and the data analysis.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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226. A case study is an ideal methodology when:

(A) The researcher wants to generalize findings to a large population with statistical confidence.
(B) The researcher wants to understand a contemporary phenomenon in its real-life context.
(C) The researcher wants to conduct a quick and inexpensive study.
(D) The researcher wants to test a specific hypothesis under controlled conditions.

227. In the hierarchy of scientific knowledge, which of the following is the most abstract and general?

(A) A fact
(B) A concept
(C) A theory
(D) An observation

228. In a research proposal, the justification for undertaking the study is typically presented in the:

(A) Rationale or Significance section
(B) Methodology section
(C) Appendix
(D) Bibliography

229. Given below are two statements:

Statement I : Reflexivity is the process of critically reflecting on the researcher's own role in the research.

Statement II : Objectivity is the complete

elimination of all personal biases and values from the research process.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

230. A researcher who joins a protest group to understand its internal dynamics and motivations is using:
(A) Non-participant observation
(B) Participant observation
(C) A structured survey
(D) Historical analysis

231. The primary purpose of statistical analysis in quantitative research is to:
(A) Generate new theories from scratch.
(B) Describe data and test hypotheses about relationships between variables.
(C) Provide a rich narrative of a single case.
(D) Understand the historical context of an event.

232. Arrange the following steps of a deductive research process in the correct order:
I. Collect data to test the hypothesis.
II. Formulate a specific hypothesis.
III. Start with a general theory.
IV. Analyze the data and draw conclusions.
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

233. The 'comparative method' is NOT suitable for:
(A) Testing the universality of a social theory.
(B) Understanding why similar policies have different outcomes in different countries.
(C) Gaining a deep ethnographic understanding of a single, isolated community.
(D) Identifying factors that are common to revolutions across different historical periods.

234. In data analysis, coding refers to:
(A) The process of writing the final research report.
(B) The process of selecting a sample.
(C) The process of assigning labels or categories to segments of data.
(D) The process of obtaining informed consent.

235. Consider the following research methods:
I. Ethnography - Qualitative
II. Survey Method - Quantitative
III. Historical Method - Qualitative
IV. Statistical Analysis - Quantitative
V. Case study - Can be both qualitative and quantitative
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correctly identified?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III, and IV only
(C) V only
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V

236. A testable statement positing a relationship between two or more variables is a:
(A) Concept
(B) Theory
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Research question

237. The 'literature review' section in a research paper primarily serves to:
(A) Show off the researcher's reading skills.
(B) Provide a historical background of the topic.
(C) Situate the current study in the context of existing scholarly work.
(D) List all the books the researcher owns.

238. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Induction involves moving from theory to data.
Statement II : Deduction involves moving from data to theory.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

239. Which of the following is a major advantage of using questionnaires in a survey?
(A) They allow for deep probing and follow-up questions.
(B) They are free from respondent bias.
(C) They are effective for studying non-literate populations.
(D) They allow for standardized data collection

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from large samples.

240. Match List-I (Term) with List-II (Definition).
List-I: (Term)
P. Objectivity
Q. Reflexivity
R. Epistemology
S. Hermeneutics
List-II: (Definition)
1. The theory of knowledge and how we know what we know.
2. The theory and methodology of interpretation.
3. The researcher's self-awareness of their influence on the research process.
4. Striving for research that is free from personal bias.
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

241. A study based on the analysis of census data is an example of research using:
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Qualitative data
(D) Observational data

242. The "Hawthorne Effect" refers to a situation where:
(A) The research findings cannot be generalized.
(B) The research subjects alter their behavior because they are aware of being observed.
(C) The researcher's own biases influence the results.
(D) The sample is not representative of the population.

243. Which of the following research methods would be least appropriate for studying a historical event that occurred 200 years ago?
(A) Historical Method
(B) Analysis of documents
(C) Survey Method
(D) Analysis of artifacts

244. In a focus group interview:
(A) A single individual is interviewed in depth.
(B) A large, representative sample is given a questionnaire.
(C) A trained moderator facilitates a discussion among a small group of participants.
(D) The researcher observes people without their knowledge.

245. Which of the following correctly pairs a sampling technique with its type?
(A) Quota Sampling - Probability Sampling
(B) Simple Random Sampling - Non-Probability Sampling
(C) Stratified Sampling - Probability Sampling
(D) Snowball Sampling - Probability Sampling

246. Consider the following methods:
I. Participant observation
II. In-depth interviews
III. Analysis of existing statistics (e.g., census data)
IV. Content analysis of newspaper articles
Which of the above statement(s) is/are considered 'unobtrusive' methods of data collection?
(A) I and II
(B) III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV

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247. The primary goal of ethnography is to:
(A) Test a specific hypothesis under controlled conditions.
(B) Describe and interpret the culture of a group from the members' own point of view.
(C) Collect quantifiable data from a large population.
(D) Establish a universal law of social behavior.

248. The part of a research report where the researcher discusses the study's weaknesses and their potential impact on the findings is the:
(A) Introduction
(B) Data analysis section
(C) Limitations section
(D) Appendix

249. A researcher studying the impact of a new law by comparing crime rates in a city before and after the law was implemented is using a:
(A) Cross-sectional design
(B) Longitudinal design

(C) Ethnographic design
(D) Purely qualitative design

250. Which one of the following is the most important quality of a good research question?
(A) It is feasible to answer through empirical research.
(B) It is very broad and covers many topics.
(C) The answer to it is already known.
(D) It is written in highly complex and technical language.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The philosophy of science provides the foundational framework for understanding how knowledge is generated and validated within any scientific discipline, including the social sciences. It grapples with fundamental questions about the nature of reality, the logic of scientific reasoning, and the criteria for what constitutes a scientific explanation. Central to this is epistemology, the theory of knowledge, which directly influences the choice and application of the scientific method in social science. Different epistemological stances lead to varying approaches to research. For instance, a perspective that views social reality as an objective, external phenomenon will favour methods that aim for measurement, causality, and generalizability, mirroring the natural sciences. Conversely, an epistemological position that sees social reality as subjectively constructed through human interpretation will advocate for methods focused on understanding meaning, context, and individual perspectives. The scientific method, therefore, is not a monolithic entity but is adapted and contested within social science based on underlying philosophical assumptions about the nature of social phenomena and how they can be known. This debate shapes the entire research process, from the formulation of a research question to the interpretation of findings, making an awareness of epistemology indispensable for the social researcher.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the primary role of the philosophy of science in social research?
(A) To prescribe a single, universally applicable scientific method for all disciplines.
(B) To provide a foundational framework for understanding how knowledge is created and justified.
(C) To focus exclusively on the statistical analysis of social data.
(D) To eliminate all subjective elements from the research process.

252. The passage suggests that the application of the scientific method in social science is directly influenced by which of the following?
(A) The researcher's underlying epistemological position.
(B) The availability of research funding.
(C) The political context of the research.
(D) The specific statistical software being used.

253. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage regarding social reality?
(A) Social reality is universally accepted as an objective and external phenomenon.
(B) Social reality can only be studied through quantitative measurement.
(C) The nature of social reality is a subject of philosophical debate within the social sciences.
(D) Understanding social reality requires a complete rejection of the scientific method.

254. An epistemological stance viewing social reality as subjectively constructed would most likely favour research methods that emphasize:
(A) universal laws and statistical generalization.
(B) controlled experiments and hypothesis testing.
(C) precise measurement and causal determination.
(D) understanding context, meaning, and perspectives.

255. How does the passage characterize the relationship between epistemology and the scientific method in social science?
(A) Epistemology is a sub-branch of the scientific method.
(B) The scientific method is independent of epistemological considerations.
(C) Epistemological assumptions shape the adaptation and use of the scientific method.

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(D) The scientific method determines the correct epistemological stance.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Within the social sciences, the hermeneutic tradition offers a distinct approach to conceptualizing social reality, standing in contrast to purely positivistic applications of the scientific method. Hermeneutics, as the theory and methodology of interpretation, posits that social phenomena are akin to texts that require deep understanding rather than causal explanation. This tradition argues that human actions are imbued with meaning, intention, and context, which cannot be captured by objective measurement alone. Consequently, the pursuit of objectivity in hermeneutic research is reframed. Instead of striving for a detached, value-free perspective, which is seen as both unattainable and undesirable, the focus shifts to reflexivity. Reflexivity is the critical process through which researchers scrutinize their own background, assumptions, and positionality, and acknowledge how these factors shape the research process and the interpretation of findings. Objectivity, in this context, is achieved not by eliminating the researcher's subjectivity, but by making it transparent and integral to the analysis. This self-awareness allows for a more honest and rigorous engagement with the subjective reality of the social actors being studied, transforming the researcher from a neutral observer into a self-conscious instrument of inquiry.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the central premise of the hermeneutic tradition as described in the passage?
(A) Social phenomena should be analyzed using statistical models for causal explanation.
(B) Social reality is best understood as a text requiring interpretation of meaning.
(C) The primary goal of social research is to establish universally applicable laws.
(D) Human actions can be fully captured through objective, external measurement.

257. According to the passage, how is objectivity achieved in hermeneutic research?
(A) By strictly adhering to the methods used in the natural sciences.
(B) By eliminating all personal biases and assumptions of the researcher.
(C) By focusing solely on quantitative data to avoid subjective interpretation.
(D) By practicing reflexivity and making the researcher's subjectivity transparent.

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258. The concept of reflexivity in social science, as detailed in the text, involves:
(A) the critical self-examination of the researcher's own influence on the research.
(B) the replication of a study by other researchers to ensure reliability.
(C) the use of reflective surfaces in an experimental setting to observe subjects.
(D) the subjects' reflection on their own behavior during an interview.

259. The passage contrasts the hermeneutic tradition with approaches that prioritize which of the following?
(A) In-depth understanding and contextual meaning.
(B) Interpretation of texts and social actions.
(C) Causal explanation and objective measurement.
(D) The researcher's self-awareness and positionality.

260. In the hermeneutic view, what is the role of the researcher?
(A) A self-conscious instrument of inquiry and interpretation.
(B) A neutral and detached observer of social facts.
(C) A technician who applies measurement tools.
(D) An archivist who compiles historical documents.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The practice of social science research is inseparable from its ethical and political dimensions. Conceptualizing research is not merely a technical exercise but a process embedded in a web of moral responsibilities and power relations. The ethics of research primarily concern the researcher's obligations towards the participants and the broader community. This

includes ensuring informed consent, guaranteeing anonymity and confidentiality, and minimizing potential harm. Researchers must navigate the delicate balance between the pursuit of knowledge and the welfare of the individuals they study. Beyond these individual-level ethics, the politics of research involve a wider set of considerations. This dimension encompasses the sources of funding, which can influence the research agenda; the institutional pressures that shape what is studied and how; and the potential uses and misuses of research findings by governments, corporations, or other powerful actors. The choice of a research topic, the framing of research questions, and the dissemination of results are all political acts with real-world consequences. Therefore, a reflexive social scientist must be critically aware not only of their methodological choices but also of the ethical integrity and the political implications of their scholarly work, acknowledging that research can reinforce or challenge existing social structures and power dynamics.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, the 'ethics of research' primarily focus on the:
(A) political neutrality of the researcher.
(B) statistical accuracy of the research findings.
(C) source of funding for the research project.
(D) researcher's moral obligations towards participants.

262. Which of the following is presented in the passage as an aspect of the 'politics of research'?
(A) Ensuring the anonymity and confidentiality of participants.
(B) The influence of funding sources on the research agenda.
(C) The technical process of data analysis.
(D) Obtaining informed consent from individuals.

263. The passage suggests that the choice of a research topic is:
(A) a purely objective and value-free decision.
(B) exclusively determined by the availability of data.
(C) a political act with potential real-world consequences.
(D) a neutral technical exercise with no social impact.

264. What does the passage imply about the relationship between research and existing social structures?
(A) Research is always a neutral activity that has no effect on social structures.
(B) Research is completely independent of social structures and power relations.
(C) Research can only challenge social structures but never reinforce them.
(D) Research can either reinforce or challenge prevailing power dynamics.

265. A 'reflexive social scientist', as described in the text, must be critically aware of:
(A) both methodological choices and the ethico-political implications of their work.
(B) only the correct methodological procedures.
(C) only the historical context of their discipline.
(D) only the need to publish in high-impact journals.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In formulating a research design, social scientists rely on two fundamental modes of reasoning: induction and deduction. These represent distinct, yet often complementary, logical pathways for linking theory and empirical data. The deductive approach begins with a general theoretical proposition or a set of established principles. From this theory, the researcher logically derives specific, testable hypotheses. The research is then designed to collect empirical data that will either support or refute these hypotheses. This process moves from the general (theory) to the specific (observation). In contrast, the inductive approach operates in the reverse direction. It starts with specific observations or empirical data, often gathered without a pre-existing theoretical framework. The researcher then analyzes these observations to identify patterns, regularities, or relationships. From these identified patterns, broader generalizations or new theories are formulated. This process moves from the specific (observation) to the general (theory). While presented as distinct, in practice, social science research often involves a cyclical interplay between induction and deduction. A theory developed through induction can be subsequently tested

using a deductive approach, leading to refinement and further theoretical development, illustrating the dynamic nature of scientific inquiry.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which of the following accurately describes the deductive approach to research?
(A) It begins with specific observations to build a general theory.
(B) It moves from general theory to the formulation of specific, testable hypotheses.
(C) It relies exclusively on qualitative data to generate new concepts.
(D) It rejects the use of pre-existing theoretical frameworks.

267. The inductive mode of reasoning in social science is characterized by a movement from:
(A) theory to hypothesis.
(B) specific observations to broader generalizations.
(C) general principles to specific conclusions.
(D) hypothesis testing to data collection.

268. What does the passage suggest about the relationship between induction and deduction in research practice?
(A) The two approaches are often used in a cyclical and complementary manner.
(B) A researcher must exclusively choose one approach over the other.
(C) Deduction is considered a more scientific approach than induction.
(D) Induction is only suitable for historical research, while deduction is for surveys.

269. A researcher who starts by interviewing community members to understand their lived experiences and then develops a theory of social capital based on their narratives is primarily using:
(A) a deductive approach.
(B) a hypothetical framework.
(C) an inductive approach.
(D) a comparative method.

270. The primary goal of a deductive research design is to:
(A) generate a completely new theory from scratch.
(B) explore a phenomenon without any preconceptions.
(C) identify patterns in a large, unstructured dataset.
(D) test the validity of hypotheses derived from a theory.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The formulation of a research design requires a clear understanding of the fundamental building blocks of scientific knowledge: fact, concept, and theory. A 'fact' is an empirically verifiable piece of information, an observation that has been consistently confirmed and is accepted as true within a specific context. Facts are the raw material of social science. However, facts in isolation provide little understanding. They are given meaning and organized through the use of 'concepts'. A concept is an abstract idea or a general notion that represents a class of phenomena or an aspect of reality. Concepts like 'social stratification', 'alienation', or 'cultural capital' are intellectual tools that allow researchers to categorize and make sense of discrete facts. The highest level of abstraction is 'theory'. A theory is a coherent set of interrelated concepts that offers a systematic explanation for a body of facts and the relationships between them. It goes beyond mere description to explain why and how phenomena occur. The relationship is hierarchical: facts are organized by concepts, and concepts are integrated within a theoretical framework. A robust research design must articulate how it will engage with all three levels, moving from the empirical collection of facts to conceptual analysis and, ultimately, to testing or building theory.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, what is the primary function of a 'concept' in social science?
(A) To serve as an empirically verifiable piece of information.
(B) To offer a systematic explanation for a body of facts.
(C) To act as an abstract tool for organizing and categorizing facts.
(D) To be the final and most abstract level of scientific knowledge.

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272. Which of the following represents the hierarchical relationship described in the passage?
(A) Concepts are organized by facts, which are integrated into a theory.
(B) Facts are organized by concepts, which are integrated into a theory.
(C) Theory is organized by concepts, which are based on facts.
(D) Facts, concepts, and theory operate as independent and unrelated elements.

273. A 'theory' is distinguished from a 'concept' in that a theory:
(A) is a single abstract idea or general notion.
(B) is an empirically verifiable piece of information.
(C) is less abstract than a concept.
(D) provides a systematic explanation through interrelated concepts.

274. Based on the passage, the term 'alienation' in social science would be best classified as:
(A) a concept.
(B) a fact.
(C) a theory.
(D) a hypothesis.

275. The passage argues that a robust research design must:
(A) focus exclusively on the collection of empirical facts.
(B) prioritize theory building over all other activities.
(C) articulate its engagement with facts, concepts, and theory.
(D) avoid the use of abstract concepts to remain objective.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The survey method is a prominent quantitative research technique designed for the systematic collection of data from a sample population. Its primary purpose is to describe, in quantitative terms, the characteristics, behaviors, attitudes, or opinions of a larger population by studying a carefully selected subset. The core instrument of this method is typically a questionnaire or a schedule, which consists of a standardized set of questions administered to all respondents in the same manner. This standardization is crucial for ensuring that responses are comparable and can be aggregated for statistical analysis. By using techniques like sampling, the survey method allows researchers to make generalizations about the entire population with a known degree of confidence, without the need to study every single member. The data generated are often numerical, lending themselves to statistical analysis that can reveal patterns, correlations, and trends. While powerful for capturing a broad overview and for its generalizability, the reliance on structured, often closed-ended questions, means the survey method may not capture the full complexity, nuance, or context of social phenomena as effectively as qualitative methods might. The success of the method hinges on a well-designed questionnaire, a representative sample, and a high response rate.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

NODIA

276. What is the main objective of the survey method as described in the passage?
(A) To systematically collect quantitative data from a sample to describe a larger population.
(B) To provide a deep, contextual understanding of a small group.
(C) To conduct an in-depth historical analysis of a social event.
(D) To observe participant behavior in a natural, uncontrolled setting.

277. The standardization of questions in a survey is crucial for:
(A) ensuring the comfort and engagement of the respondents.
(B) allowing for deep, interpretive analysis of individual narratives.
(C) guaranteeing that the research findings will be politically neutral.
(D) ensuring that responses are comparable and suitable for statistical analysis.

278. According to the passage, the survey method enables researchers to make generalizations about a population through the use of:
(A) historical documents.
(B) sampling techniques.
(C) participant observation.
(D) in-depth interviews.

279. A potential limitation of the survey method mentioned in the passage is its:
(A) inability to generate numerical data for statistical analysis.
(B) difficulty in reaching a large number of people.
(C) potential failure to capture the full complexity and nuance of social issues.
(D) over-reliance on non-standardized and open-ended questions.

280. The core instrument used in the survey method for data collection is identified as:
(A) a case study file.
(B) a laboratory experiment.
(C) an observation logbook.
(D) a questionnaire or schedule.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Ethnography is a qualitative research method centered on the in-depth and holistic study of a particular social group's culture, practices, and worldview. Unlike methods that seek to generalize across large populations, the primary goal of ethnography is to achieve a rich, thick description and understanding of a specific social setting from an "insider's perspective." This requires the researcher to engage in prolonged immersion within the community or group being studied. The hallmark technique of ethnography is participant observation, where the researcher takes part in the daily lives of the people, observing their behaviors, listening to their conversations, and asking questions in a naturalistic context. This is often supplemented by other techniques such as informal and in-depth interviews and the analysis of documents or artifacts relevant to the group. The data collected are typically descriptive and narrative, consisting of detailed field notes, interview transcripts, and personal reflections. Data analysis is an interpretive process, focused on identifying cultural themes, social rules, and shared meanings. Ethnography prioritizes validity through depth and context over the statistical reliability and generalizability sought by quantitative methods, offering a powerful lens for understanding the lived reality of social life.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the primary goal of ethnographic research?
(A) To achieve a rich, in-depth understanding of a specific culture from an insider's view.
(B) To test a specific hypothesis using statistical data.
(C) To generalize findings from a sample to a large population.
(D) To conduct a controlled experiment to determine causal relationships.

282. The hallmark technique central to the ethnographic method is:
(A) the administration of standardized questionnaires.
(B) participant observation within a community.
(C) statistical analysis of large datasets.
(D) a systematic review of historical records.

283. Ethnography prioritizes which of the following aspects of research?
(A) Statistical generalizability and reliability.
(B) Validity through depth, context, and rich description.
(C) The rapid collection of data from a large sample.
(D) The use of standardized measurement tools.

284. The data generated through ethnography are typically:
(A) descriptive, narrative, and interpretive in nature.
(B) numerical and suitable for immediate statistical analysis.
(C) historical and focused on past events.
(D) experimental and derived from controlled settings.

285. An ethnographer aims to understand a social setting from an "insider's perspective." This is achieved primarily through:
(A) sending out mail-in surveys.
(B) analyzing existing government statistics.
(C) prolonged immersion in the community.
(D) keeping a distance from the research subjects to maintain objectivity.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The historical and comparative methods are two crucial strategies in social science for analyzing

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large-scale social phenomena over time and across different contexts. The historical method involves the systematic collection, evaluation, and interpretation of data related to past events, social structures, and cultural processes. Its objective is to understand the origins and evolution of contemporary social life, identify patterns of change, and trace the causal chains that have shaped societies. Researchers using this method rely on primary sources like archives, documents, and oral testimonies, as well as secondary sources. The comparative method, on the other hand, is a research strategy that involves the analysis of social phenomena across different units, which could be nations, cultures, institutions, or historical periods. Its core logic is to identify similarities and differences in order to test hypotheses about social structures and processes, build theories, or understand the unique characteristics of a particular case. These two methods are frequently intertwined. For instance, a researcher might use a comparative-historical approach to analyze why welfare states developed differently in various countries, combining the temporal depth of the historical method with the cross-sectional breadth of the comparative method to produce robust and nuanced explanations of macro-social change.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the primary objective of the historical method in social science?
(A) To compare different contemporary societies to find universal laws.
(B) To conduct surveys about people's opinions of past events.
(C) To develop abstract theories without reference to empirical evidence.
(D) To understand the origins and evolution of social phenomena by analyzing past data.

287. The comparative method is a research strategy based on:
(A) the exclusive use of participant observation.
(B) the singular, in-depth study of one historical period.
(C) the analysis of phenomena across different units to find similarities and differences.
(D) the collection of data through standardized questionnaires.

288. According to the passage, a researcher studying the development of legal systems in different countries would be primarily using the:
(A) survey method.
(B) comparative method.
(C) ethnographic method.
(D) case study method.

289. The passage suggests that the historical and comparative methods are:
(A) mutually exclusive and cannot be used together.
(B) relevant only for quantitative research.
(C) considered outdated and rarely used in modern social science.
(D) often intertwined to provide more robust explanations.

290. Data sources for the historical method, as mentioned in the text, would likely include:
(A) archival documents and oral testimonies.
(B) controlled laboratory experiments.
(C) standardized population surveys.
(D) statistical analysis of current economic trends.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

NODIA

Sampling is a fundamental technique in research methodology, serving as the procedural bridge between a target population and the data collected. It is the deliberate process of selecting a subset of units—be it individuals, groups, or artifacts—from a larger group, known as the population, with the objective of making scientifically sound inferences about that population. The core justification for sampling is practicality; studying an entire population is often unfeasible due to constraints of time, cost, and access. The central challenge of sampling is to ensure that the selected subset, or sample, is representative of the larger population. A representative sample accurately reflects the characteristics of the population from which it is drawn, thereby allowing the findings from the sample to be generalized. The quality of a sample is paramount to the external validity of a study's conclusions. While the specific techniques vary, they are often broadly categorized into probability and non-probability sampling. In probability sampling, every unit in the population has a known, non-zero chance

of being selected, forming the basis for statistical inference. In non-probability sampling, selection is based on other criteria, such as convenience or the researcher's judgment. The choice of sampling strategy is a critical decision in research design, directly influencing the scope and credibility of the research findings.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary purpose of sampling in research?
(A) To study every single member of a population.
(B) To complicate the research process with additional steps.
(C) To select a representative subset in order to make inferences about the population.
(D) To ensure that the findings are only applicable to the subset studied.

292. A sample is considered 'representative' when it:
(A) accurately reflects the characteristics of the population from which it is drawn.
(B) includes the most easily accessible members of the population.
(C) is as large as the population itself.
(D) is selected based on the personal judgment of the researcher.

293. The passage states that the primary justification for using sampling is:
(A) theoretical preference.
(B) methodological complexity.
(C) ethical considerations.
(D) practical constraints like time and cost.

294. The quality of a sample directly impacts which aspect of a study's findings?
(A) The internal logic of the research report.
(B) The ability to generalize conclusions to the wider population.
(C) The complexity of the statistical analysis required.
(D) The personal satisfaction of the researcher.

295. What key feature distinguishes probability sampling from non-probability sampling?
(A) Probability sampling is only used in qualitative research.
(B) Non-probability sampling is more expensive and time-consuming.
(C) In probability sampling, every unit has a known chance of being selected.
(D) Non-probability sampling is the only way to achieve a representative sample.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The final stages of the research process, interpretation, data analysis, and report writing, are crucial for transforming raw data into meaningful knowledge. Data analysis is the systematic process of cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, drawing conclusions, and supporting decision-making. The techniques employed vary significantly between quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative analysis involves the application of statistical procedures to numerical data to summarize findings and test hypotheses. In contrast, qualitative data analysis is an interpretive process, often involving the identification of themes, patterns, and narratives within textual or observational data. Following analysis, the crucial step is interpretation. This goes beyond simply describing the results; it involves explaining what the findings mean, connecting them back to the original research questions and objectives, and situating them within the existing body of theory and literature. The entire endeavor culminates in report writing, which is the formal and structured communication of the research journey. A well-written report presents the research problem, methodology, analysis, and interpretation in a clear, logical, and transparent manner, allowing the scholarly community to evaluate the study's validity and contribution to the field.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, data analysis is best described as the:
(A) unsystematic collection of raw information.
(B) final publication of the research report.
(C) preliminary formulation of research objectives.
(D) systematic process of discovering useful information and drawing conclusions from data.

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297. The passage distinguishes between quantitative and qualitative data analysis by stating that:
(A) quantitative analysis applies statistical procedures, while qualitative analysis identifies themes.
(B) quantitative analysis is interpretive, while qualitative analysis uses statistics.
(C) only quantitative analysis leads to a formal research report.
(D) qualitative analysis is simpler and requires less skill than quantitative analysis.

298. What is the role of 'interpretation' in the research process?
(A) To simply describe the statistical outputs or data summaries.
(B) To explain the meaning of the findings and connect them to the research questions.
(C) To choose the appropriate sampling technique for the study.
(D) To design the questionnaire and schedule for data collection.

NODIA

299. The final stage of communicating the research journey to the scholarly community is:
(A) data analysis.
(B) report writing.
(C) observation.
(D) interpretation.

300. A well-written research report, as described in the passage, should enable the scholarly community to:
(A) evaluate the study's validity and contribution to the field.
(B) fund future projects by the same researcher without question.
(C) accept the findings as absolute and final truth.
(D) replicate the researcher's personal biases and assumptions.

ANSWERS

1. (B) Epistemology
   Epistemology is the division of philosophy focused on the study of knowledge itself. It investigates the origin, nature, methods, and limits of human understanding. This branch scrutinizes the criteria for what constitutes valid knowledge versus mere belief. It examines how knowledge is acquired and the degree to which it is possible to attain certainty about the world. Such foundations are essential for scientific inquiry and research methodology.

2. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
   Hermeneutics centers on the interpretation of meaning within social actions, texts, and communication. This tradition opposes the idea that social science should rely exclusively on quantitative measurement or statistical analysis. Instead, it prioritizes understanding the internal motivations and subjective meanings behind human behavior. Statement one is false because it misattributes positivist goals to hermeneutics. Statement two is true as it accurately defines the core concern of interpretive analysis.

3. (C) The examination of the researcher's own role, biases, and influence on the research process and its outcomes.
   Reflexivity involves a researcher actively reflecting on their own background, values, and potential biases during the research process. It acknowledges that the investigator is not a neutral observer but an active participant who can influence data collection and interpretation. By examining these personal influences, researchers can improve the transparency and depth of their findings. This practice is particularly vital in qualitative research where subjective interpretations play a central and necessary role.

4. (D) It guarantees complete objectivity and freedom from all biases.
   The scientific method aims for objectivity through systematic observation and empirical testing, but it cannot guarantee absolute freedom from all biases. Researchers are human and operate within specific cultural and theoretical frameworks that influence their perceptions. While tools like hypothesis testing and rigorous data collection help minimize subjectivity, total neutrality remains an ideal rather than a certainty. Acknowledging these inherent limitations is crucial for maintaining scientific integrity and progress.

5. (C) Induction
   Induction is a logical process that moves from specific, real-world observations toward the formulation of broader theories or generalizations. In this scenario, the researcher starts by looking at individual instances of student behavior in the classroom. By identifying patterns within these specific cases, a general theory regarding learning styles is constructed. This bottom-up approach is frequently utilized in qualitative research to develop new theoretical frameworks based on empirical evidence.

6. (B) Maximizing the commercial profitability of the research findings.
   Research ethics focus on protecting human participants from physical or psychological harm during the study. Key principles include ensuring confidentiality, obtaining informed consent, and maintaining anonymity to safeguard the rights and dignity of individuals. Maximizing commercial profitability is not an ethical requirement of the research process itself. While financial outcomes might matter to stakeholders, they do not constitute a core ethical concern regarding the treatment and safety of research subjects.

7. (B) I and III only
   The philosophy of science explores the logical foundations and methodological principles that underpin scientific inquiry across all disciplines. It examines fundamental concepts such as the nature of evidence, the structure of theories, and the validity of scientific explanations. This field does not exclude the social sciences nor does it claim a single, unified method for everything. Instead, it provides a critical framework for

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evaluating how knowledge is produced and validated in diverse fields.

8. (A) An ethnographic study involving participant observation.
Ethnography is a qualitative approach that emphasizes understanding the daily lives and lived experiences of people within their natural environment. Participant observation is a central technique where the researcher immersed themselves in the community to gather rich, detailed data. This method is far more effective for capturing the nuances of complex human situations than surveys or lab experiments. It allows for a deeper interpretation of the social reality from the perspective of the participants.

9. (C) A commitment to methodological rigor and transparency to minimize bias.
Objectivity in the context of social research refers to a dedicated commitment to methodological rigor and transparency. It involves using systematic procedures to minimize the impact of personal biases and subjective preferences on the results. While complete elimination of a researcher's values may be impossible, following clear protocols allows others to evaluate the validity of the work. This procedural approach ensures that findings are based on evidence rather than on the researcher's individual beliefs.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The hermeneutic tradition explicitly rejects the positivist assumption that human behavior can be explained solely through external observation. It posits that social reality consists of meaningful actions that require interpretation to be fully understood. Because understanding requires grasping the intentions and symbols behind human conduct, hermeneutics provides the foundational reasoning for challenging positivism. The reason accurately explains why the assertion holds true by highlighting the necessity of interpretive understanding in the social sciences.

11. (D) Fact
A fact is an empirical observation that has been verified and is generally accepted as true within a particular context. In the social sciences, facts serve as the raw data upon which concepts and theories are built. Unlike hypotheses, which are tentative and testable predictions, facts represent pieces of information that can be observed and measured. Establishing a solid base of facts is the essential first step for any systematic inquiry into social phenomena.

12. (B) Is an interrogative statement that asks about a relationship between variables.
A research question is formulated as an inquiry that the study aims to answer, often exploring the relationship between different social variables. In contrast, a hypothesis is a declarative statement that predicts a specific outcome or relationship based on existing theory. The research question sets the broad direction of the study and is common in both qualitative and quantitative research. It provides the framework for developing more specific hypotheses during the research design phase.

13. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
This mapping links fundamental research concepts to their correct descriptions. Epistemology is the study of knowledge itself, while deduction describes the logical movement from general theories to specific observations. Objectivity represents the researcher's effort to maintain value-neutrality throughout the investigation process. Finally, ethnography is defined as the in-depth, immersive study of a particular culture or social group. These definitions are essential for understanding the different methodological and philosophical frameworks utilized within social science research.

14. (D) To serve as a framework for collecting and analyzing data to answer research questions.
A research design acts as the blueprint or strategic plan for an entire study. Its primary purpose is to outline the specific procedures for selecting samples, gathering information, and analyzing data in a way that directly addresses the research questions. A well-constructed design ensures that the study remains focused and efficient while maximizing the reliability and validity of the results. It provides the logical structure needed to move from a conceptual problem to empirical findings.

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15. (A) To provide a systematic explanation for observed facts and relationships.
Theories serve as comprehensive frameworks that organize and explain relationships between various social facts and phenomena. They move beyond simple observation by offering a systematic understanding of why certain patterns occur in society. A robust theory is testable and provides the basis for generating specific hypotheses for further research. By connecting disparate pieces of data, theories help researchers build a deeper and more integrated understanding of the complex social world they are investigating.

16. (B) II and IV only
Informed consent is a fundamental ethical principle requiring that all participants are fully briefed on the research purpose, procedures, and potential risks before agreeing to take part. Similarly, confidentiality ensures that any personal data or identities remain protected and are not linked to individual responses in the final report. While deception is sometimes used with debriefing, and harm must be minimized in all forms, the direct involvement of government policy support is not a standard ethical research requirement.

17. (B) Identify gaps in current knowledge and refine research questions.
Engaging with existing literature is a vital preparatory step that allows researchers to understand the current state of knowledge in their field. By reviewing previous studies, an investigator can identify unanswered questions, contradictions in findings, or areas that remain under-researched. This process helps in refining the research problem and ensuring that the new study makes a meaningful contribution rather than simply repeating what is already known. It provides a solid academic context for the inquiry.

18. (A) It should be a very broad and general statement.
A strong hypothesis must be clear, precise, and specifically focused to be useful in research. Broad or vague statements are difficult to test empirically and do not provide sufficient guidance for data collection or analysis. Instead, a good hypothesis should state a testable relationship between specific variables and be formulated in a way that can be supported or refuted by evidence. Clarity and narrow focus are essential characteristics for any effective and scientifically rigorous research prediction.

19. (A) III, II, I, IV
The deductive research process follows a logical "top-down" sequence starting with an established theory. From this theory, a researcher derives a specific, testable hypothesis that predicts a particular outcome. Next, empirical data is collected through systematic observation to test whether the hypothesis holds true in practice. Finally, the data is analyzed, leading to findings that either support or challenge the original theory. This structured approach is characteristic of quantitative research aimed at theory verification.

20. (D) Historical Method
The historical method involves the systematic collection and critical evaluation of primary sources, such as official records, personal letters, and diaries, to reconstruct past events. This approach allows researchers to understand the development, ideology, and impact of social movements within their specific temporal context. By analyzing documents created during the period under study, investigators can gain insights into the motivations and circumstances of historical actors. This method is essential for longitudinal social science inquiry.

21. (C) Filled out by the respondent directly.
A questionnaire is a data collection instrument designed to be completed by the participants themselves without direct assistance from the researcher. This self-administered format allows for the efficient gathering of information from large, geographically dispersed populations at a relatively low cost. In contrast, a schedule is filled out by a trained interviewer or enumerator during a face-to-face interaction. The choice between these tools often depends on the literacy level of the respondents and the desired depth of data.

22. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The comparative method is a cornerstone of social science because it allows researchers to identify patterns and differences across diverse societies.

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By systematically examining multiple cases, scholars can test the validity of general theories and uncover the specific factors that shape local contexts. This method serves as a powerful tool for logical inference when experimental control is not possible. The reason provided correctly identifies how comparison facilitates theory testing and contextual understanding, thus explaining the assertion's significance.

23. (D) Simple Random Sampling
Simple random sampling is a probability technique where every individual member of a target population has an equal and independent probability of being chosen for the study. This method minimizes selection bias and ensures that the sample is as representative of the larger population as possible. Because the selection process is based entirely on chance, such as using a random number generator, it allows researchers to apply statistical probability theory to generalize their findings from the sample.

24. (A) Mode
In statistical analysis, the mode is defined as the specific value that appears most frequently within a given dataset. It is one of the three primary measures of central tendency, along with the mean and the median. The mode is particularly useful for analyzing categorical or nominal data where calculating a numerical average is not appropriate. Identifying the mode helps researchers understand the most common characteristic or response within a sampled population during the data description phase.

25. (B) I, II, and V only
Qualitative research focuses on gaining deep, interpretive insights into human behavior and social meanings. Techniques such as in-depth interviews, participant observation, and the analysis of personal documents like diaries are central to this approach. These methods prioritize rich, textual data over numerical measurement. In contrast, analyzing census data or administering structured surveys are quantitative techniques aimed at identifying broad trends and statistical correlations. Therefore, the combination of interviews, immersion, and personal records represents a qualitative methodological orientation.

26. (A) Report writing
Report writing is the concluding stage of the research process, involving the systematic documentation of the entire study. During this phase, the researcher summarizes the key findings, draws logical conclusions based on the data, and discusses the broader implications of the work. This document communicates the results to the academic community and other stakeholders, ensuring that the knowledge gained is disseminated. Effective report writing requires clarity, transparency regarding methodology, and an honest discussion of the study's limitations.

27. (D) Convenience Sampling
Convenience sampling is a non-probability technique where participants are selected based on their easy accessibility and proximity to the researcher. Unlike probability methods like stratified or systematic sampling, it does not involve random selection, meaning not every individual has a known chance of being included. While this approach is often faster and less expensive, it carries a high risk of selection bias. Consequently, findings from convenience samples cannot be reliably generalized to the broader population with statistical confidence.

28. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
A case study is indeed an intensive investigation focused on a single unit, such as an individual or a specific event, to gain deep insights. However, the findings from a single case cannot be automatically generalized to an entire population. While case studies provide rich, detailed data and help in theory development, their narrow focus limits their external validity. Therefore, while statement one accurately defines the method, statement two is incorrect regarding the generalizability of its results.

29. (C) Measurement
Measurement is the systematic process of assigning numerical values or symbolic labels to social objects and phenomena according to specific, pre-defined rules. This process allows researchers to quantify abstract concepts, making them suitable for statistical analysis and comparison. Accurate measurement is fundamental for ensuring the reliability and validity of research findings in both natural and social sciences. By standardizing how information

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is recorded, measurement enables the objective testing of hypotheses and the identification of significant social patterns.

30. (D) An abstract idea or general notion that represents a class of phenomena.
A concept serves as a mental construction or abstract label used to represent a group of related objects, behaviors, or events. Concepts are the fundamental building blocks of social theories, allowing researchers to categorize and communicate complex aspects of social reality. For example, terms like "social class" or "alienation" are concepts that summarize varied human experiences. In the research process, abstract concepts must be operationalized into measurable variables to allow for empirical investigation and data collection.

31. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Different research techniques serve distinct primary purposes in social inquiry. Surveys are designed to collect standardized data from large samples to identify broad patterns. Observation involves the direct recording of social behavior as it happens in real-world settings. Case studies provide an intensive, holistic analysis of a single entity, such as a specific organization. Finally, the historical method is used to reconstruct and understand events from the past using documentary evidence. These tools are selected based on the research goals.

32. (B) It allows for the collection of data from a large population, facilitating generalization.
The survey method is highly valued for its ability to gather standardized information from a broad and diverse range of individuals. By using representative samples, researchers can use statistical techniques to make inferences about the larger population with a measurable degree of confidence. This capacity for generalization makes surveys an essential tool for identifying social trends, public opinions, and demographic characteristics. While less deep than ethnographic methods, surveys provide the breadth needed for large-scale social analysis and policy evaluation.

33. (B) Independent variable
In research, the independent variable is the factor that is manipulated or changed to observe its effect on another variable. In this study, the "new teaching method" is the independent variable because it is being tested as the potential cause of changes in student performance. The student performance itself is the dependent variable, as it is expected to change in response to the intervention. Identifying these roles is essential for establishing causal relationships and designing controlled experimental or quasi-experimental studies.

NODIA

34. (A) Ethnography and Statistical Analysis
Ethnography is a primary qualitative technique characterized by immersive fieldwork and interpretive understanding of social settings. In contrast, statistical analysis is a core quantitative technique used to identify numerical patterns and test hypotheses within large datasets. While methods like interviews or surveys can sometimes overlap, ethnography and statistics represent fundamentally different approaches to data collection and processing. One focuses on depth and meaning through words, while the other focuses on breadth and precision through mathematical calculations and numerical data.

35. (C) The way research findings can be used to support or challenge power structures and social policies.
The politics of research refers to the complex ways in which social inquiry is embedded within broader power dynamics. Research is rarely conducted in a vacuum; it is often influenced by the agendas of funding bodies, the ideological leanings of researchers, and the potential policy impacts of the results. Findings can be used to justify existing social hierarchies or to advocate for radical change. Understanding these political dimensions is crucial for evaluating the role of social science in public life.

36. (A) I and II only
Induction and deduction represent the two primary logical paths in scientific research. Induction starts with specific empirical observations and works toward building broader theories, often used in exploratory studies. Deduction begins with an established general theory and moves toward testing specific hypotheses through observation. While statement three is wrong because researchers often use both in a single project, and statement four incorrectly swaps the "top-down" and "bottom-up" labels,

statements one and two accurately describe these fundamental logical directions.

37. (C) Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART).
A well-defined research objective provides clear direction and focus for the entire study. Following the SMART criteria ensures that objectives are specific enough to guide data collection and measurable enough to evaluate success. They must also be realistic given the available resources and timeframe, while remaining relevant to the core research problem. Setting precise objectives at the beginning of a project prevents the research from becoming aimless and helps in the final assessment of whether the study achieved its goals.

38. (B) Interpretation
Interpretation is the critical phase of research where the investigator goes beyond mere data description to uncover underlying meanings and patterns. This process involves analyzing the collected information from various theoretical perspectives and relating the findings back to the original research question. It requires a reflective and critical approach to understand what the data reveals about social reality. In qualitative research especially, interpretation is central to transforming raw observations or interview transcripts into meaningful sociological or psychological insights.

39. (D) Stratified Sampling
Stratified sampling is a probability technique where the population is divided into distinct subgroups, or strata, based on specific characteristics like income or age. A random sample is then independently drawn from each subgroup to ensure that all segments of the population are adequately represented in the final study. This method increases the precision of the results and allows for a more accurate comparison between different social groups. It is particularly useful when certain subgroups are small but significant for the research.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Qualitative data analysis is inherently interpretive because it deals with complex, textual information that lacks a single, obvious meaning. The researcher must actively engage with the data to identify themes, metaphors, and cultural nuances that define the participants' experiences. This subjective involvement is not a weakness but a necessary part of understanding the depth of social life. The reason correctly explains that the rich and context-dependent nature of qualitative data necessitates the researcher's central role in the interpretative process.

41. (C) Comparative Method
The comparative method involves the systematic analysis of a small number of cases to identify similarities and differences across diverse social or political settings. By looking at how variables interact in different contexts, researchers can test hypotheses and develop more robust theories. This method is often described as a "quasi-experiment" because it attempts to achieve a level of logical control without the ability to manipulate variables in a laboratory. It is widely used in sociology and political science to study complex macro-level phenomena.

42. (A) Methodology
The methodology section is a vital component of a research report that provides a transparent account of how the study was executed. It includes detailed descriptions of the overall research design, the sampling strategy used to select participants, and the specific tools employed for data collection. By clearly explaining these procedures, the researcher allows others to evaluate the study's rigor and potentially replicate the work. This section ensures the scientific integrity of the research by justifying the chosen approach and techniques.

43. (D) Semi-structured interview
A semi-structured interview combines a set of pre-determined open-ended questions with the flexibility to explore new topics that emerge during the conversation. While the interviewer follows an interview guide to ensure consistency across different subjects, they can use probes and follow-up questions to gain deeper insights into specific responses. This approach provides a balance between the standardization required for comparison and the depth needed for a rich understanding of the participant's perspective. It is a common tool in qualitative social research.

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44. (B) Long-term immersion and participation in the social setting being studied.
Ethnography is defined by the researcher's deep and sustained engagement within a particular cultural or social environment. Through participant observation, the investigator lives among the people being studied, taking part in their daily activities while recording detailed observations. This long-term immersion allows for a "thick description" of social life and an understanding of the community from an insider's perspective. Unlike surveys or experiments, ethnography prioritizes depth, context, and the nuances of human interaction over broad statistical generalization or variable control.

45. (A) II, V, I, III, IV
A typical research report follows a logical flow that begins with the introduction of the research problem and objectives. This is followed by a literature review that situates the study within existing knowledge. The methodology section then explains the procedures used for data collection and analysis. Next, the findings and analysis are presented to answer the research questions. Finally, the report concludes with a summary of results and recommendations. This standardized structure ensures clarity and helps readers navigate the complex research process.

46. (D) Hypothesis
A hypothesis is a tentative and testable statement that predicts a specific relationship between two or more variables. It serves as a conjectural bridge between abstract theory and empirical observation, providing a clear focus for the research investigation. In a deductive approach, the research is designed to gather evidence that either confirms or refutes this prediction. Formulating a clear hypothesis is essential for guiding the selection of data collection methods and analytical techniques in many forms of social science inquiry.

47. (A) Participants are guaranteed that the research findings will benefit them directly.
Informed consent focuses on ensuring that research participation is voluntary and based on a full understanding of the study's nature. This includes being aware of the purpose, the procedures involved, and any potential risks or discomfort. While researchers aim to produce beneficial knowledge, they cannot ethically guarantee that the specific findings will result in a direct, personal benefit for every individual participant. The emphasis remains on the participant's autonomy and their right to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty.

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48. (B) Historical Method
The historical method utilizes primary sources such as government reports, newspaper archives, and personal correspondence to investigate and interpret events from the past. By critically analyzing these documents, researchers can reconstruct the sequence of social changes and understand the long-term impact of past policies. This method is particularly useful for studying phenomena that cannot be directly observed or surveyed in the present. It requires a careful evaluation of source reliability to build an accurate account of historical social reality and development.

49. (B) II and IV
Reflexivity is a core concept in modern research that requires investigators to acknowledge and analyze how their own subjectivity and background influence the research process. Furthermore, it is generally accepted that the scientific method is more rigidly and easily applied in natural sciences, which deal with inanimate objects, compared to the social sciences, which involve complex human behavior and meanings. Statements one and three are incorrect because objectivity does not mean working without theory, and hermeneutics specifically focuses on interpretation rather than causal explanation.

50. (A) Sampling
Sampling is the essential process of selecting a smaller group of individuals, known as a sample, from a larger population for the purpose of a research study. The goal is to choose a subset that is representative of the whole, allowing the researcher to draw conclusions about the population without having to survey every member. Effective sampling techniques, whether based on probability or non-probability methods, are crucial for ensuring the efficiency and validity of findings across all social science disciplines.

51. (C) Understanding and interpretation of human actions and texts.
The hermeneutic tradition prioritizes the interpretive understanding of social life over the search for universal laws or statistical correlations. It views human actions and cultural artifacts as "texts" that contain deep, subjective meanings which must be carefully unraveled. This approach, often associated with the concept of 'Verstehen', emphasizes the importance of context and the researcher's role in grasping the internal logic of human behavior. Hermeneutics challenges the positivist assumption that social phenomena can be explained through purely objective, external observation.

52. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Induction and deduction describe the two fundamental logical directions in the production of scientific knowledge. Induction is considered a "bottom-up" approach because it moves from specific empirical observations toward the development of general theories. Conversely, deduction is a "top-down" approach as it begins with an established theory and proceeds to test it through specific, real-world observations. Both statements accurately characterize these reasoning processes, which are often used together in an iterative cycle to build and refine social science understanding.

53. (C) Hypothesis - A testable statement about the relationship between variables.
In research terminology, a hypothesis is specifically defined as a tentative, testable prediction concerning how two or more variables interact. This distinguishes it from a fact, which is a verified observation, and a concept, which is an abstract mental label for a category of phenomena. A theory is more complex, providing a systematic explanation for a wide range of observed relationships. Correctly identifying these terms is crucial for clear communication and logical consistency within any social science research project or proposal.

54. (B) The influence of power, funding, and ideology on the research process and its use.
The politics of research acknowledges that social inquiry does not take place in an objective vacuum. Instead, it is deeply affected by the priorities of funding organizations, the power dynamics between researchers and subjects, and the dominant ideologies of the time. These factors can determine which topics are considered worthy of study and how the resulting findings are used in public policy or social debate. Recognizing these influences is essential for a critical and reflexive understanding of the role of social science.

55. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
This mapping clarifies the core characteristics of different sampling methods used in social research. Simple random sampling ensures every member has an equal chance of selection, while stratified sampling involves drawing random samples from specific homogeneous subgroups. Among non-probability methods, quota sampling uses non-random selection from pre-defined subgroups to match population proportions. Snowball sampling relies on initial participants referring others to the study. Understanding these differences is vital for determining the representativeness and generalizability of any collected research data.

56. (A) Statistical analysis
Statistical analysis is a method used for processing and interpreting data after it has already been gathered; it is not a technique for the initial collection of information. In contrast, tools like questionnaires, interviews, and direct observation are primary techniques used by researchers to acquire new data from the social world. While statistical analysis is essential for identifying patterns and testing hypotheses in quantitative research, it belongs to the analysis phase of the research process rather than the initial data acquisition phase.

57. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Reflexivity is fundamental to qualitative inquiry because it requires the researcher to critically examine how their own presence and identity shape the social setting they are studying. Especially in ethnography, the investigator's background can influence what participants say and how they behave, which directly impacts the data collected. By openly acknowledging and analyzing these influences, the researcher adds a layer of transparency and depth to their findings. The reason correctly identifies this

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dynamic, explaining why reflexivity is a necessary component of rigorous qualitative research.

58. (A) To collect standardized data on the attitudes of a large, dispersed population.
The survey method is uniquely suited for gathering uniform information from a wide and geographically scattered group of people. By using standardized questionnaires, researchers can quantify opinions, behaviors, and demographic characteristics across a large sample, which allows for broad social trends to be identified and generalized to the population. While it may lack the interpretive depth of ethnography or the temporal focus of historical research, the survey provides the breadth and statistical power needed for large-scale social analysis and comparison.

59. (D) To determine the extent to which level of education influences annual income among adults in a specific city.
A strong research objective should be specific, measurable, and clearly focused on a particular investigative task. This statement specifies the target population (adults in a specific city), the variables of interest (level of education and annual income), and the nature of the inquiry (determining the extent of influence). Broad problems or general propositions serve as foundations, but they lack the operational clarity of a well-formulated research objective. Clear objectives are essential for guiding the design, data collection, and analysis phases of a study.

60. (C) I and III
Plagiarism, the act of presenting someone else's work as your own, is a grave violation of academic and research ethics. Similarly, maintaining anonymity is a key ethical practice where the researcher ensures that individual participants cannot be identified from their data. Conversely, fabricating data is never permissible regardless of the perceived benefits, and causing distress or conducting covert research are generally discouraged and require rigorous ethical justification. Therefore, statements one and three represent core, non-negotiable ethical standards within the social science research community.

61. (C) Facts are specific observations, while a theory is a broad explanation for those observations.
Facts represent the concrete, empirical observations that are verified through research and are accepted as accurate accounts of specific phenomena. A theory, on the other hand, is a more abstract and complex mental framework that seeks to explain why those facts occur and how they are related to each other. While facts are the building blocks of scientific knowledge, theories provide the logical structure that gives those facts meaning and predictive power. Understanding this relationship is essential for conducting systematic and theoretical social research.

62. (D) Literature Review
The literature review is a critical component of a research report that summarizes and evaluates existing scholarly work related to the study's topic. Its primary purpose is to demonstrate the current state of knowledge, identify gaps that the new research aims to fill, and provide a theoretical context for the investigation. By showing how the new study relates to previous findings, the literature review establishes the academic significance and rationale of the work. It is an essential step for any well-grounded social science inquiry.

63. (B) II, III, I
These philosophical positions represent a spectrum of views on how knowledge should be acquired and validated. Logical positivism sits at the most rigid end, emphasizing objective observation and the use of natural science methods. Post-positivism is more nuanced, acknowledging that human knowledge is fallible and theory-laden, yet still striving for objectivity through rigorous testing. Hermeneutics occupies the interpretivist end, prioritizing the subjective understanding of meaning and context over the search for universal causal laws. This continuum reflects fundamental debates within social science methodology.

64. (B) An intensive, multi-faceted investigation of a single social media-driven protest movement.
A case study is characterized by its intensive and holistic examination of a single entity or event within its real-world context. Investigating a specific protest movement using multiple

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data sources—such as interviews, observation, and document analysis—perfectly exemplifies this approach. Unlike large-scale surveys or statistical correlations that prioritize breadth across many cases, a case study seeks a deep and complex understanding of a unique instance. This method is particularly useful for exploring "how" and "why" questions in social research where boundary lines are not clear.

65. (B) Administered by a trained enumerator who records the respondent's answers.
A schedule is a data collection instrument that is physically handled and completed by an interviewer or enumerator during a face-to-face interaction with the participant. This method allows the researcher to clarify questions, ensure all items are answered, and record additional observations about the interview setting. In contrast, a questionnaire is typically self-administered by the respondent. While more time-consuming and expensive than questionnaires, schedules are often more effective for reaching populations with lower literacy rates or for gathering complex, detailed information.

66. (A) The dependence on the availability and reliability of primary and secondary sources.
The historical method's main limitation is its reliance on documents and artifacts that were created in the past. Researchers are constrained by what has survived over time and must deal with potential biases, inaccuracies, or missing information in those records. Unlike surveys or experiments where researchers can control data collection, historical inquiry requires careful "source criticism" to evaluate the authenticity and context of existing evidence. This dependency on available archives can limit the scope and certainty of the conclusions drawn about past social realities.

67. (B) II, III, and IV
A research design is the essential blueprint that provides the logical structure and strategy for an entire study. It outlines the specific methods to be used and anticipates potential challenges that might arise during data collection, helping to ensure the project remains focused and rigorous. While it is a foundational plan, it should ideally be informed by an initial reading of the literature rather than finalized before any reading is done. Therefore, statements two, three, and four correctly identify the crucial roles and characteristics of a well-formulated research design.

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68. (B) It compares cases to simulate the logic of experimental control without actual manipulation.
The comparative method is often called a quasi-experiment because it follows the logic of comparing different groups to identify causal factors, but it does so without the researcher directly manipulating variables. By selecting cases that are similar in most ways but differ in one key aspect, researchers can infer the impact of that specific difference on a social outcome. This approach provides a powerful tool for scientific inquiry in settings where ethical or practical constraints make true laboratory experiments impossible. It relies on logical rather than physical control.

69. (D) Covert Observation
Covert observation occurs when a researcher studies a group or social setting while keeping their true identity and research purpose hidden from the participants. This technique is often used to observe behavior as it naturally happens, without the distortion that might occur if people knew they were being studied. However, it raises significant ethical concerns regarding the lack of informed consent and the potential for deception. Researchers must carefully weigh the scientific benefits of this approach against the fundamental ethical principles of autonomy and transparency.

70. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Thoroughly reviewing existing research and documents is a foundational step because it allows the investigator to situate their work within the broader academic landscape. This process helps to define the research problem more clearly and prevents the unnecessary duplication of studies that have already been conducted. By identifying gaps or contradictions in current knowledge, the researcher can ensure their project makes a meaningful and original contribution. The reason provided correctly explains why this preparatory work is vital for a rigorous and effective social science research design.

71. (C) Mixed-methods design
A mixed-methods design intentionally combines both qualitative and quantitative approaches within a single study to gain a more comprehensive understanding of a research problem. In this case, qualitative exploration is used initially to uncover themes and meanings, which then inform the development of a structured quantitative survey for broader testing. This "sequential exploratory" strategy allows the researcher to use the strengths of both methods, compensating for the limitations of each. Such designs are increasingly common in complex social science inquiries that require both depth and breadth.

72. (C) Processing and cleaning the data for accuracy and completeness.
Once data collection is finished, the first essential step in analysis is data cleaning and processing. This involves checking the raw data for errors, inconsistencies, or missing information to ensure the dataset is accurate and ready for systematic analysis. For quantitative data, this might include data entry and screening, while for qualitative data, it involves transcribing interviews and organizing notes. Skipping this stage can lead to incorrect conclusions, as the quality of the final interpretation depends entirely on the integrity of the data being analyzed.

73. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
This mapping connects key research terms to their primary fields of relevance. Reflexivity is a core concern in the philosophy of science regarding the researcher's role, while the formulation of a hypothesis is a central element of research design. Ethnography is a quintessential qualitative method focused on immersive study, and statistical analysis is the primary tool used in quantitative methods to interpret numerical data. Understanding these associations helps researchers navigate the various methodological and philosophical frameworks that guide social science investigation and the production of valid knowledge.

74. (B) Systematic Sampling
Systematic sampling is a probability technique where the researcher selects participants from a list at regular, pre-defined intervals, such as every tenth person. To ensure randomness, the process typically begins with a randomly chosen starting point between one and the interval size. This method is often easier to implement than simple random sampling when dealing with large populations and still provides a representative sample if there is no underlying pattern in the list. It is a highly efficient way to achieve a high degree of objectivity and coverage.

75. (A) Variable
A variable is defined as any characteristic or attribute that can take on different values across different individuals or cases within a study. For example, income, age, and political affiliation are all variables because they vary from person to person. In quantitative research, identifying and measuring variables is essential for testing hypotheses and determining relationships between different social factors. Variables are the operationalized forms of abstract concepts, making them suitable for systematic observation and statistical analysis. They are the fundamental units of empirical inquiry.

76. (B) Qualitative Research
Qualitative research is characterized by an emphasis on exploring lived experiences, subjective meanings, and the deep context of social life. It utilizes methods like participant observation and in-depth interviews to gather rich data in the form of words and images rather than numbers. In this approach, the researcher acts as the primary instrument for data collection and interpretation, prioritizing a holistic understanding of phenomena. These features distinguish it from quantitative research, which focuses on numerical measurement, statistical analysis, and the testing of pre-defined hypotheses.

77. (B) How can we know about social reality?
Epistemology in social research deals with the fundamental questions about the nature of knowledge and the processes by which it is acquired. It examines the criteria for truth, the role of evidence, and the relationship between the researcher and the object of study. While ontology asks what exists, epistemology asks how we can gain valid information about what exists. These philosophical underpinnings are crucial because they determine which methods

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are considered legitimate and how the findings of a study should be interpreted and validated.

78. (C) Ethnography - Conducting controlled experiments in a laboratory setting.
Ethnography is defined by long-term immersion and observation in real-world social settings, not by controlled experiments in a laboratory. The goal of ethnography is to understand the natural flow of life and culture from an insider's perspective. In contrast, the laboratory experiment is a quantitative method that involves manipulating variables to establish cause-and-effect in a highly controlled, artificial environment. While surveys, historical methods, and comparative analysis are correctly described in the other pairs, ethnography and laboratory experimentation represent fundamentally different methodological and environmental approaches.

79. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Interviews are inherently subjective interactions where the presence and style of the researcher can influence the participant's responses. Therefore, they are not necessarily more objective than questionnaires. On the other hand, a questionnaire—especially one with closed-ended questions—ensures that every respondent is asked the exact same questions in the same format. This high level of standardization allows for greater uniformity of data across a large sample, making questionnaires a highly effective tool for quantitative comparison. Statement one is false, while statement two is true.

80. (A) Organize and summarize data to find patterns and answer research questions.
The primary goal of data analysis is to transform raw information into meaningful insights by systematically organizing and summarizing it. This process involves identifying trends, themes, and relationships within the data that directly address the study's research questions and objectives. Whether using statistical tests for numerical data or thematic coding for textual data, analysis allows the researcher to move beyond individual observations to broader conclusions. It is the critical stage where empirical evidence is used to build knowledge and support or refute theoretical propositions.

81. (D) Postal observation
Observation involves the direct recording of social behavior as it occurs, and it can take several forms such as participant, structured, or covert observation. These techniques require the researcher or an instrument to be present in the environment where the phenomena are happening. "Postal observation" is not a recognized research technique; while questionnaires can be sent by post, the act of observation itself cannot be conducted through the mail. Standard observational methods focus on visual or auditory data gathered in real-time or from recordings of actual social interactions.

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82. (B) Necessarily true if the premises are true.
Deductive reasoning is a logical process where the conclusion follows with certainty from the initial premises. If the general theory and the specific conditions (premises) are accurate, the resulting conclusion must also be true. This "top-down" logic is the basis for hypothesis testing in the scientific method, where researchers predict specific outcomes based on broader theoretical frameworks. Unlike inductive reasoning, which is probabilistic and moves from observations to theories, deduction provides a rigorous way to verify the logical implications of existing social or scientific theories.

83. (C) I, II and IV
The scientific method in the social sciences emphasizes objectivity, verifiability, and the use of empirical evidence to build knowledge. It also acknowledges the unique complexity involved in studying human behavior, which often requires more flexible applications than the natural sciences. While it follows a systematic process, it does not strictly adhere to a rigid, unchangeable sequence of steps in every situation. Therefore, statements one, two, and four accurately reflect the core principles and adaptive nature of scientific inquiry within the complex field of social research.

84. (C) Reflexivity
Reflexivity is the critical practice where a researcher examines their own influence on the research process, acknowledging that their personal background and values can shape data collection and interpretation. This self-awareness is particularly important in qualitative research

to maintain transparency and integrity. Unlike objectivity, which strives for value-neutrality, reflexivity involves the active management of subjectivity. By reflecting on their position, the researcher can provide a more nuanced and honest account of how the findings were produced and what they represent in a social context.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a deductive research design, a hypothesis is essential because it provides a specific, testable prediction derived from an existing general theory. The entire empirical study is then structured around gathering evidence to either support or disconfirm this particular proposition. This logical flow ensures that the research is theoretically grounded and purposefully directed. The reason correctly explains this dynamic by highlighting how the hypothesis serves as the bridge between abstract theorizing and concrete data collection, making the assertion both accurate and scientifically significant.

86. (B) The effect of social media usage on the political engagement of young adults.
A researchable problem must be one that can be investigated through systematic empirical observation and data collection. The relationship between social media and political engagement is a clear example, as both variables can be defined, measured, and analyzed. In contrast, questions about the ultimate nature of good and evil or the meaning of life are philosophical or metaphysical in nature and cannot be resolved through scientific evidence alone. Choosing a researchable problem is the first step toward a successful and logically sound social inquiry.

87. (B) II, I, III
Probability sampling techniques, like simple random sampling, have the highest ability to produce representative samples because every individual has an equal and known chance of being selected. Quota sampling, a non-probability method, is next as it attempts to match population proportions but lacks random selection. Convenience sampling has the lowest representativeness, as it depends entirely on the researcher's ease of access and is highly prone to bias. This order reflects the statistical reliability and generalizability of the findings produced by each technique.

88. (C) Depth and richness of data for a holistic understanding.
The case study method is primarily valued for its ability to provide a deep and comprehensive analysis of a single social unit within its natural context. By using multiple data sources—such as interviews, observation, and document review—researchers can uncover the complex interactions and historical factors that shape that specific case. This depth of information allows for a holistic understanding that is often missing in large-scale surveys. While it lacks broad generalizability, the case study is an excellent tool for exploratory research and theory development.

89. (D) Snowball Sampling
Snowball sampling is a non-probability technique often used to study hard-to-reach populations or closed communities. The researcher begins by identifying a few initial participants who meet the study criteria and then asks them to recommend other potential subjects from their social network. This process continues, with the sample growing larger as each new participant leads to others, much like a rolling snowball. While this method is effective for accessing hidden groups, it is prone to selection bias and cannot be considered statistically representative of the entire population.

90. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
This mapping links the key stages of the research process to their primary activities. Formulating a research design involves creating the blueprint for data collection and analysis. Data analysis is the process of identifying meaningful patterns and themes within the gathered information. Report writing is the final stage used to disseminate findings and conclusions to the wider community. Finally, sampling is the specific task of selecting a representative subset from a larger population for study. Each step is essential for a coherent and successful social science project.

91. (C) Use of pre-structured instruments and statistical analysis.
Quantitative research design is characterized by its emphasis on objective measurement, the testing of pre-defined hypotheses, and the use of

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standardized data collection tools like structured surveys or experiments. The resulting numerical data is then processed using statistical analysis to identify significant patterns and generalizable trends. This approach prioritizes breadth and precision over the interpretive depth and flexibility that define qualitative research. By using structured instruments, researchers aim to minimize subjectivity and ensure that their findings can be replicated by others in different settings.

92. (B) The interpretation of a part depends on understanding the whole, and vice versa.
The hermeneutic circle is a fundamental concept in interpretation that highlights the interdependent relationship between the parts and the whole of a text or social action. To understand an individual action or word, one must consider the broader social or linguistic context (the whole). Conversely, the whole can only be understood by grasping the meanings of its individual components (the parts). This iterative process of moving back and forth between levels of meaning is central to achieving a deep, interpretive understanding of complex social phenomena.

93. (B) Longitudinal study
A longitudinal study is a research design that involves collecting data from the same individuals or groups at multiple points over an extended period. This approach allows researchers to track changes over time, identify developmental trends, and establish temporal sequences of events, which is essential for studying social change and life-course transitions. In contrast, a cross-sectional study captures data at only one specific point in time. While more costly and time-consuming, longitudinal research provides powerful insights into the dynamics and long-term consequences of various social processes.

94. (A) A detailed analysis of the data collected.
The introduction section of a research report is designed to set the stage for the study by stating the research problem, identifying the objectives, and explaining the significance of the inquiry. It provides the necessary background information and outlines the research questions that the study aims to answer. A detailed analysis of the data, however, belongs in the findings or results section, which appears much later in the report after the methodology has been explained. The introduction focuses on the "what" and "why" of the research.

95. (A) I, III, IV, and V only
Primary data collection involves gathering original information specifically for the purpose of the current research project. Observing interactions, administering tests, conducting focus groups, and performing in-depth interviews for life histories are all examples of generating new, firsthand data. In contrast, analyzing political speeches from the 1950s involves using secondary data—information that already exists and was originally created for another purpose. Therefore, actions one, three, four, and five represent primary data collection, while action two is a form of documentary or secondary analysis.

96. (B) Positivism
Positivism is a philosophical stance that argues that social reality is governed by objective laws and should be studied using the same empirical methods as the natural sciences. It emphasizes the importance of observable facts, the testing of hypotheses, and the search for universal causal explanations. Positivists typically favor quantitative methods, such as surveys and experiments, which allow for measurement and statistical generalization. This approach prioritizes value-neutrality and the separation of the researcher from the subject of study, aiming for a highly objective and scientific social inquiry.

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97. (B) Allows respondents to answer in their own words.
An open-ended question is designed to provide participants with the freedom to express their thoughts, feelings, and experiences in their own language without being constrained by pre-defined categories. These questions are particularly useful in qualitative research for exploring complex issues and uncovering unexpected insights. Unlike closed-ended questions, which offer a fixed set of responses for easy quantification, open-ended questions result in rich, textual data that requires thematic analysis. They allow for a deeper understanding of the respondent's perspective and the nuances of their individual social reality.

98. (C) Cross-verifying findings by using multiple methods, sources, or observers.
Triangulation is a powerful technique in social research used to enhance the validity and reliability of findings by looking at a phenomenon from multiple perspectives. This can involve combining different methods (like surveys and interviews), using different data sources, or having multiple researchers analyze the same data. By cross-verifying information, researchers can identify consistent patterns and reduce the impact of biases inherent in any single method. Triangulation provides a more comprehensive and robust understanding of complex social realities, increasing confidence in the final interpretations and conclusions.

99. (C) Informed Consent
Covert observation involves studying individuals without their knowledge or permission, which directly violates the ethical principle of informed consent. This principle requires that participants are fully aware of the research and have voluntarily agreed to take part after understanding its purpose and potential risks. While covert methods can prevent participants from altering their behavior (the Hawthorne effect), they are often considered deceptive and a breach of personal autonomy. Researchers using such methods must provide a strong ethical justification and ensure that no harm comes to the subjects involved.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The choice of research methodology is fundamentally driven by the nature of the research question and the type of knowledge sought. Quantitative methods are superior for tasks that require measurement, hypothesis testing, and the identification of broad causal trends across large populations. Qualitative methods are better suited for exploratory inquiries that aim to understand subjective meanings, cultural nuances, and the depth of individual experiences. The reason correctly identifies this logical alignment, explaining why the research question remains the primary factor in determining the most appropriate methodological approach for a study.

101. (C) It may provide superficial data and not capture the complexity of social phenomena.
While the survey method is excellent for gathering standardized data from large populations, its main limitation is the potential for superficiality. Because surveys often rely on closed-ended questions and brief responses, they may fail to capture the deep meanings, motivations, and contextual nuances that define complex social issues. Participants are forced into pre-defined categories that might not reflect their true feelings or experiences. This lack of interpretive depth means that surveys are often better for identifying "what" is happening rather than "why" or "how" it occurs.

102. (C) Show the relationships between the concepts and variables being studied.
A conceptual framework is a visual or narrative representation that outlines the key concepts and variables of a study and shows how they are theoretically related to each other. It provides the logical structure that guides the research, helping the investigator to stay focused on the specific relationships they are testing or exploring. By explicitly defining these connections, the framework helps in the formulation of hypotheses and the selection of appropriate data collection and analysis methods. It serves as a vital bridge between abstract theory and empirical investigation.

103. (C) I, III, and V
Qualitative research methods are designed to explore social phenomena in their natural context, prioritizing depth, meaning, and interpretive understanding. Ethnography, case studies, and the historical method are quintessential qualitative approaches because they typically rely on non-numerical data like observations, interviews, and documentary analysis. In contrast, surveys and statistical analysis are primarily quantitative techniques focused on measurement and numerical patterns. Therefore, the combination of ethnography, case studies, and historical inquiry represents the core qualitative tradition, which seeks a rich, detailed understanding of human social and historical experiences.

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104. (A) Hawthorne effect
The Hawthorne effect occurs when research participants alter their natural behavior or performance simply because they are aware that they are being observed or are part of a study. This phenomenon can distort research findings, as the data collected may reflect the subjects' reactions to the researcher's presence rather than their typical social actions. It is a major concern in both observational and experimental research, as it threatens the internal and external validity of the results. Researchers use techniques like covert observation or prolonged engagement to minimize this reactive influence.

105. (C) A case study
A case study is a methodological approach that involves a detailed and holistic investigation of a single social unit, such as an individual person, a specific community, or a particular historical event. The primary goal is to gain an in-depth understanding of the case within its real-life context, often using multiple sources of evidence like interviews, documents, and observation. This intensive focus allows researchers to explore complex processes and interactions that might be missed in broader, large-scale studies. Case studies are valuable for theory development and exploratory social inquiry.

106. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
This mapping illustrates the practical application of core research concepts. Deduction is exemplified by starting with a theory of social class and then gathering specific data to test it. Induction is shown through the development of a theory of success after analyzing fifty individual cases of entrepreneurs. Objectivity is applied through the use of blind scoring to prevent grader bias. Finally, reflexivity is demonstrated when a researcher analyzes how their own gender might have influenced the responses of the people they interviewed. These applications are essential for scientific rigor.

107. (C) Introduce entirely new data and analysis not mentioned earlier.
The conclusion section of a research report is intended to synthesize the existing findings and relate them back to the original research questions and objectives. It should summarize the key insights, discuss the study's limitations, and suggest implications for theory or practice. It is ethically and logically incorrect to introduce entirely new data or analytical points in the conclusion that were not previously presented and discussed in the results section. The conclusion serves as a final wrap-up and reflection on the work already detailed in the preceding chapters.

108. (B) Purposive or Judgemental Sampling
Purposive or judgmental sampling is a non-probability technique where the researcher selects specific cases because they are considered typical, illustrative, or particularly knowledgeable about the topic being studied. Rather than relying on random chance, the selection is based on the researcher's professional judgment and the specific needs of the study. This method is often used in qualitative research to ensure that the sample provides the richest possible information for answering the research questions. While not statistically representative, it allows for a highly focused and targeted investigation of social phenomena.

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109. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The historical method uses both primary and secondary sources to build a comprehensive account of the past, so statement one is false. A primary source is an original, firsthand record created during the time under study, such as a diary or a government decree. A secondary source is a later interpretation or analysis of those primary materials, such as a history textbook or a scholarly article. Statement two correctly defines these two types of evidence. Effective historical research requires a critical evaluation of both types to ensure an accurate and well-supported interpretation.

110. (C) Data analysis
Data analysis is the systematic process of breaking down complex, raw information into manageable parts to identify patterns, themes, and relationships. This phase is critical because it allows the researcher to make sense of the collected data in direct relation to the research questions and theoretical framework. Whether using statistical software for numbers or thematic coding for texts, data analysis transforms evidence into findings and conclusions. It is the stage where the researcher interprets the social

world based on the evidence they have gathered during the study's fieldwork or observation.

111. (A) Provide a clear focus and guide the research process.
Formulating clear and focused research questions is a vital early step that provides the necessary direction for the entire study. These questions determine what data needs to be collected, which methods are most appropriate, and how the results should be analyzed. Without well-defined questions, the research process can become aimless and disorganized, making it difficult to draw meaningful conclusions. Research questions serve as the guideposts that keep the investigator focused on the core problem and ensure that the final study makes a coherent contribution to social science knowledge.

112. (D) Concept : Statistical formula
While concepts are the abstract building blocks used to develop theories, they are not themselves statistical formulas. A concept is a mental label for a category of phenomena, whereas a statistical formula is a mathematical tool used to analyze numerical data. In contrast, the other pairs are correctly matched: induction is used for building new theories, deduction is the basis for testing hypotheses, and facts are verified empirical observations. Correctly distinguishing between these various research terms is essential for maintaining logical clarity and methodological precision in any scientific or social inquiry.

113. (B) II, III, I, IV
A typical research project follows a logical sequence that begins with the formulation of the research problem and objectives. Once the problem is defined, the researcher moves to data collection using the most appropriate methods for the study. After the information is gathered, it undergoes systematic data analysis and interpretation to find meaningful answers to the research questions. Finally, the entire process and its findings are documented in the report writing phase for dissemination. This structured progression ensures that the research is focused, rigorous, and clearly communicated to others.

114. (C) Emile Durkheim
Emile Durkheim, a founding figure in sociology, famously used the comparative method in his groundbreaking study on suicide. By comparing suicide rates across different countries, religions, and social groups, he was able to identify social factors—such as social integration and moral regulation—that influenced individual behavior. This work demonstrated that phenomena often considered purely personal could be explained through systematic social comparison and the identification of social facts. Durkheim's application of the comparative method set a lasting standard for empirical and theoretical rigor in the social sciences and remains a classic example.

115. (C) Stratified Random Sampling
Stratified random sampling is the most appropriate technique for ensuring that a sample accurately reflects the specific composition of a population in terms of key characteristics like gender and age. The researcher first divides the population into distinct subgroups, or strata, based on these traits and then draws a random sample from each. This method ensures that all groups are proportionally represented, which increases the precision of the overall results and allows for more reliable comparisons between different segments of the population. It combines the benefits of random selection with structural representation.

116. (A) I and IV only
Ethnography is correctly identified as involving deep immersion in a cultural setting, and the comparative method is indeed used to identify patterns across different contexts. These are accurate characterizations of these respective research approaches. However, surveys are generally better for gathering broad, standardized data rather than in-depth narrative information, which is the domain of qualitative interviews. Similarly, the historical method focuses on interpreting the past rather than predicting the future, and a case study is primarily an intensive qualitative analysis. Therefore, only statements one and four are accurate descriptions of research methods.

117. (C) To question how we can acquire valid knowledge about the social world.
Epistemology plays a foundational role in social science by examining the very nature and possibility of knowledge. It asks critical

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questions about what constitutes valid evidence, how we can justify our claims about social reality, and what the relationship is between the observer and the observed. These philosophical reflections determine the choice of methodology and the standards by which research findings are evaluated. Without an epistemological framework, social inquiry would lack a logical basis for distinguishing between reliable scientific knowledge and mere personal opinion or cultural tradition.

118. (C) Probes
Probes are flexible follow-up questions used by interviewers to encourage participants to provide more detailed, clear, or deeper information about a specific point. They are essential tools in semi-structured and unstructured interviews, allowing the researcher to go beyond superficial answers and uncover the underlying meanings and experiences of the respondent. Probes like "Could you elaborate on that?" or "Why do you think so?" help to maintain the flow of conversation while ensuring that the data collected is rich and comprehensive. They are key to achieving depth in qualitative research interactions.

119. (A) Plagiarism
Plagiarism is the serious ethical and academic offense of taking someone else's work, ideas, or words and presenting them as your own without proper acknowledgment. It undermines the integrity of the research community and violates the fundamental principle of honesty in scholarship. Researchers must always use citations and references to give credit to the original authors of any concepts, data, or findings they utilize in their own work. Avoiding plagiarism is essential for maintaining credibility and respecting the intellectual property and contributions of others within the social sciences and beyond.

120. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ethical considerations are not just a preliminary hurdle but are deeply embedded in every stage of the research process, from initial design to final publication. Issues such as protecting participant confidentiality, ensuring secure data storage, and accurately representing findings involve ongoing ethical choices. These concerns directly impact the safety and rights of the people being studied and the overall integrity of the research. The reason correctly identifies how these specific tasks have significant ethical dimensions, thus explaining why ethics remains a central and continuous part of any responsible social science investigation.

121. (C) The research question and the nature of the phenomenon being studied.
The selection of a research method should always be driven by the specific goals of the inquiry and the characteristics of the social reality being investigated. Different questions require different tools; for example, measuring broad social trends requires surveys, while understanding cultural rituals requires ethnography. While the researcher's skills and funding are practical considerations, they should not dictate the methodology at the expense of logical and scientific appropriateness. The most effective research occurs when there is a strong alignment between the question asked and the methods used to find the answer.

122. (B) Cluster Sampling
Cluster sampling is a multi-stage probability technique used when a population is naturally organized into groups, or clusters, such as regions or universities. Instead of sampling individuals directly from the entire country, the researcher first randomly selects clusters and then either surveys everyone in those clusters or draws a random sample from within them. This method is often more practical and cost-effective for large-scale studies covering wide geographic areas. While it can introduce more sampling error than simple random sampling, it remains a highly useful tool for national or regional social research.

123. (B) II and III
The hermeneutic tradition is defined by its focus on 'Verstehen', or the interpretive understanding of human behavior and meanings. It views social reality not as a set of mechanical laws, but as something resembling a complex text that can be interpreted in multiple ways depending on the context. This approach prioritizes understanding and interpretation over the search for universal laws or the exclusive use of quantitative data. Therefore, statements two and

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three accurately capture the core philosophical and methodological commitments of the hermeneutic approach to social science inquiry and knowledge production.

124. (C) Range
In statistics, the range is a simple measure of dispersion that represents the total spread of a dataset. It is calculated by subtracting the lowest value from the highest value. While measures of central tendency like the mean and median tell us about the "middle" of the data, the range provides information about the extent of variation or diversity within the sample. Although it is sensitive to extreme outliers, the range is a useful first step in understanding the distribution and variability of numerical social data during the initial analysis phase.

125. (C) A conversational style with flexible questions to explore topics as they arise.
An unstructured interview is a qualitative data collection technique that relies on an open, conversational approach rather than a rigid set of pre-defined questions. The researcher has a general area of interest but allows the participant's responses to guide the direction of the interview, enabling the exploration of new and unexpected topics. this flexibility is ideal for gathering rich, detailed narratives and understanding the participant's perspective in their own terms. It requires strong interpersonal skills and the ability to listen and probe effectively to uncover deep social and psychological insights.

126. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This mapping clarifies the hierarchical and functional relationship between key research components. A hypothesis is a specific, testable proposition that predicts a relationship, while a theory provides a more systematic and comprehensive explanation for observed phenomena. Concepts are the abstract mental building blocks used to categorize social reality and construct theories. Finally, a fact is a verifiable and empirical observation that serves as the foundation for scientific knowledge. Understanding these distinct roles is essential for the logical development of any research project, from initial theorizing to final data verification and reporting.

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127. (C) What is the specific content of the theory of relativity?
The philosophy of science is concerned with the overarching principles, logic, and methods of scientific inquiry rather than the specific findings of individual scientific theories. It asks fundamental questions about the nature of scientific explanation, how science is distinguished from non-science, and how theories are confirmed through observation. While the specific content of the theory of relativity is a topic for physics, the philosophical evaluation of how that theory was developed and validated is within the domain of the philosophy of science. It provides a critical framework for understanding science itself.

128. (B) Reliability
Reliability refers to the consistency and stability of a research study or measurement instrument. A study is considered to have high reliability if other researchers can replicate the original procedures and achieve similar results under the same conditions. Ensuring reliability is crucial for the scientific credibility of research, as it suggests that the findings are not just accidental or unique to one specific instance. While validity deals with accuracy, reliability focuses on the dependability and repeatability of the research process, providing a solid basis for the accumulation of scientific knowledge over time.

129. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Participant and non-participant observation represent two distinct ways a researcher can engage with a social setting. In participant observation, the researcher actively joins the group being studied, taking part in their daily lives to gain an insider's perspective. In non-participant observation, the researcher remains an outsider, watching and recording behavior from a distance without direct involvement. Both statements correctly define these different levels of researcher engagement, which are chosen based on the study's objectives and the need for either depth of experience or objective distance in the data collection process.

130. (B) Contextualizing one's own research and identifying a research gap.
Engaging with existing research and documents is a critical step that allows the investigator to

understand the historical and theoretical context of their topic. By evaluating what is already known, the researcher can pinpoint specific questions that have not yet been answered, known as a "research gap." This process ensures that the new study is original and contributes something meaningful to the field rather than simply repeating previous work. Contextualization helps in refining the research problem and choosing the most appropriate methodological approach based on the successes and failures of past studies.

131. (B) A researcher starts with the theory of 'anomie' and then collects crime statistics to test its propositions.
The deductive approach is a "top-down" logical process that begins with an established general theory and moves toward testing specific, observable hypotheses. Starting with the theory of 'anomie' and then gathering empirical crime statistics to see if the theory's predictions hold true is a classic example of this method. This approach is central to quantitative research, where the goal is often to verify or refute existing theoretical frameworks. It contrasts with inductive reasoning, which starts with specific observations and works upward toward the development of new theories based on those findings.

132. (C) Standard Deviation
Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion or variability that tells us how much the values in a dataset spread out around the mean. In contrast, the mean, median, and mode are all measures of central tendency, designed to identify a single value that represents the "center" or "typical" case within a group of data. While standard deviation is a vital statistical tool for understanding the distribution of data, it does not represent the central point itself. Correctly distinguishing between measures of center and measures of spread is fundamental for accurate data description and interpretation.

133. (B) I, III, and IV
A research design is the essential logical structure that guides an entire study, outlining what data is needed and how it will be systematically collected and analyzed. It ensures that the investigation remains focused on answering the specific research questions. While it provides a clear plan, a good design is not necessarily an unchangeable or rigid document; it can sometimes be adapted as the researcher learns more during the process. Therefore, statements one, three, and four accurately describe the core functions and nature of a well-formulated research design in the social sciences.

134. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Anonymity and confidentiality are fundamental ethical principles designed to protect the rights and well-being of research participants. By ensuring that individual identities are not linked to their responses, researchers safeguard people from potential social retribution, embarrassment, or other forms of harm. This protection is not only an ethical duty but also improves the quality of the research, as participants are more likely to provide honest and open answers when they feel safe. The reason correctly identifies these benefits, explaining why these principles are a cornerstone of responsible and effective social science research practice.

135. (C) Situate the proposed research within the existing body of academic work.
The primary purpose of a literature review is to provide a solid academic context for a new research proposal. By critically summarizing and evaluating previous studies, the researcher demonstrates their knowledge of the field and identifies the specific theoretical and empirical foundations for their work. This process shows how the proposed study will fill a gap, challenge a consensus, or extend an existing line of inquiry. A literature review ensures that the research is well-grounded and makes a meaningful, original contribution to the ongoing scholarly conversation on the topic.

136. (B) Interviews involve a verbal, interactive exchange, while questionnaires are typically written.
The fundamental difference between an interview and a questionnaire lies in the mode of communication and interaction. An interview is a dynamic, verbal exchange where the researcher can probe for deeper meaning and adapt the questions based on the respondent's answers. A questionnaire, however, is a pre-structured

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written instrument that the participant usually completes independently. While interviews provide more depth and flexibility, questionnaires allow for greater standardization and the efficient collection of data from larger populations. The choice between them depends on the need for either rich interpretive detail or broad statistical comparability.

137. (B) II, III, IV, I
The final stages of the research process follow a logical sequence beginning with systematic data analysis and the identification of key themes. Once the findings are clear, the researcher outlines the structure of the report to ensure a coherent presentation. Next, the investigator draws conclusions and formulates recommendations based on the analyzed evidence. Finally, the formal report is written, moving through drafts to a finished document. This progression ensures that the final communication is well-grounded in the data and provides a clear, logical account of the entire research project and its results.

138. (C) It is limited to comparing only two countries at a time.
The comparative method is a flexible analytical tool that can be applied to any number of cases, from two countries to dozens of different social groups or institutions. It is not restricted to national comparisons and is used to test theories and identify both unique and general patterns across diverse contexts. By systematically looking at similarities and differences, researchers can uncover the complex factors that drive social and political outcomes. Therefore, the statement that it is limited to comparing only two countries at a time is an incorrect characterization of this widely used methodological approach.

139. (B) An ethnography
This research scenario is a classic example of ethnography, characterized by the investigator's long-term immersion and participation in the social setting they are studying. By working inside the corporation for six months, the researcher can observe daily interactions, understand the organizational culture from an insider's perspective, and gather "thick description" of the workplace reality. This method prioritizes depth, context, and the first-hand experience of the participants' lives. Unlike surveys or historical studies, ethnography relies on the researcher's direct engagement to uncover the lived meanings and informal rules that shape a specific social world.

140. (B) Historical Method - Archives, documents, and oral histories
The historical method is correctly paired with its reliance on primary and secondary sources like government archives, original documents, and oral histories to reconstruct and interpret past events. In contrast, ethnography typically relies on participant observation and fieldwork rather than large statistical datasets. Surveys use questionnaires and interviews rather than observation notes to gather data from many people. Case studies utilize a wide variety of sources, but are not primarily defined by standardized psychological tests. Understanding the specific data sources associated with each method is essential for choosing the right approach for a study.

141. (C) Reflexivity
This question is a quintessential example of reflexivity, as it involves the researcher critically reflecting on how their own social position—in this case, their gender—might influence the research process and the data collected. Reflexivity requires acknowledging that the researcher is not a neutral observer and that their background can shape interactions with participants and the interpretation of findings. By asking such questions, the investigator increases the transparency and depth of the study, providing a more nuanced understanding of how social knowledge is produced within the context of specific human relationships and power dynamics.

142. (D) I, II, III, and IV
A comprehensive research design must include several critical components to be effective. It needs to clearly state the research questions, detail the specific methods for data collection, and outline a logical plan for analyzing the results. Furthermore, the researcher must provide a clear justification for why these specific methods and designs were chosen over others. Together, these elements provide the blueprint and rationale that guide the entire study from beginning to end. All four statements correctly identify the essential

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parts of a well-constructed and scientifically rigorous research design in the social sciences.

143. (D) All of the above.
The "politics of research" is a broad concept that encompasses the various ways in which social inquiry is influenced by power, ideology, and interest. This includes the researcher's own values, the priorities and agendas of the organizations that provide funding, and the potential impact of the findings on social policy and public debate. Research is rarely a purely neutral activity; it is always embedded in a social and political context. Recognizing these diverse influences is essential for a critical and reflexive understanding of how knowledge is produced and used in modern society.

144. (B) Specific, concrete tasks to be accomplished to answer the research question.
Research objectives are the specific, actionable steps that a study aims to complete in order to provide an answer to the broader research question. They break down the central problem into manageable tasks, such as "to identify the demographic characteristics of participants" or "to measure the relationship between two variables." Well-formulated objectives are essential for guiding the data collection and analysis phases, ensuring the study remains focused and methodical. They provide a clear set of criteria for evaluating whether the research has successfully achieved its intended goals and scientific purpose.

145. (B) Inductive logic
Inductive logic is a "bottom-up" reasoning process that moves from specific empirical observations toward the development of broader generalizations and theories. In this case, the researcher starts by observing individual community groups and then synthesizes those specific findings into a general theory of social integration. This approach is central to exploratory research and many qualitative methods, where the goal is to discover new patterns and build theoretical frameworks based on real-world evidence. It contrasts with deductive logic, which starts with a theory and moves down to test specific hypotheses through observation.

146. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This mapping links common research activities to their most appropriate methodological frameworks. Administering a large-scale structured questionnaire is the hallmark of the survey method. Immersing oneself in a specific community, like a monastery, to understand its internal life is a quintessential ethnographic approach. Analyzing historical documents like letters and reports from a past era defines the historical method. Finally, conducting a focused and in-depth investigation of a single policy implementation in one city exemplifies the case study method. Recognizing these associations is fundamental for selecting the right tools for a social science study.

147. (B) To translate an abstract concept into a measurable variable.
Operationalization is the critical process of transforming abstract social concepts, such as "intelligence" or "poverty," into concrete, measurable indicators that can be used in research. This involves defining the specific operations or procedures that will be used to observe and record the concept in the real world. For example, operationalizing "social class" might involve measuring income, education level, and occupation. Accurate operationalization is essential for ensuring that the research actually measures what it intends to measure, providing a bridge between theoretical ideas and empirical data collection and analysis.

148. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Qualitative and quantitative data analysis typically follow different temporal and logical patterns. In qualitative research, analysis is often iterative, meaning the researcher may start identifying themes and adjusting their focus while data is still being collected. In contrast, quantitative analysis usually occurs in a distinct phase after all data has been gathered, using standardized statistical procedures to test pre-defined hypotheses. Both statements accurately characterize these common methodological practices. Understanding these differences is essential for planning the timeline and structure of a research project and ensuring that the analysis is rigorous and appropriate for the data type.

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149. (C) Confidentiality
Confidentiality is a core ethical principle that requires researchers to protect the private information of their participants and ensure that individual identities are not disclosed or linked to their responses in any public report. It is vital for respecting participant privacy and encouraging honest communication, especially when studying sensitive topics. While anonymity means the researcher does not know the participant's identity, confidentiality means the researcher knows but agrees to keep it a secret. Maintaining this trust is essential for the integrity of the research community and the safety of the individuals who contribute to social science knowledge.

150. (B) Emergent design
An emergent design is a flexible research strategy often used in qualitative studies where the researcher's plan evolves as they gain new insights during the process of data collection and analysis. Rather than following a rigid, pre-determined structure, the investigator allows the research to be guided by the themes and patterns that appear in the field. This approach is ideal for exploratory research where little is known about the topic. It allows the study to be responsive to the nuances of social reality, ensuring that the final findings are deeply grounded in the participants' lived experiences.

151. (D) Infallibility
The scientific method is characterized by empiricism, objectivity, and a systematic approach to inquiry, but it never claims infallibility. Science is inherently self-correcting and open to new evidence that may challenge or overturn existing theories. Acknowledging the potential for error and the provisional nature of scientific knowledge is a strength, not a weakness, as it drives further investigation and refinement. While social researchers strive for accuracy and rigor, they recognize that human understanding is always limited and subject to revision as new data and perspectives emerge in the ongoing pursuit of social and scientific truth.

152. (A) Independent variable
In this research context, 'economic background' is the independent variable because it is being studied as the potential cause or factor that influences another outcome. The 'academic performance' is the dependent variable, as it is expected to vary based on the students' different economic circumstances. Identifying these roles is essential for designing a systematic study that can test hypotheses about social relationships. The independent variable is the one the researcher focuses on to understand its impact, allowing for the identification of patterns and potential causal links within the social world being investigated.

153. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Historical research requires a highly critical approach to sources because original documents are not always accurate or neutral records of the past. They can reflect the biases of their creators, be incomplete, or even be intentionally misleading. Therefore, scholars must use "source criticism" to evaluate the authenticity, reliability, and context of every piece of evidence they use. The reason correctly identifies these potential problems, explaining why critical evaluation is a necessary and foundational part of any rigorous historical inquiry. Both the assertion and its explanation reflect core principles of historical methodology in the social sciences.

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154. (C) IV, III, II, I
A standard research report follows a logical structural flow that begins with an Introduction to the problem. This is followed by a Literature Review that situates the study within existing academic knowledge. Next, the Methodology section explains how the research was conducted, including design and sampling. Finally, the Findings or Results are presented to answer the research questions. This progression ensures that the reader understands the context and methods before being presented with the final data and analysis. While there are variations, this sequence provides the most common and coherent framework for scientific and social reporting.

155. (D) To guarantee the publication of one's own research.
Reading and evaluating existing social science research is essential for formulating a focused question, developing a theoretical framework, and choosing the most appropriate methods for a new study. It ensures that the researcher

is well-informed and their work is grounded in the current state of knowledge. However, while this thorough preparation is necessary for high-quality research, it cannot alone guarantee that the resulting work will be accepted for publication. Publication depends on many other factors, including the quality of the data, the strength of the analysis, and the priorities of academic journals.

156. (A) I, II, and IV
Observation is a versatile research technique that allows for the study of social behavior in its natural setting, providing insights into what people actually do rather than just what they say they do. However, researchers must be aware of the "Hawthorne effect," where their presence can alter the very behavior they are trying to study. Structured observation can be used effectively for quantitative data, while unstructured observation is more qualitative. Therefore, statements one, two, and four are correct characterizations of this method. It is often successfully used alongside other techniques like interviews to achieve triangulation.

157. (C) Interpretivism
Interpretivism is a philosophical approach that emphasizes the importance of understanding the subjective meanings, intentions, and perspectives that individuals attach to their social actions. Unlike positivism, which seeks objective laws of behavior, interpretivism argues that social reality is constructed through human interaction and shared meanings. Researchers in this tradition focus on gaining a deep, empathetic understanding of the participants' world, often using qualitative methods like in-depth interviews and participant observation. This approach highlights the complexity of social life and the need to interpret human conduct within its specific cultural and social context.

158. (B) Control group
In an experimental design, the control group is the group of participants that does not receive the active treatment or intervention being tested—in this case, they receive a placebo instead of the drug. The purpose of the control group is to provide a baseline for comparison, allowing the researcher to determine if any observed changes in the experimental group are actually caused by the treatment rather than by other factors. Using a control group is essential for establishing causal relationships and ensuring the internal validity of an experiment by isolating the effect of the independent variable.

159. (B) Select a representative group from a larger population to draw conclusions about that population.
Sampling is the essential process of choosing a smaller, manageable subset of individuals from a larger target population for the purpose of a research study. The primary goal is to select a sample that is representative of the whole, allowing the investigator to make accurate inferences and draw broader conclusions about the population without the prohibitive cost and time of studying every single member. Effective sampling techniques are fundamental to both quantitative and qualitative research, ensuring that the findings have the necessary level of reliability, validity, and generalizability for the study's specific goals.

160. (C) Attributing meaning to the analyzed data and linking it to the research question and theory.
Interpretation is the final, critical stage of the research process where the investigator moves beyond describing patterns in the data to explaining what they mean in a broader sense. This involves relating the analyzed findings back to the original research questions and the theoretical framework that guided the study. The researcher must critically reflect on how the results support, challenge, or extend existing knowledge about the social world. Interpretation transforms raw evidence into meaningful conclusions and contributes to the ongoing scholarly dialogue, providing a deeper understanding of the phenomena under investigation.

161. (C) Gender (male/female)
A dichotomous variable is a type of categorical variable that can take on exactly two distinct values or categories. Gender, often represented as male or female in many research contexts, is a classic example of this. Unlike continuous variables like age or income, which can have a wide range of numerical values, a dichotomous variable provides a simple binary classification. These variables are useful in statistical analysis

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for comparing two groups and are frequently used as independent or control variables in social research to identify significant differences in behavior or attitudes between those two categories.

162. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Deduction and induction are the two primary logical paths in the creation of scientific knowledge, and both are essential for social research. Deduction is a "top-down" process that begins with a general theory and moves toward testing it with concrete data. Induction is a "bottom-up" process that starts with specific empirical observations and works toward the development of broader theories. Both statements accurately define these logical directions. Most research projects involve an iterative movement between these two modes of reasoning to build, test, and refine our understanding of the social and natural worlds.

163. (B) Validity
Validity refers to the extent to which a research instrument or study actually measures what it claims to measure. Ensuring validity is crucial for the scientific integrity of a project, as it confirms that the results are an accurate reflection of the social reality being investigated. While reliability focuses on the consistency of measurement, validity focuses on its accuracy and truthfulness. A study with high validity provides strong evidence that the conclusions drawn are sound and that the variables have been correctly operationalized and measured within the specific context of the research problem and theoretical framework.

164. (C) A variable is the empirical, measurable form of a concept.
In research, concepts and variables are closely related but serve different roles. A concept is an abstract mental idea used to categorize social phenomena, such as "poverty" or "alienation." A variable is the concrete, operationalized version of that concept that can be measured and assigned different values during data collection. For example, "poverty" might be operationalized into the variable of "annual household income." This transformation is essential for empirical inquiry, as it allows researchers to test theoretical relationships using observable and quantifiable data from the real social world they are investigating.

165. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
This mapping provides clear examples of how different research methods are applied in practice. Quantitative research is exemplified by large-scale statistical analysis across many nations. Qualitative research is shown through an immersive ethnographic study of a specific group's rituals. The historical method is illustrated by using old legal documents to track the evolution of property rights. Finally, the comparative method is demonstrated by comparing welfare models in two different countries. Recognizing these typical applications helps researchers understand the strengths and purposes of the various methodological traditions and choose the right approach for their own social inquiry.

166. (C) Intensive and focused on a single unit.
A case study is defined by its intensive and detailed investigation of a single social unit, such as an individual, an organization, or a specific event. The goal is to gain a holistic and in-depth understanding of the case within its natural context, often utilizing multiple data sources over time. While case studies can incorporate quantitative data, they are primarily associated with qualitative research and exploratory inquiry. This method is particularly useful for investigating complex social processes and "why" questions where the boundaries between the phenomenon and its context are not clearly defined or easily isolated.

167. (D) Fact, Concept, Theory
Scientific knowledge is built upon layers of increasing abstraction. Facts are the most concrete, representing specific verified observations of the world. Concepts are more abstract, acting as mental labels that categorize related facts or phenomena into meaningful groups. Theories are the most abstract and complex, providing systematic and general explanations that link concepts and facts together. This ascending order of abstraction—from the specific empirical observation (fact) to the mental category (concept) to the comprehensive explanation (theory)—reflects the logical structure of

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scientific reasoning and the way we organize our understanding of the social and natural worlds.

168. (D) I, II, III and IV
Social science research involves several significant ethical challenges that researchers must carefully manage to protect participants and maintain integrity. These include avoiding physical or psychological harm, being honest and avoiding unnecessary deception, securing informed consent from all subjects, and strictly maintaining the confidentiality of any personal data collected. Each of these areas represents a potential ethical problem if not handled with care and transparency. Adhering to these fundamental ethical principles is essential for the responsible conduct of research and for upholding the rights, dignity, and autonomy of the individuals who take part in social scientific inquiry.

169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The survey method is highly valued for its high degree of generalizability, which is its ability to project findings from a sample onto a larger population. This is possible because surveys can be administered to large, representative samples that have been randomly selected. By using statistical techniques, researchers can infer that the opinions or behaviors found in the sample are likely to exist in the broader population with a measurable level of confidence. The reason correctly identifies this relationship between large-scale sampling and statistical inference, providing a clear explanation for why the assertion about the survey method's generalizability is accurate.

170. (C) Participant observation
Participant observation is the core data collection technique used in ethnography, where the researcher deeply immerses themselves in a social setting for an extended period. By living among the group and participating in their daily activities, the researcher can observe behavior as it naturally occurs and gain a first-hand, "insider's" understanding of the culture and its shared meanings. This technique provides the rich, detailed, and context-dependent data that defines the ethnographic approach. Unlike surveys or laboratory experiments, participant observation prioritizes depth and interpretive understanding over standardized measurement or the controlled testing of isolated social variables.

171. (B) Communicates the research findings and contributes to the body of knowledge.
The final research report is a vital stage of the research process because it serves as the formal means of sharing the study's findings with the wider academic community and other stakeholders. By documenting the problem, methodology, analysis, and conclusions, the report allows others to evaluate the work, replicate the study, and build upon the new knowledge. Without the final report, the insights gained from the research would remain private and the study would not contribute to the ongoing scientific and social dialogue. Effective reporting is essential for the advancement of knowledge and for ensuring research has a lasting impact.

172. (C) Convenience sample
A convenience sample is a non-probability technique where participants are selected simply because they are easy to reach and readily available to the researcher. This might include surveying people in a local mall, students in a classroom, or friends on social media. While this method is often fast and inexpensive, it is highly prone to selection bias and is unlikely to be representative of the broader population. Therefore, findings from a convenience sample cannot be reliably generalized with statistical confidence. Despite its limitations, it is sometimes used for pilot studies or exploratory research where high precision is not required.

173. (B) To provide a structured plan for conducting the research.
A research design acts as the essential strategic plan or blueprint for an entire study, providing the logical structure that guides all subsequent steps. It specifies what data is needed, how it will be collected, from whom, and how it will be analyzed to answer the research questions. A well-formulated design ensures that the study remains focused and efficient while maximizing the reliability and validity of the final results. It is the framework that holds all the different parts of the research process together, moving the investigation from a conceptual idea to a systematic and scientifically sound empirical inquiry.

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174. (B) Reflexivity
Reflexivity is the critical practice where a researcher engages in a systematic self-examination of how their own social background, values, and personal identity might influence the research process and findings. It acknowledges that the investigator is an active participant in the social world they are studying and that their perspective can shape data collection and interpretation. By being reflexive, researchers increase the transparency and depth of their work, providing a more nuanced understanding of how knowledge is produced. This practice is particularly important in qualitative research to maintain integrity and to provide a more honest and comprehensive account of social reality.

175. (A) I, II, III, and IV
A good hypothesis should be a testable prediction that states a specific relationship between two or more variables and is derived from an existing theoretical framework. To be scientifically useful, it must be formulated in a way that allows it to be empirically verified or refuted through observation and data collection. However, a hypothesis is by definition a tentative statement, not a final proven fact. It serves as a guide for the inquiry rather than its ultimate conclusion. Therefore, statements one through four correctly identify the essential characteristics of a strong and scientifically sound research hypothesis in the social sciences.

176. (C) Empathetic or interpretive understanding of human action.
'Verstehen' is a central concept in the work of Max Weber and the broader hermeneutic tradition, referring to the goal of achieving an empathetic and interpretive understanding of human social action. It argues that to fully understand human behavior, researchers must look beyond external observations to grasp the subjective meanings, motivations, and cultural contexts that guide individual actors. This approach prioritizes depth and the insider's perspective, contrasting with the positivist search for universal laws based on purely objective, external data. 'Verstehen' remains a foundational principle for qualitative social science, highlighting the unique nature of human action as inherently meaningful and context-dependent.

177. (C) Historical Method
The historical method is the most appropriate approach for reconstructing the daily lives of people from a past era, such as medieval peasants, because it focuses on the systematic analysis of surviving evidence from that time. This includes examining primary sources like land records, tax documents, church registers, and archaeological findings to build a detailed picture of the past. Since direct observation or surveys of medieval populations are impossible, researchers must rely on critical interpretation of these historical traces. This method allows for a deep understanding of social structures and cultural practices within their specific temporal and historical context, providing insights into long-term social change.

178. (B) Every unit in the population has a known, non-zero chance of being selected.
The fundamental distinction between probability and non-probability sampling lies in the use of random selection. In probability sampling, every individual in the target population has a known and non-zero chance of being included in the sample. This allows researchers to use statistical theory to calculate the margin of error and to generalize the findings from the sample to the larger population with a measurable level of confidence. In non-probability sampling, the selection is based on other criteria like convenience or judgment, meaning it is impossible to determine the probability of any unit being chosen or to make reliable statistical generalizations.

179. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
A questionnaire and a schedule are both lists of questions used for data collection, but they differ in how they are administered. A questionnaire is typically a self-administered instrument that the respondent fills out independently, often through the mail or online. A schedule is a similar list of questions that is filled in by a trained interviewer or enumerator during a face-to-face or telephone interaction with the participant. Both statements correctly define these two different methods of administration. The choice between them depends on the research goals, the complexity of the questions, and the characteristics of the population being studied.

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180. (C) Identify themes, patterns, and meanings within the data.
The primary goal of data interpretation in a qualitative study is to uncover the deep meanings and social patterns hidden within rich, non-numerical data like interview transcripts or field notes. Rather than testing hypotheses with statistics, the qualitative researcher uses techniques like thematic analysis to identify recurring ideas, cultural metaphors, and the nuances of individual experience. This process involves a critical and reflective engagement with the data to understand the participants' world from their own perspective. Interpretation transforms raw qualitative evidence into a coherent narrative that provides a deeper, context-dependent understanding of the social phenomena under investigation, contributing to broader sociological or psychological knowledge.

181. (B) The combination of empirical observation and logical reasoning.
The scientific method is founded on the fundamental principle of combining systematic empirical observation with rigorous logical reasoning. It involves gathering evidence from the real world through observation or experimentation and then using that data to build, test, and refine theories through inductive and deductive logic. This approach prioritizes evidence over tradition, authority, or intuition alone, ensuring that knowledge is grounded in verifiable facts and sound logical structures. By following this systematic process, researchers aim to produce reliable and objective knowledge about the social and natural worlds, allowing for the continuous improvement and self-correction of scientific and social scientific understanding.

182. (B) Comparative Method
This study is a classic application of the comparative method, as it involves the systematic analysis of child-rearing practices across three different national and cultural contexts: Japan, Germany, and Brazil. By comparing these cases, the researcher can identify which practices are unique to a particular culture and which are common across diverse settings. This allows for the testing of theories about the influence of culture, social structure, and policy on family life. The comparative method is a powerful tool for understanding macro-level social phenomena and for developing more robust and generalizable theories by examining how variables interact in different real-world environments.

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183. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This mapping links different data collection techniques to their primary advantages in research. A structured interview ensures high comparability of answers across participants due to its standardized format. An unstructured interview offers the flexibility and depth needed to explore complex topics in detail. Participant observation provides rich, contextual data on behavior as it naturally happens in the real world. A questionnaire is a low-cost method for reaching a large and geographically dispersed sample. Recognizing these specific benefits helps researchers select the most appropriate tools based on their study's objectives and the need for either breadth of data or depth of interpretive understanding.

184. (B) The topics that get researched can be influenced by the priorities of government and private foundations.
The politics of research funding recognizes that social inquiry is often shaped by the interests and agendas of the organizations that provide financial support. Government agencies and private foundations typically fund research that aligns with their specific priorities, whether they be social policy, economic development, or other institutional goals. This can influence which topics receive the most attention and which are left under-researched. Understanding these funding dynamics is essential for a critical perspective on the production of social knowledge, acknowledging that the research landscape is not purely objective but is influenced by broader societal power structures and institutional interests.

185. (D) Null hypothesis
In statistical hypothesis testing, a null hypothesis is a formal statement that proposes there is no significant relationship or difference between the variables being studied. It serves as a baseline for comparison, and the researcher's goal is often to gather enough evidence to reject this null hypothesis in favor of an alternative, research hypothesis. By assuming there is no effect

initially, the researcher can use statistical tests to determine if the observed results are likely due to chance or represent a real social pattern. The use of a null hypothesis is a fundamental part of the rigorous and skeptical nature of quantitative scientific inquiry.

186. (A) I and III only
A research design is the essential plan, structure, and strategy of investigation that provides the logical framework for an entire study. It serves as a blueprint to guide the systematic collection, measurement, and analysis of data to ensure the research stays focused on its objectives. While often used in quantitative research, a design can also be qualitative in nature. Most importantly, the design must be formulated before the data is collected, as it provides the necessary instructions for how that collection should take place. Therefore, only statements one and three accurately characterize the role and timing of a well-constructed social science research design.

187. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The case study method is highly valued for its ability to provide great depth and richness of information about a specific social unit. This is possible because it allows for a holistic and detailed examination of a single case—such as a person, group, or event—within its real-life context. By using multiple sources of evidence like interviews, observation, and document review, the researcher can uncover complex interactions and contextual factors that broader studies might miss. The reason correctly identifies these characteristics, providing a clear and accurate explanation for why the case study method is an excellent tool for achieving deep interpretive understanding in social research.

188. (C) Paul Feyerabend
Paul Feyerabend is famously associated with the concept of "epistemological anarchism," which he argued for in his influential book, "Against Method." He challenged the idea that there is a single, objective, and binding scientific method that must be followed by all researchers. Feyerabend contended that scientific progress is often non-linear and that fixed rules can actually hinder the discovery of new knowledge. His slogan, "anything goes," highlights the idea that different problems and contexts may require entirely different methodological approaches. This perspective has significantly influenced debates in the philosophy of science about the nature of scientific rationality and the diversity of methodological practices.

189. (B) Purposive sampling
This research scenario is a clear example of purposive or judgmental sampling, as the researcher intentionally selects specific individuals because they possess a particular characteristic—being first-generation university students—that is central to the study. Rather than using random selection, the researcher uses their own judgment to choose the cases that are most likely to provide the rich, detailed information needed to answer the research questions. This non-probability technique is frequently used in qualitative research where the goal is to gain a deep and focused understanding of a specific social experience or group rather than to make broad statistical generalizations to an entire population.

190. (C) Selectively reporting findings that support the hypothesis while ignoring those that do not.
Research ethics require a commitment to honesty and transparency in the reporting of findings. Selectively presenting only the data that supports the researcher's hypothesis while intentionally ignoring or suppressing evidence that contradicts it is a form of scientific misconduct. It misleads the academic community and undermines the integrity of the research process. In contrast, acknowledging limitations, citing sources correctly, and describing the methodology accurately are all essential ethical practices that maintain the credibility and reliability of social science knowledge. Honest reporting ensures that findings are a true reflection of the empirical evidence and that the study contributes to a valid and objective understanding of social reality.

191. (III, II, I) (Note: Adjusted letter to match logic. Input was A: III, II, I)
Research methods can be placed on a continuum based on their level of pre-determined structure. A standardized survey is the most structured, utilizing fixed questions and response categories for all participants. An unstructured interview has less structure, following a conversational

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style that allows topics to emerge flexibly. Ethnography is typically the least structured, as it involves long-term immersion where the researcher's focus and data collection activities are guided by the natural flow of life in the field. This order, from the rigid structure of surveys to the flexible, emergent nature of ethnography, reflects fundamental differences in the ways social data is collected and analyzed.

192. (B) Operational definition
An operational definition is a specific and measurable description of an abstract concept that details the exact procedures or operations used to observe and record it in a research study. For example, "academic achievement" might be operationally defined as "a student's final grade point average." This process is essential for transforming theoretical ideas into concrete variables that can be systematically measured and analyzed. Clear operational definitions are fundamental for ensuring the reliability and validity of research, as they allow other investigators to replicate the study and verify the findings by following the same set of specific and well-defined rules for data collection.

193. (B) The relationship between the researcher and the known?
Epistemology in social science focuses on the nature and possibility of knowledge, particularly the relationship between the researcher (the knower) and the social world (the known). It asks whether the researcher can be a neutral, objective observer or if their background and interaction with the subject inevitably shape the knowledge produced. These questions are foundational because they determine which methodological approaches are considered legitimate and how research findings should be validated. Epistemological debates about the degree of objectivity versus subjectivity are central to the different traditions of positivism, interpretivism, and critical theory, influencing how we understand the social world and our place within it.

194. (C) The thematic analysis
Thematic analysis is a widely used method in qualitative research for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns or themes within a dataset. This approach allows researchers to organize rich, textual information into logical categories that provide a deeper understanding of the phenomenon under study. Unlike statistical tests used in quantitative research, this technique focuses on interpreting meanings and experiences expressed in interviews, focus groups, or texts. It is a flexible tool that can be used across different theoretical frameworks to provide a comprehensive and nuanced account of social reality. Thematic analysis is essential for transforming raw qualitative data into meaningful sociological or psychological insights and conclusions.

195. (C) Ethnography
Ethnography is a research method that originated in anthropology and is characterized by long-term immersion and participant observation in a specific cultural or social setting. Its goal is to provide a "thick description" of social life, capturing the deep meanings, rituals, and informal rules of a group from an insider's perspective. It is primarily a qualitative approach that relies on the researcher's direct engagement with the community to gather rich, detailed data. These characteristics distinguish ethnography from other methods like surveys or experiments, making it a powerful tool for understanding the complexity and nuances of human culture and social interaction in their natural environment.

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196. (C) Greater comparability of responses across participants.
The main advantage of a structured interview is that it uses a fixed set of questions asked in a pre-determined order for every participant. This high level of standardization ensures that the responses are directly comparable across the entire sample, making it much easier to identify patterns, quantify findings, and conduct statistical analysis. While structured interviews lack the interpretive depth and flexibility of unstructured ones, they minimize interviewer bias and are highly effective for gathering uniform data from large groups of people. This comparability is essential for research that aims to identify broad social trends and to test hypotheses within a quantitative methodological framework.

197. (C) Quota Sampling
Quota sampling is a non-probability technique where the researcher selects participants from

specific subgroups of the population until a certain pre-defined target, or quota, is met for each group. While it attempts to ensure that different segments of the population—like gender or age groups—are included in the sample, the selection within those groups is not random. This distinguishes it from probability techniques like simple random, stratified, and cluster sampling, where every individual has a known, non-zero chance of being selected. Because quota sampling lacks random selection, it is prone to bias and its findings cannot be reliably generalized to the larger population with statistical confidence.

198. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Both statements are incorrect because they swap the definitions of fact and theory. In research, a fact is a specific, verifiable, and empirical observation about the world, such as "this individual earns $50,000 a year." A theory is a broad and systematic explanatory framework that seeks to explain why certain social patterns or relationships occur, such as a theory explaining the link between education and income. Facts are the specific building blocks of knowledge, while theories provide the general structure and meaning that link those facts together. Understanding these fundamental terms is essential for the logical and scientific development of any social science inquiry or theoretical model.

199. (C) Reflexivity
Reflexivity is the critical and systematic practice where a researcher analyzes how their own social background, values, and personal identity might shape the entire research process, from the choice of topic to the interpretation of findings. It acknowledges that social knowledge is not produced in a vacuum and that the researcher's presence can influence the data and the subjects being studied. By being reflexive, the investigator increases the transparency and depth of the study, providing a more nuanced understanding of how knowledge is constructed within a specific social context. This practice is essential for maintaining integrity and for providing a more honest and comprehensive account of complex social realities.

200. (A) A summary of findings, implications, limitations, and suggestions for future research.
The conclusion of a research report serves as a final synthesis of the entire study. It should provide a concise summary of the key findings, relate them back to the original research questions, and discuss their broader implications for theory or practice. Furthermore, an honest report must acknowledge the study's limitations and suggest specific areas where future research could build upon or clarify the current work. This comprehensive wrap-up ensures that the research is situated within the ongoing scientific dialogue and provides clear guidance for further inquiry. It transforms individual findings into meaningful contributions to the broader body of social science knowledge.

201. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Informed consent is indeed a cornerstone of ethical research because it directly respects the autonomy and dignity of the individuals who take part. By ensuring that every participant is fully informed about the study's purpose, procedures, and potential risks, the researcher ensures that their decision to participate is voluntary and not based on any form of coercion or deception. The reason correctly identifies this ethical foundation, explaining why informed consent is a non-negotiable requirement for responsible social inquiry. Both the assertion and its explanation reflect core universal standards for the protection of human subjects across all scientific and social research disciplines.

202. (B) Method of administration.
While a questionnaire and a schedule can contain the same types of questions, the most significant difference between them is the method by which they are administered to the participants. A questionnaire is typically a self-administered instrument that the respondent completes independently, often by mail or online. A schedule is a list of questions that is filled in by a trained interviewer or enumerator during a face-to-face or telephone interaction. This difference in administration significantly impacts the researcher's ability to clarify questions, ensure completion, and record additional contextual

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observations, which in turn influences the cost, time, and quality of the data collection process.

203. (C) Experimental Method
The experimental method provides the most powerful opportunity to establish causal relationships because it involves the direct manipulation of an independent variable and the control of other potentially confounding factors. By using an experimental group and a control group, researchers can isolate the impact of a specific intervention and observe its effect on the dependent variable. This level of control and systematic comparison is difficult to achieve in other methods like ethnography, surveys, or historical analysis, which are better for identifying correlations or providing deep descriptions. The ability to establish cause-and-effect makes experimentation a vital, though often difficult, tool for rigorous scientific and social inquiry.

204. (A) I, II, and IV
A well-formulated research design is the essential blueprint for a study, providing the logical structure and strategy for the entire inquiry. It should anticipate and attempt to control for potential sources of error, be primarily driven by the specific research questions being asked, and clearly specify the sampling procedures to be used. While exploratory designs are often less structured than descriptive ones, they still require a plan. Therefore, statements one, two, and four accurately reflect the core functions and considerations of a rigorous social science research design. A good design ensures that the study remains methodical, focused, and capable of producing reliable and valid findings.

205. (C) A procedural commitment to minimizing bias through transparency and rigorous methods.
In the context of social science, objectivity is not about achieving a perfect, value-free perspective, but rather a dedicated procedural commitment to minimizing the influence of personal bias. This involves using systematic, rigorous methods and being completely transparent about the research process, data collection, and analysis. By following clear and repeatable protocols, researchers allow others to evaluate and critique their work, which is the basis for scientific reliability and progress. Objectivity is seen as a goal to be pursued through methodological discipline and the open acknowledgment of theoretical frameworks, ensuring that findings are grounded in evidence rather than the researcher's subjective preferences or individual beliefs.

206. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
This mapping links fundamental philosophical stances in social science to their core beliefs about knowledge and reality. Positivism holds that social reality can be studied objectively using scientific methods similar to the natural sciences. Hermeneutics views social life as a complex text that must be interpreted for its subjective meanings. Critical theory argues that research should be used to critique and transform society, rather than just understand it. Postmodernism is skeptical of "grand theories" and emphasizes that knowledge is fragmented and deeply intertwined with power. Recognizing these different perspectives is essential for understanding the diverse ways that social researchers approach and interpret the world they study.

207. (B) Inductive reasoning
This researcher is using inductive reasoning, which is a "bottom-up" logical process that moves from specific empirical observations toward the development of broader theories and generalizations. By starting with the direct observation of individual social media interactions and then synthesizing those findings into a general theory about online communities, the researcher is building knowledge based on real-world evidence. This approach is central to exploratory research and many qualitative methods, where the goal is to discover new patterns and theoretical frameworks rather than testing existing ones. It allows for the discovery of unexpected insights and a deep understanding of social phenomena as they emerge in practice.

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208. (A) Test and refine the questionnaire and research procedures.
A pilot study is a small-scale, preliminary version of a research project conducted before the main study to test the effectiveness of the design and instruments. Its primary purpose is to identify any problems with the questionnaire—such as unclear questions or confusing formats—and to refine the procedures for data collection and

we know what we know. Hermeneutics is the theory and methodology specifically focused on the interpretation of meaning and texts. Understanding these core concepts is essential for any social scientist, as they provide the philosophical foundations that guide the choice of research methods, the interpretation of data, and the evaluation of the validity and purpose of scientific and social inquiry in the modern world.

241. (B) Secondary data
A study based on the analysis of census data is a classic example of research using secondary data. Secondary data is information that already exists and was originally collected by someone else—in this case, a government agency—for a different purpose. Using such data is often highly efficient, as it provides access to large-scale, high-quality information that would be impossible for an individual researcher to collect themselves. However, the investigator is limited by the questions and formats used in the original collection. While common in quantitative research to track demographic trends, using secondary sources requires a careful evaluation of the data's original purpose and its reliability for the new research question being investigated by the current scholar.

242. (B) The research subjects alter their behavior because they are aware of being observed.
The Hawthorne effect is a well-known phenomenon in research where participants alter their natural behavior or performance simply because they know they are being observed or are part of a study. This reactivity can significantly distort research findings, as the collected data may reflect the subjects' responses to the researcher's presence rather than their typical social actions. It is a major concern in both observational and experimental research, as it can threaten both the internal and external validity of the results. Researchers must use various techniques—such as covert observation, prolonged engagement, or the use of control groups—to minimize this influence and ensure that their findings are as accurate and representative of natural social reality as possible.

243. (C) Survey Method
The survey method is the least appropriate approach for studying an event from 200 years ago because it relies on gathering data from living participants through questionnaires or interviews. Since the individuals involved in an event from two centuries past are no longer reachable, a survey is impossible. Instead, researchers must use the historical method, which involves the critical analysis of surviving primary sources such as documents, archives, and physical artifacts. This approach allows for the reconstruction and interpretation of past events through the traces they left behind. While surveys are excellent for studying contemporary social phenomena and public opinion, historical inquiry requires a fundamentally different set of tools and a different type of evidence to achieve a reliable and deep understanding of past social realities.

244. (C) A trained moderator facilitates a discussion among a small group of participants.
A focus group is a qualitative data collection technique where a small, carefully selected group of individuals is brought together to discuss a specific topic or issue. A trained moderator guides the conversation, using open-ended questions to encourage interaction and the sharing of diverse perspectives among the participants. The primary goal is to gain deep insights into the group's attitudes, beliefs, and shared meanings, and to observe how these ideas are shaped through social interaction. This method provides rich, qualitative data that is different from individual interviews, as it highlights the social and collective aspects of human opinion. Focus groups are widely used in social research to explore complex issues, test new ideas, and understand the nuances of social and cultural attitudes and experiences.

245. (C) Stratified Sampling - Probability Sampling
This pair correctly identifies stratified sampling as a probability technique. In stratified sampling, the researcher divides the population into distinct subgroups, or strata, based on key characteristics like age or gender, and then draws a random sample from each. This ensures that every unit in each subgroup has a known, non-zero chance of being selected, meeting the fundamental definition of probability sampling. In contrast, quota and snowball sampling are non-probability techniques because they do not utilize random

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214. (C) The theory of knowledge.
Epistemology is a core branch of philosophy that takes its name from the Greek words 'episteme' (knowledge) and 'logos' (study or theory). Together, they define epistemology as the "theory of knowledge." This field investigates the nature, origin, methods, and limits of human understanding, asking fundamental questions about what constitutes valid knowledge and how we can justify our claims about the world. In social science, epistemology provides the essential philosophical underpinnings for research methodology, determining how we can acquire reliable information about social reality and what standards of evidence should be used. It is the critical study of knowledge itself, providing the foundations for all scientific inquiry.

215. (C) Historical method using documentary sources
This researcher is utilizing the historical method, which involves the systematic collection and critical analysis of surviving primary sources from the past to understand a specific social or political event. By examining pamphlets, meeting minutes, and personal correspondence, the investigator can reconstruct the ideology, strategies, and development of a social movement within its original context. This documentary-based approach allows for the investigation of phenomena that cannot be directly observed or surveyed in the present. It requires a careful evaluation of the authenticity and reliability of the evidence to build an accurate account of historical social change. This method is essential for gaining a longitudinal perspective on social and institutional developments.

216. (A) Abstract
The abstract is a concise and comprehensive summary that appears at the beginning of a research report, providing a brief overview of the entire study. It typically includes a clear statement of the research problem, a description of the methodology used, a summary of the key findings, and the main conclusions and implications of the work. The primary purpose of the abstract is to allow readers to quickly understand the study's core purpose and results, helping them decide if they need to read the full report. Despite its brevity, a well-written abstract is a vital part of scientific communication, as it is often the first part of the research that others will encounter.

217. (B) Cross-Sectional Study
A cross-sectional study is a common research design where data is collected from a specific sample at a single point in time. It provides a "snapshot" of a particular social phenomenon, such as public opinion or a community's health status, during that specific period. This approach is highly effective for identifying correlations between variables and for gathering information from large groups of people relatively quickly and inexpensively. Unlike longitudinal studies, which track changes over time, cross-sectional research focuses on the current state of affairs. While it cannot establish temporal sequences of events, it is an essential tool for descriptive research and for identifying patterns within a population at a given moment.

218. (B) The degree of the researcher's involvement with the group being studied.
The fundamental difference between participant and non-participant observation lies in the level of the researcher's direct engagement with the social setting. In participant observation, the researcher joins the group and takes part in their daily activities, aiming for an insider's perspective. In non-participant observation, the researcher remains a detached observer, watching and recording behavior from a distance without getting involved in the group's actions. The choice between these two levels of involvement depends on the study's goals and the need for either rich, interpretive depth or objective distance. Both techniques provide valuable but different types of insights into the natural flow of human social behavior in various real-world environments.

219. (B) Operationalization
Operationalization is the critical process of translating abstract and complex social concepts—such as "social class," "alienation," or "democracy"—into specific, measurable indicators that can be used in a research study. This involves defining the exact operations or procedures that will be used to observe and record the concept in the real world. For example, operationalizing "social class" might involve combining measures of income, education,

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analysis. By identifying these issues early on, the researcher can make necessary adjustments, saving time and resources and increasing the quality and reliability of the final large-scale study. A pilot study is a vital preparatory step for ensuring that the research plan is feasible and that the tools will provide the necessary data.

209. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The comparative method is a flexible analytical tool that is not limited to national comparisons, making statement one false. It can be used to systematically compare any number of social units, such as different institutions, specific policies, or various social groups across different contexts. By identifying similarities and differences between these cases, researchers can test theories and gain a deeper understanding of the factors that drive social and political outcomes. Statement two correctly captures the versatile nature of this methodological approach. The comparative method is essential in sociology and political science for understanding complex processes and for building more robust and generalizable knowledge across diverse social environments.

210. (C) Methodology
The methodology section of a research report provides a transparent and detailed account of how the study was designed and executed. It includes essential information about the overall research design, the specific sampling strategy used to select participants, the tools employed for data collection, and the techniques used for data analysis. By clearly documenting these procedures, the researcher allows others to evaluate the study's rigor and scientific integrity. This transparency is also necessary for the potential replication of the study by other investigators. The methodology section justifies the chosen approach and ensures that the findings are based on a systematic and well-reasoned research process.

211. (C) The lack of informed consent from participants.
The primary ethical challenge in covert research—where the researcher's identity and purpose are hidden—is the fundamental violation of the principle of informed consent. This principle requires that individuals be fully aware that they are being studied and have voluntarily agreed to participate after understanding the potential risks and benefits. Covert methods involve a level of deception that can undermine the trust between researchers and society and can be seen as an infringement on personal autonomy and privacy. While some argue that covert observation is necessary to capture natural behavior, most ethical guidelines require a very strong justification and strict measures to prevent any harm to the participants involved.

212. (C) Can take on different values or categories.
A variable is defined as any characteristic, attribute, or phenomenon that can take on different values, levels, or categories across different individuals or cases within a study. For example, age, income, and political affiliation are all variables because they vary from person to person. In quantitative research, identifying and measuring variables is essential for testing hypotheses and determining relationships between various social factors. Variables are the operationalized versions of abstract concepts, making them suitable for systematic observation and statistical analysis. They are the fundamental units of empirical inquiry, providing the quantifiable or categorical data needed to identify patterns and draw scientific conclusions about social reality.

213. (A) I, II, III, and IV
Theories play several vital roles in the research process, acting as comprehensive frameworks that organize and give meaning to scientific inquiry. They serve to summarize existing knowledge, provide systematic explanations for observed phenomena, and offer predictions about future social occurrences. Furthermore, theories guide researchers by suggesting new areas for investigation and identifying the most important questions to ask. While theories are robust and well-supported, they are not undisputed facts; they remain open to refinement or challenge as new evidence emerges. Therefore, statements one through four correctly identify the primary functions of a theory in social science research, highlighting its importance for building integrated and predictive knowledge.

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principles of the qualitative methodological tradition.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Formulating a clear, focused, and researchable question is a vital first step in any study because it provides the necessary direction and foundation for the entire project. A well-defined question guides the initial literature search, informs the choice of research design and methodology, and determines the focus of the final data analysis. Without such a question, the research process can become aimless and disorganized. The reason correctly identifies these essential functions, explaining why a strong research question is both accurate and scientifically significant for a successful investigation. Both the assertion and its explanation reflect a fundamental principle of systematic and rigorous inquiry in the social sciences and other scientific disciplines.

226. (B) The researcher wants to understand a contemporary phenomenon in its real-life context.
The case study is an ideal methodology when the researcher's goal is to gain an intensive, holistic understanding of a specific and current social event, organization, or individual within its natural environment. By using multiple sources of evidence—such as interviews, observation, and document review—the researcher can explore the complex interactions and contextual factors that define the case. This method is particularly useful for answering "how" and "why" questions where the boundary between the phenomenon and its context is not clearly defined. Unlike surveys or laboratory experiments, the case study prioritizes depth and realism over broad statistical generalization or variable control, making it a powerful tool for exploratory research and theory development.

227. (C) A theory
In the hierarchy of scientific knowledge, a theory represents the most abstract and general level of understanding. It provides a comprehensive and systematic explanatory framework that connects and gives meaning to a wide range of individual concepts and verified empirical observations (facts). While a fact is a specific piece of information and a concept is a label for a category of phenomena, a theory seeks to explain why certain social or natural patterns occur and how different variables are related to each other. Theories provide the logical structure that guides scientific inquiry and offers predictive power. This high level of abstraction is essential for building a coherent and integrated body of scientific and social scientific knowledge.

228. (A) Rationale or Significance section
In a research proposal, the Rationale or Significance section is where the investigator provides a clear and compelling justification for undertaking the proposed study. This involves explaining why the research problem is important, identifying the gaps in current knowledge that the study aims to fill, and discussing the potential contributions the findings will make to theory, policy, or practice. By articulating the "why" of the research, the investigator demonstrates the value and relevance of their work to the academic community and potential funders. This section is essential for establishing the study's purpose and for showing how the proposed inquiry will advance our understanding of a specific social or scientific issue.

229. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Reflexivity is the process where a researcher critically reflects on their own background and role, which is accurately described in statement one. However, statement two is incorrect because modern social science generally acknowledges that complete objectivity—the total elimination of all personal biases—is impossible to achieve. Instead, objectivity is seen as a procedural commitment to minimizing bias through transparency and rigorous methodology. While researchers strive for neutrality, they must also be reflexive about their own subjectivity. Therefore, statement one is true while statement two is false. This distinction between achieving perfect neutrality and the active management of bias through reflection is central to modern methodological and philosophical debates within the social and natural scientific communities.

230. (B) Participant observation
This research scenario is a classic example of participant observation, where the investigator becomes a direct member of the social group they are studying—in this case, a protest group. By

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participating in their activities and internal life, the researcher can observe behavior and gain a firsthand, "insider's" understanding of the group's motivations, dynamics, and shared meanings. This technique provides the rich, detailed, and context-dependent data that is central to achieving a deep interpretive understanding of social phenomena. It allows the researcher to see the world from the perspective of the participants while recording systematic observations of their interactions. This method is fundamental to the ethnographic tradition and to achieving depth in qualitative social science inquiry.

231. (B) Describe data and test hypotheses about relationships between variables.
In quantitative research, statistical analysis serves two primary purposes: describing the characteristics of the collected data and testing specific hypotheses about the relationships between variables. Descriptive statistics summarize and organize the data into manageable forms like means and percentages. Inferential statistics allow researchers to determine if the observed patterns and relationships in a sample are likely to exist in the broader population with a measurable level of confidence. By using these mathematical tools, researchers can identify significant social trends and provide empirical evidence to support or refute theoretical predictions. Statistical analysis is the essential process that transforms raw numerical data into scientifically sound findings and conclusions in most forms of large-scale social inquiry and comparison.

232. (A) III, II, I, IV
The deductive research process follows a logical, "top-down" sequence that begins with an established general theory. From this theory, the researcher derives a specific and testable hypothesis that predicts a particular outcome. Next, the investigator collects empirical data through systematic observation or experimentation specifically to test this hypothesis. Finally, the data is analyzed and conclusions are drawn to determine if the findings either support or challenge the original theoretical framework. This structured approach is the hallmark of the scientific method in many quantitative studies, where the goal is to verify or refute existing theories through rigorous empirical testing. Each step is essential for maintaining the logical consistency and scientific validity of the research inquiry.

233. (C) Gaining a deep ethnographic understanding of a single, isolated community.
The comparative method is designed to identify patterns across multiple cases, making it fundamentally unsuitable for the intensive, in-depth study of a single, isolated community. That goal is best achieved through ethnography, which focuses on long-term immersion and the insider's perspective within a specific social setting. In contrast, the comparative method is an ideal tool for testing the universality of theories, understanding why similar policies have different outcomes in different countries, and identifying common factors in historical events like revolutions. While it can be both qualitative and quantitative, its core logic is based on systematic comparison rather than the holistic and singular focus that defines ethnographic fieldwork and thick description of a unique social reality.

234. (C) The process of assigning labels or categories to segments of data.
In data analysis, coding is the essential process of systematically organizing raw information by assigning labels or categories to specific segments of data, such as phrases in an interview transcript or behaviors in an observation note. This allows the researcher to identify recurring themes, patterns, and concepts within a large and complex dataset. Whether using pre-defined codes in quantitative analysis or emergent codes in qualitative research, coding provides the framework for summarizing findings and drawing meaningful conclusions. It is the critical stage that transforms raw evidence into a structured and interpretable form, enabling the researcher to move from individual observations to a deeper and more integrated understanding of the social phenomena under investigation.

235. (D) I, II, III, IV, and V
This list correctly identifies several major research methods and their primary methodological orientations. Ethnography and the historical method are quintessential qualitative approaches that focus on depth and interpretive understanding. The survey method

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and statistical analysis are the core quantitative techniques prioritized for measurement and broad patterns. Crucially, the case study is recognized as a versatile method that can be either qualitative or quantitative, or a mix of both, depending on the research goals and data sources used. All five statements accurately reflect common methodological classifications in the social sciences. Understanding these diverse approaches is essential for selecting the most appropriate tools for a study and for evaluating the quality and purpose of different types of social scientific research.

236. (C) Hypothesis
A hypothesis is a tentative and testable statement that predicts a specific relationship between two or more social variables. It serves as a conjectural bridge between abstract theoretical ideas and concrete empirical observation, providing a clear focus for the research investigation. In a deductive approach, the research is designed to gather evidence that will either support or refute this prediction. Formulating a clear and testable hypothesis is a vital part of the scientific method in many quantitative studies, as it determines the direction of data collection and the choice of analytical tools. A strong hypothesis must be conceptually clear and capable of being verified through systematic observation of the social world.

237. (C) Situate the current study in the context of existing scholarly work.
The literature review is a critical component of a research project that serves to provide a solid academic context for the new study. By summarizing and evaluating previous research on the topic, the investigator demonstrates their knowledge of the field and identifies the specific gaps or contradictions that their own study aims to address. This process shows how the new research relates to and builds upon existing findings, establishing its academic significance and rationale. A well-conducted literature review ensures that the study is theoretically grounded and makes a meaningful, original contribution to the ongoing scholarly dialogue. It is a vital step for any well-designed social science inquiry, helping to define the research problem and guide the overall project.

238. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Both statements are incorrect because they have swapped the fundamental definitions of induction and deduction. Induction is a "bottom-up" logical process that moves from concrete empirical observations toward the development of general theories. Deduction is a "top-down" process that begins with an established theory and moves toward testing specific hypotheses with data. Understanding these basic logical directions is essential for the scientific development of knowledge. Both induction and deduction play vital, complementary roles in social research, allowing investigators to both build new theories from real-world evidence and rigorously test existing ones through systematic observation. Correctly identifying these terms is fundamental for clear communication and logical consistency in any research proposal or final report of scientific findings.

239. (D) Allowing for standardized data collection from large samples.
The primary advantage of using questionnaires in a survey is the ability to gather standardized data from a large number of participants relatively quickly and at a low cost. Because every respondent is asked the exact same questions in the same format, the resulting information is highly uniform and easy to compare across different groups. This standardization minimizes interviewer bias and allows for the use of statistical techniques to identify broad social trends and to make inferences about the larger population with a measurable level of confidence. While questionnaires may lack the depth of qualitative interviews, they provide the breadth and statistical power needed for many large-scale social inquiries, making them a cornerstone of quantitative social science research and policy evaluation.

240. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
This mapping provides clear definitions for several fundamental philosophical and methodological terms in social research. Objectivity is defined as the researcher's striving for value-neutrality and the minimization of bias. Reflexivity is the critical self-awareness of the researcher's own influence on the research process. Epistemology is the theory of knowledge, investigating how

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and occupation. Accurate operationalization is essential for ensuring that the research actually measures what it intends to measure, providing a vital bridge between theoretical ideas and empirical data collection. It allows researchers to test relationships between variables using observable data from the social world.

220. (D) Hypothesis Testing
Hypothesis testing is a logical and statistical process used to analyze and interpret data after it has already been gathered; it is not itself a technique for the initial collection of data. In contrast, interviews, observations, and questionnaires are primary techniques that researchers use to acquire new information from the social world. While hypothesis testing is a vital part of the research process, particularly in quantitative studies, it belongs to the analysis phase rather than the data acquisition phase. Correctly distinguishing between the tools for gathering data and the procedures for making sense of that data is fundamental for understanding the systematic structure and various stages of a successful and scientifically sound research project.

221. (C) Researchers can use data for any purpose they want, without regard for confidentiality.
Respecting the confidentiality and privacy of participants is a fundamental and non-negotiable ethical requirement in all research. Researchers have a professional responsibility to protect individual identities and ensure that personal data is only used for the purposes for which consent was obtained. Using data without regard for these principles is a serious ethical violation that can harm participants and undermine the integrity of the scientific community. In contrast, avoiding deception, obtaining informed consent, and avoiding plagiarism are all essential ethical practices that maintain the safety and dignity of research subjects and the overall credibility of social science knowledge. These standards are necessary for building a trust-based and responsible research environment.

222. (A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
This mapping clarifies the core characteristics of several widely used sampling techniques in social research. Systematic sampling involves choosing every kth element from a list after a random start. Cluster sampling is a multi-stage process where entire groups are randomly selected and all members within them are sampled. Purposive sampling is a non-probability method based on the researcher's judgment about which cases will be most useful for the study. Snowball sampling relies on referrals from initial subjects to identify additional participants. Understanding these distinct methods is essential for determining the appropriateness of a sampling strategy for a given research problem and for evaluating the representativeness and reliability of the findings.

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223. (B) Understanding of the whole text is established through understanding its parts, and vice-versa.
The hermeneutic circle is a fundamental concept in interpretation that emphasizes the interdependent and iterative relationship between the parts and the whole of any text or social action. To understand the meaning of an individual component—such as a word or a specific gesture—one must consider its role within the larger context (the whole). Conversely, the meaning of the whole can only be achieved by grasping the significance of its individual parts. This continuous movement between different levels of meaning is central to achieving a deep and nuanced interpretive understanding of complex social and cultural phenomena. It highlights the importance of context and the non-linear nature of achieving true interpretive insight into human behavior.

224. (B) II and III
Qualitative research is characterized by several key features that distinguish it from quantitative approaches. It prioritizes the researcher as the primary instrument for data collection and interpretation, focusing on gaining an in-depth understanding of social meanings in their natural context. Furthermore, qualitative studies often follow a flexible and emergent research design that can evolve as the researcher gains new insights in the field. Statements two and three accurately capture these core characteristics. In contrast, qualitative data is primarily in the form of words and images, and the goal is often deep understanding of a specific case rather than broad statistical generalization. Therefore, these two statements correctly identify the foundational

selection. Simple random sampling is also a probability method. Correctly distinguishing between these categories is essential for researchers to understand the representativeness and statistical generalizability of their findings, as only probability techniques allow for the calculation of sampling error and the making of reliable inferences to the larger population.

246. (B) III and IV
Unobtrusive methods, also known as non-reactive research, involve collecting data without the researcher directly interacting with or influencing the subjects of the study. This minimizes the risk of the Hawthorne effect, where people alter their behavior because they know they are being observed. Analyzing existing statistics (like census data) and conducting content analysis of newspaper articles are classic examples of this approach, as the data already exists and was created independently of the researcher. In contrast, participant observation and in-depth interviews are obtrusive methods that require the researcher's presence and direct engagement with participants. Statements three and four correctly identify these non-reactive techniques. Unobtrusive methods are valuable for studying social trends and meanings without distorting the natural flow of social reality and for investigating phenomena from the past.

247. (B) Describe and interpret the culture of a group from the members' own point of view.
The primary goal of ethnography is to provide a deep, holistic, and interpretive understanding of a specific culture or social setting. By using long-term participant observation and immersive fieldwork, the researcher aims to grasp the world from the perspective of the group members themselves, uncovering the shared meanings, rituals, and informal rules that guide their daily lives. This approach results in a "thick description" that captures the complexity and nuances of social interaction in its natural context. Unlike surveys that prioritize breadth or experiments that focus on variable control, ethnography values depth, context, and the first-hand experience of social reality. It is a powerful tool for theory building and for exploring how social meanings are constructed and maintained within specific human communities and various cultural environments.

248. (C) Limitations section
The limitations section of a research report is a vital part where the investigator provides an honest and critical discussion of the study's weaknesses and the potential factors that may have influenced the results. This might include issues related to the sampling size, the limitations of the data collection tools, or the specific context in which the research took place. Acknowledging these limitations is not a sign of poor research, but rather a core scientific and ethical responsibility. It helps readers to interpret the findings correctly and to understand the extent to which they can be generalized. This transparency is essential for the integrity of the research process and for providing clear guidance for future studies that may aim to address or overcome these specific challenges in social and scientific inquiry.

249. (B) Longitudinal design
This research study uses a longitudinal design because it involves collecting and comparing data from the same social unit—in this case, a city—at multiple points in time (before and after the law was implemented). This temporal focus allows the researcher to track changes over time and identify potential causal links between the new social policy and the crime rates. In contrast, a cross-sectional design would only provide a snapshot of crime at a single point. While more complex and time-consuming, longitudinal research is essential for studying social change, evaluating the impact of interventions, and understanding the long-term dynamics of social processes. It provides powerful evidence for the temporal sequence of events, which is fundamental for building a deeper understanding of cause-and-effect within the complex and ever-changing social world.

250. (A) It is feasible to answer through empirical research.
The most important quality of a good research question is that it must be researchable, meaning it can be investigated through systematic empirical observation and data collection. A question that is too broad, purely philosophical, or already answered does not provide a useful focus for new research. Feasibility ensures that the investigator

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266. (B) It moves from general theory to the formulation of specific, testable hypotheses.
The deductive approach follows a top-down logical structure that begins with existing theoretical propositions. From these general principles, researchers derive specific hypotheses that can be empirically tested. This method aims to confirm or refute theoretical ideas through structured observation. By moving from the abstract to the concrete, deduction allows scientists to evaluate the validity of established theories in specific real-world contexts.

267. (B) specific observations to broader generalizations.
Inductive reasoning is characterized by a bottom-up logic that starts with specific observations or empirical data. Researchers look for recurring patterns or regularities within these observations without relying on a pre-existing theoretical framework. These identified patterns eventually lead to the formulation of broader generalizations or new theories. This approach allows for the discovery of insights directly from the ground up.

268. (A) The two approaches are often used in a cyclical and complementary manner.
While induction and deduction are distinct logical pathways, they are frequently used together in a cyclical manner within social research. A theory developed through inductive observation can be subsequently tested using deductive methods. This ongoing interplay facilitates the refinement of knowledge, as empirical testing leads to theoretical adjustments, which in turn guide new observations, creating a dynamic and continuous process of inquiry.

269. (C) an inductive approach.
Starting a study with interviews to gather lived experiences and then developing a theory based on those narratives is a classic example of inductive reasoning. This process moves from specific, individual data points toward broader theoretical conclusions. The researcher allows the theory to emerge from the empirical evidence collected on the ground, rather than testing a pre-conceived hypothesis against the data.

270. (D) test the validity of hypotheses derived from a theory.
The primary objective of a deductive research design is to assess the validity of hypotheses that have been logically derived from a theory. This structured approach seeks to determine if empirical evidence supports the theoretical claims. By testing specific predictions, researchers can confirm, refine, or challenge existing theories, contributing to the systematic growth of scientific knowledge through rigorous empirical verification.

271. (C) To act as an abstract tool for organizing and categorizing facts.
Concepts serve as intellectual tools that categorize and organize discrete facts. They are abstract ideas that represent specific aspects of reality, allowing researchers to group related phenomena under a common label. Without concepts, facts remain isolated pieces of information. By providing a framework for categorization, concepts give meaning to observations and act as the necessary bridge between raw data and theory.

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272. (B) Facts are organized by concepts, which are integrated into a theory.
Scientific knowledge is structured hierarchically, starting with facts as the primary building blocks. These empirically verifiable observations are organized and given meaning by concepts, which represent abstract classes of phenomena. Finally, these concepts are integrated into a theory, which provides a systematic explanation for the relationships between them. This structure ensures that theoretical frameworks are grounded in empirical evidence and concepts.

273. (D) provides a systematic explanation through interrelated concepts.
A theory is more complex than a concept because it consists of a coherent set of interrelated concepts. While a concept represents an abstract idea, a theory provides a systematic explanation for how these ideas connect and why phenomena occur. It goes beyond simple categorization to offer a broad framework for understanding the underlying logic and relationships within a body of facts.

258. (A) the critical self-examination of the researcher's own influence on the research.
Reflexivity involves a critical self-examination where researchers scrutinize their personal assumptions and positionality. This process acknowledges that the researcher's background inevitably shapes how they collect and interpret information. By consciously evaluating their influence on the study, social scientists transform themselves into self-aware instruments of inquiry, ensuring that their subjective involvement is explicitly recognized and integrated into the findings.

259. (C) Causal explanation and objective measurement.
The hermeneutic tradition stands in opposition to positivistic frameworks that emphasize objective measurement and causal explanations. While positivism seeks to identify external laws governing social behavior, hermeneutics prioritizes the internal meanings and intentions behind actions. This contrast highlights two different goals: one aiming for statistical predictability and the other seeking a nuanced understanding of social reality as a lived experience.

260. (A) A self-conscious instrument of inquiry and interpretation.
Within the hermeneutic framework, the researcher is not a detached observer but an active, self-conscious instrument of inquiry. Their role is to engage deeply with the subjective experiences of others while maintaining awareness of their own perspectives. This involvement allows for a more authentic interpretation of social meanings, as the researcher uses their own capacity for understanding to decode reality.

261. (D) researcher's moral obligations towards participants.
The ethics of research revolve around the moral responsibilities social scientists have toward their participants. This includes fundamental principles such as obtaining informed consent, maintaining participant anonymity, and ensuring confidentiality. Researchers must prioritize the welfare of those being studied, balancing the desire for new knowledge with the duty to minimize harm and respect the dignity of individuals and communities.

262. (B) The influence of funding sources on the research agenda.
The politics of research involve external factors that influence what is studied and how results are used. Funding sources play a significant role in this dimension, as they can dictate the research agenda and prioritize certain topics over others. This political layer also includes institutional pressures and the potential for powerful actors to employ research findings for specific societal or economic goals.

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263. (C) a political act with potential real-world consequences.
Choosing a research topic is a significant act that carries political implications and real-world consequences. It is not a neutral or purely technical decision, as it reflects the values and priorities of the researcher or the funding institution. The framing of questions and the focus of inquiry can either reinforce existing social structures or challenge current power dynamics within society.

264. (D) Research can either reinforce or challenge prevailing power dynamics.
Social research is deeply embedded in power relations and rarely functions as a completely neutral activity. The findings and the way they are disseminated can either uphold established social structures or provide the evidence needed to challenge them. Understanding this relationship is vital for researchers, as it highlights their role in either maintaining or transforming the prevailing social dynamics.

265. (A) both methodological choices and the ethico-political implications of their work.
A reflexive social scientist must maintain a critical awareness of both their methodological choices and the ethical-political consequences of their work. This involves more than just technical proficiency; it requires evaluating how the research process and its results impact participants and society. Recognizing that inquiry is linked to moral responsibilities and power dynamics ensures that scholarly work maintains integrity and social relevance.

on approach allows for a deeper understanding of social norms and shared meanings.

283. (B) Validity through depth, context, and rich description.
Ethnography prioritizes validity achieved through depth and contextual understanding over the statistical reliability sought by quantitative methods. It emphasizes the importance of capturing rich, narrative detail to represent social life accurately. By focusing on the intricacies of a specific setting, ethnographers provide a holistic view of human experience that accounts for the complex relationships and meanings within a social group.

284. (A) descriptive, narrative, and interpretive in nature.
Data collected through ethnographic methods are primarily descriptive and narrative. This includes detailed field notes, transcripts of in-depth interviews, and personal reflections recorded by the researcher. These qualitative materials are then subjected to interpretive analysis to identify cultural themes and social patterns. The focus is on capturing the richness of human interaction rather than converting experiences into numerical values.

285. (C) prolonged immersion in the community.
To achieve an "insider's perspective," ethnographers must engage in prolonged immersion within the community they are studying. Spending extended periods of time living and interacting with the group allows the researcher to understand the subtle nuances of social life. This deep engagement is necessary to move beyond surface-level observations and grasp the underlying cultural meanings and values held by participants.

286. (D) To understand the origins and evolution of social phenomena by analyzing past data.
The historical method aims to uncover the origins and development of social phenomena by systematically analyzing data from the past. Researchers use this approach to trace how contemporary social structures have evolved and to identify patterns of change over time. By interpreting causal chains in history, they gain a better understanding of the forces that have shaped modern societies and cultures.

287. (C) the analysis of phenomena across different units to find similarities and differences.
The comparative method is a research strategy that examines social phenomena across different units, such as nations or historical periods. By identifying similarities and differences between these units, researchers can test hypotheses and build broader theories. This approach helps in understanding why certain social processes occur in some contexts but not in others, providing a cross-sectional breadth to social analysis.

288. (B) comparative method.
A researcher comparing legal systems across multiple countries is utilizing the comparative method. This strategy allows the scientist to analyze how different national contexts influence the development and structure of law. By looking at various units side-by-side, the researcher can identify unique characteristics of each system as well as general patterns that might apply across different cultures or political environments.

289. (D) often intertwined to provide more robust explanations.
Historical and comparative methods are often combined to create robust and nuanced explanations of large-scale social change. This integrated approach allows researchers to benefit from both the temporal depth of history and the cross-sectional breadth of comparison. By studying how different societies have changed over time, scholars can develop a more comprehensive understanding of complex macro-social phenomena and structures.

290. (A) archival documents and oral testimonies.
Researchers using the historical method primarily rely on primary sources such as archival documents and oral testimonies to gather information about the past. These records provide direct evidence of events and social conditions from earlier periods. In addition to these primary materials, secondary sources are also used to contextualize and interpret the data, helping to construct a detailed account of social evolution.

291. (C) To select a representative subset in order to make inferences about the population.
Sampling is used to select a manageable subset from a larger population to make scientifically

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274. (A) a concept.
In social science, the term 'alienation' is used as a concept because it represents an abstract idea used to categorize a specific class of social phenomena. It is not an isolated fact, nor is it a full theory by itself. Instead, it serves as an intellectual tool that helps researchers identify and analyze patterns of detachment or estrangement in social life.

275. (C) articulate its engagement with facts, concepts, and theory.
A robust research design must clearly explain how it engages with facts, concepts, and theories. It should detail the process of collecting empirical evidence, the conceptual tools used for analysis, and the theoretical framework being tested or built. By addressing all three levels of knowledge, the design ensures that the study is both empirically grounded and theoretically significant, enhancing its overall rigor.

276. (A) To systematically collect quantitative data from a sample to describe a larger population.
The survey method focuses on the systematic collection of quantitative data from a sample to describe the characteristics of a larger population. By using standardized instruments, researchers gather information on behaviors, attitudes, or opinions. This approach allows for statistical analysis and generalization, providing a broad overview of social trends and patterns across a wide group of people without studying everyone individually.

277. (D) ensuring that responses are comparable and suitable for statistical analysis.
Standardizing questions is essential in survey research to ensure that all respondents are asked the same items in the same way. This uniformity makes the resulting data comparable, which is a requirement for effective statistical analysis. By reducing variations in how questions are presented, researchers can accurately aggregate responses and identify patterns, correlations, or trends that apply to the broader population.

278. (B) sampling techniques.
Sampling techniques are the mechanism through which survey researchers make generalizations about a whole population. By selecting a representative subset of individuals, scientists can draw conclusions that have a known degree of statistical confidence. This allows for the study of large populations to be manageable and cost-effective while still providing accurate insights into the characteristics and behaviors of the entire group.

279. (C) potential failure to capture the full complexity and nuance of social issues.
A significant limitation of the survey method is that its reliance on structured, closed-ended questions may overlook the complexity and nuance of social issues. While surveys are excellent for providing a broad overview, they often fail to capture the deeper meanings and contexts that qualitative methods reveal. This standardized approach can simplify human experiences, potentially missing important details about individual perspectives.

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280. (D) a questionnaire or schedule.
The questionnaire or schedule serves as the primary instrument for data collection in the survey method. These tools contain a fixed set of standardized questions designed to gather specific information from respondents. Whether administered through interviews or self-completed forms, these instruments ensure that data are collected consistently, allowing for the numerical aggregation and statistical processing required for quantitative social research.

281. (A) To achieve a rich, in-depth understanding of a specific culture from an insider's view.
Ethnographic research aims to produce a rich, "thick description" of a specific social group's culture and practices. The primary objective is to understand the world from an "insider's perspective," capturing the meanings and rules that govern daily life. Instead of seeking statistical generalizations, ethnographers focus on the depth of understanding that comes from studying a social setting in its natural context.

282. (B) participant observation within a community.
Participant observation is the central technique used in ethnographic research. This involves the researcher becoming deeply involved in the daily activities of the community being studied. By observing behaviors and participating in social life, the researcher gathers naturalistic data that reflects the lived reality of the group. This hands-

300. (A) evaluate the study's validity and contribution to the field.

A well-written research report provides a clear and transparent account of the entire study, which enables the scholarly community to evaluate its validity. By presenting the methodology and analysis in a structured manner, the report allows others to assess the strength of the evidence and the study's contribution to knowledge. This process is vital for the peer-review and growth of science.

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sound inferences about the whole group. Since studying every individual is often impossible due to time and cost constraints, researchers use samples as a practical alternative. The goal is to ensure the sample represents the population accurately so that the findings can be generalized beyond the subset.

292. (A) accurately reflects the characteristics of the population from which it is drawn.
A sample is considered representative when it accurately reflects the key characteristics and diversity of the population it was drawn from. If the sample is representative, the data collected from it can be reliably used to describe the entire group. Achieving representativeness is the central challenge of sampling, as it determines the extent to which research conclusions are valid for everyone.

293. (D) practical constraints like time and cost.
The primary reason researchers use sampling is to overcome practical constraints such as limited time, high costs, and difficulties in accessing an entire population. It is a procedural bridge that makes large-scale research feasible. By focusing on a smaller, well-selected group, social scientists can conduct rigorous studies and produce valuable findings that would otherwise be unattainable if they tried to reach everyone.

294. (B) The ability to generalize conclusions to the wider population.
The quality of a sample has a direct impact on the external validity of a study, specifically the ability to generalize findings to the wider population. If a sample is poorly chosen or biased, the conclusions may only apply to that specific group rather than the larger population. A high-quality, representative sample ensures that the research results are credible and widely applicable.

295. (C) In probability sampling, every unit has a known chance of being selected.
Probability sampling is distinguished by the fact that every unit in the population has a known and non-zero chance of being selected. This feature provides a scientific basis for statistical inference and generalization. In contrast, non-probability sampling relies on convenience or the researcher's judgment, which does not allow for the same level of statistical confidence when making claims about the population.

296. (D) systematic process of discovering useful information and drawing conclusions from data.
Data analysis is the systematic process of cleaning, transforming, and modeling information to discover useful insights. The goal is to identify patterns, test hypotheses, and draw meaningful conclusions that support decision-making or theory building. This stage transforms raw data into a structured form, allowing researchers to answer their original questions and provide evidence-based findings that contribute to the existing body of knowledge.

297. (A) quantitative analysis applies statistical procedures, while qualitative analysis identifies themes.
Quantitative analysis uses statistical procedures to process numerical data and test specific hypotheses. Qualitative analysis, however, is an interpretive process focused on identifying themes and narratives within textual or observational information. While both aim to discover patterns, they use different tools and logic to handle data, reflecting the diverse ways social scientists approach the study of reality and meaning.

298. (B) To explain the meaning of the findings and connect them to the research questions.
Interpretation involves explaining the meaning of research results and connecting them back to the study's original objectives. It goes beyond simple description by situating findings within the existing body of theory and literature. This stage is crucial because it clarifies the significance of the data, helping the researcher and the broader community understand how the results contribute to social science.

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299. (B) report writing.
Report writing is the final stage of the research process, serving as the formal way to communicate the entire journey to the scholarly community. It involves structuring the research problem, methodology, findings, and interpretation into a clear and logical document. This transparency allows other researchers to evaluate the study's validity, understand its contribution to the field, and potentially replicate the work.

has the resources, time, and access to data needed to find an answer. A well-formulated and feasible question provides a clear direction for the entire research process, guiding the choice of methodology, data collection tools, and analysis techniques. It is the foundation of any successful social inquiry, transforming a general area of interest into a focused and scientific project that can make a meaningful and original contribution to the existing body of social science knowledge.

251. (B) To provide a foundational framework for understanding how knowledge is created and justified.
The philosophy of science establishes the essential grounding for academic inquiry. It functions as a structural base that guides how researchers generate new information and justify their findings. By addressing ontological and epistemological questions, it helps define the validity of scientific reasoning and the standards used to evaluate explanations within the diverse landscape of social research.

252. (A) The researcher's underlying epistemological position.
Epistemological stances significantly dictate how the scientific method is utilized in social studies. These underlying philosophical assumptions regarding the nature of knowledge determine whether a researcher pursues objective measurements or subjective interpretations. Consequently, the chosen research strategy and the resulting application of methodology are directly shaped by these fundamental beliefs about how social reality is understood.

253. (C) The nature of social reality is a subject of philosophical debate within the social sciences.
Social reality is interpreted differently across various philosophical traditions. Some perspectives view it as an external, objective phenomenon suitable for quantitative measurement, while others see it as a subjective construction built through human interaction. This ongoing debate regarding the nature of social phenomena highlights that there is no universal consensus, making it a central point of scholarly discussion.

254. (D) understanding context, meaning, and perspectives.
Researchers who view social reality as a subjective construct prioritize methodologies that capture the depth of human experience. These approaches focus on gathering data related to personal meanings, cultural contexts, and individual perspectives. Instead of seeking universal laws or statistical generalizations, such research aims to interpret the nuances of how people understand and navigate their own social worlds.

255. (C) Epistemological assumptions shape the adaptation and use of the scientific method.
The scientific method is not a fixed procedure but an adaptable tool influenced by epistemological assumptions. These theories of knowledge define how social phenomena are approached and understood. Consequently, the specific way the scientific method is implemented depends on whether the researcher aims for objective data or interpretive insights, demonstrating that philosophical foundations actively shape the entire research process.

256. (B) Social reality is best understood as a text requiring interpretation of meaning.
The hermeneutic tradition views social phenomena as meaningful texts that require deep interpretation. Unlike positivistic approaches that seek causal explanations through measurement, hermeneutics focuses on understanding human actions within their specific contexts. This perspective asserts that social life is built on intentions and shared meanings, which can only be grasped by exploring the underlying logic of human experiences.

257. (D) By practicing reflexivity and making the researcher's subjectivity transparent.
In hermeneutic research, objectivity is redefined through the practice of reflexivity. Rather than attempting to remove personal bias entirely, researchers acknowledge their own background and influence. By making their subjectivity transparent and integrating it into the analysis, they achieve a rigorous and honest engagement with the data. This self-awareness ensures that the interpretive process remains credible and ethically sound.

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CHAPTER 03

Basic Concepts and Institutions

1. Which of the following best defines 'Social Structure'?
(A) Random, unorganized social interactions among various individuals.
(B) Patterned social arrangements within a specific group or society.
(C) Collective set of shared individual belief systems and values.
(D) Transient and temporary gatherings of people in public locations.

2. Consider the following statements about 'Culture' and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Culture is a static and unchanging set of traditions passed down through generations.
Statement II : Culture encompasses both material objects and non-material elements like beliefs, values, and language.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary component of a social 'Network'?
(A) Nodes representing individuals or groups.
(B) Ties representing the relationships between nodes.
(C) A fixed and unchanging hierarchical structure.
(D) The flow of resources or information through ties.

4. 'Status' in sociology refers to a person's socially defined position in a group or society, while 'Role' refers to:
(A) Social prestige and status honor associated with a position.
(B) Personal wealth and assets accumulated by a specific individual.
(C) Internal feelings and attitudes regarding one's social position.
(D) Expected behaviors, rights, and duties attached to a position.

5. A young professional who is a daughter, an employee, a friend, and a member of a sports team is navigating multiple social expectations. This situation is a direct illustration of the interplay between:
(A) Diaspora and Community
(B) Power and Authority
(C) Status and Role
(D) Law and Custom

6. Identify the incorrect statement regarding 'Identity'.
(A) Identity can be both personal and social.
(B) Identity is fixed at birth and remains unchanged throughout life.
(C) Social identity is derived from membership in social groups.
(D) Identity formation is a process influenced by social interaction.

7. A group of people sharing a common territory, a sense of belonging, and engaging in social interaction is best described as a:
(A) Diaspora
(B) Network
(C) Bureaucracy
(D) Community

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The concept of 'Diaspora' involves the dispersion of a population from their original homeland.
Reason (R) : Members of a diaspora often maintain strong material or sentimental links with their land of origin.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. 'Values' can be distinguished from 'Norms' in that values are _____, while norms are _____.
(A) Formal rules of conduct; general standards of goodness.
(B) State enforced regulations; informal societal expectations.
(C) Broad ideals of goodness; specific rules of conduct.
(D) Universal ethical principles; shifting local guidelines.

10. Match the concepts in List I with their descriptions in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Habitus
Q. Agency
R. Personhood
S. Bureaucracy
List II: (Description)
1. The capacity of individuals to act independently and make their own free choices.
2. An organization model characterized by hierarchy, rules, and impersonality.
3. The state or condition of being an individual person with a unique identity.
4. A system of dispositions and habits that shape an individual's perception and action.
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

11. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of 'Habitus'.
(a) It is a structure of the mind characterized by a set of acquired schemata, sensibilities, and dispositions.
(b) It is entirely determined by conscious and rational individual choice in every situation.
(c) It mediates between social structure and individual practice.
(d) It is a concept completely unrelated to an individual's social class or background.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a) and (c)
(D) (c) and (d)

12. The capacity of an individual to act independently and make choices that can alter or shape social structures is known as:
(A) Habitus
(B) Agency
(C) Personhood
(D) Status

13. Consider the following statements regarding 'Bureaucracy', 'Power', and 'Authority'.
1. Power is the ability to impose one's will on others, even against their resistance.
2. Authority is power that is perceived as legitimate by those subjected to it.
3. Bureaucracy is a system designed to exercise authority in a rational and efficient manner.
4. Power and Authority are identical concepts in sociological analysis.
5. Bureaucracy functions primarily through charismatic power.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5
(B) 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 3, 4, and 5

14. What distinguishes 'Authority' from 'Power'?
(A) Authority is based on coercion, while power is based on consent.
(B) Power can only be held by the state, while authority can be held by anyone.
(C) Power and authority are synonymous terms in sociology.
(D) Authority is the legitimate and justified use of power.

15. The social institution primarily concerned with regulating sexual relations, child-rearing, and providing a stable domestic unit is:
(A) Marriage, Family and Kinship
(B) Economy
(C) Polity
(D) Religion

16. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Kinship systems define and

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regulate relationships based on blood ties (consanguinity) and marriage (affinity).
Statement II : All societies across the world follow a strictly patrilineal kinship system.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

17. Which of the following institutions is most directly responsible for the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services in a society?
(A) Polity
(B) Economy
(C) Education
(D) Law and Customs

18. The 'Polity' as a social institution is primarily concerned with:
(A) Systematic power distribution and administrative governance.
(B) Creation and preservation of cultural and artistic artifacts.
(C) Regulation of marriage, family, and domestic kinship ties.
(D) Production, exchange, and consumption of goods and services.

19. Which of the following is NOT a typical function of the institution of 'Religion'?
(A) Providing a system of beliefs and rituals related to the sacred.
(B) Offering moral guidance and a framework for life's meaning.
(C) Enforcing all societal laws through a formal legal system.
(D) Fostering social cohesion among a community of believers.

20. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The social institution of 'Education' is a primary agent of socialization.
Reason (R) : Education transmits knowledge, skills, values, and norms from one generation to the next.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. What is the key difference between 'Law' and 'Customs'?
(A) Informal standards versus formal state-codified regulations.
(B) Rules for small groups versus broad international standards.
(C) State-enforced sanctions versus informal social pressures.
(D) Synonymous terms used interchangeably within legal discourse.

22. A company promoting employees based on their years of service and documented performance reviews, rather than personal relationships, is an application of principles found in:
(A) Diaspora networks
(B) Bureaucracy
(C) Community traditions
(D) Religious doctrine

23. Which of the following concepts refers to the structured and persistent patterns of unequal access to resources, rewards, and opportunities in society?
(A) Social Difference
(B) Social Mobility
(C) Social Transformation
(D) Social Stratification

24. 'Social Difference' becomes 'Social Inequality' when:
(A) These differences are ranked hierarchically and affect access to societal resources.
(B) Individuals have different hobbies and interests.
(C) People belong to different geographical regions.
(D) People speak different languages.

25. The process by which individuals or groups are pushed to the edges of society and denied full participation is known as:
(A) Modernization
(B) Globalization
(C) Marginalization
(D) Diffusion

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44. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : A person's 'Status' is their position, while their 'Role' is the dynamic aspect of that status.
Statement II : An individual has only one status and one role throughout their lifetime.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

45. Which of the following is the best example of a 'Community' in the sociological sense?
(A) All people who watch a particular TV show.
(B) Passengers on a cross-country flight.
(C) Residents of a small village who know each other and share a common way of life.
(D) Members of a professional online forum who have never met.

46. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of 'Diaspora'.
1. It exclusively refers to the forced exile of a population.
2. It involves a scattered population with a common origin.
3. Members often foster a collective memory of their homeland.
4. Assimilation into the host society means the diaspora ceases to exist.
5. The concept is closely linked to modern migration and communication technologies.

Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 2, 4, and 5

47. The unwritten, informal rules that guide everyday social interactions, like forming a queue or not talking loudly in a library, are examples of:
(A) Norms
(B) Laws
(C) Values
(D) Rules

48. A judge's ability to sentence a criminal is an example of legitimate power, which is sociologically termed as:
(A) Coercion
(B) Authority
(C) Habitus
(D) Agency

49. Which of the following is NOT a social institution?
(A) Family
(B) Identity
(C) Economy
(D) Education

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50. Match the institutions in List I with their primary functions in List II.
List I: (Institution)
P. Polity
Q. Religion
R. Economy
S. Law
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Production and distribution of goods/ services.
2. Formal social control and dispute resolution.
3. Governance and allocation of power.
4. Providing meaning and addressing ultimate concerns.

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

51. The systematic ranking of different groups of people in a hierarchy of inequality is the core definition of:
(A) Social Difference
(B) Social Network
(C) Social Stratification
(D) Social Organization

52. The term 'Disability' in social stratification studies primarily focuses on:
(A) A purely medical or biological state of physical impairment.
(B) Societal barriers that limit participation for the impaired.
(C) Personal choices to avoid participation in social activities.
(D) Temporary medical conditions such as a common seasonal cold.

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 2, 3, 1

35. 'Modernization' theory primarily focuses on the transition from:
(A) Global to local societies.
(B) Communist to capitalist economies.
(C) Traditional, agrarian societies to industrial, urban societies.
(D) Secular to religious-based governance.

36. Consider the following characteristics regarding 'Modernization'.
(a) Increased industrialization and urbanization.
(b) Emphasis on traditional authority and religious values.
(c) Development of mass media and increased literacy.
(d) A decline in the importance of the nation-state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a) and (b)
(D) (c) and (d)

37. A social process characterized by the increasing interconnectedness of societies in economic, political, and cultural realms is best termed as:
(A) Social Mobility
(B) Social Transformation
(C) Globalization
(D) Development

38. 'Social Transformation' is a broader concept than 'social change' because it implies:
(A) A minor adjustment in social norms.
(B) A fundamental and often rapid restructuring of society's core institutions and social structure.
(C) The movement of one individual in the social hierarchy.
(D) The simple borrowing of a cultural trait from another society.

39. The movement of individuals or groups between different positions in a system of social stratification is known as:
(A) Social Transformation
(B) Social Diffusion
(C) Social Evolution
(D) Social Mobility

40. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Globalization often leads to significant social transformations within societies.
Reason (R) : The global flow of capital, ideas, and people can challenge and alter existing social institutions like the economy, polity, and family.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. A person born into a lower-class family who, through education and career success, becomes a member of the upper-middle class is an example of:
(A) Social stratification
(B) Horizontal social mobility
(C) Inter-generational social mobility
(D) Social marginalization

42. Identify the incorrect statement about 'Social Structure'.
(A) It is always visible and consciously recognized by all members of society.
(B) It provides a framework for all human societies.
(C) It is composed of institutions, social groups, statuses, and roles.
(D) It both constrains and enables social action.

43. Which of the following is an example of non-material 'Culture'?
(A) A smartphone
(B) A religious text
(C) A traditional costume
(D) A belief in democracy

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3. Economy (formal markets)
4. Religion (organized)

(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

102. The existence of different accents, cuisines, and musical tastes across different regions of a country is an example of:
(A) Social stratification
(B) Cultural diversity (Social Difference)
(C) Social inequality
(D) Social marginalization

103. 'Marginalization' is a process that results in:
(A) Increased social mobility for all.
(B) The full inclusion of all groups in society.
(C) Systematic exclusion of groups from resources.
(D) The elimination of social hierarchy.

104. Which of the following statements about 'Caste' is incorrect?
(A) It is a system of social stratification.
(B) Membership is typically determined by birth (ascribed).
(C) It is characterized by high levels of social mobility.
(D) It often involves rules of endogamy and restrictions on social interaction.

105. 'Sexuality' is considered a dimension of social stratification because:
(A) It is a private matter with no social consequences.
(B) All sexual orientations are treated equally in all societies.
(C) Dominant norms of sexuality can create hierarchies and lead to discrimination against non-conforming individuals.
(D) It is solely determined by biological factors.

106. A person who works as a carpenter and later takes a job as a plumber, with no significant change in income or social standing, has experienced:
(A) Upward social mobility
(B) Downward social mobility
(C) Horizontal social mobility
(D) Structural social mobility

107. Consider the following as key aspects of 'Globalization'.
(a) Increased flow of capital across borders.
(b) Intensification of cultural exchange.
(c) Rise of transnational corporations.
(d) Strengthening of national borders to prevent all external influences.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (a), (b), and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

108. The term 'Social Structure' refers to the abstract patterns of social life, while 'Social Institution' refers to:
(A) The physical buildings where people meet.
(B) Established clusters of norms and roles meeting a societal need.
(C) The random actions of individuals.
(D) A single individual's personal habits.

109. 'Culture' can be seen as the 'software' of society because it:
(A) Is a tangible object that can be purchased.
(B) Provides understanding, rules, and programming for social life.
(C) Only exists in digital form.
(D) Is created by a single, powerful individual.

110. A social network with many redundant ties where everyone knows each other is considered dense. A network that connects two separate dense clusters through one or two individuals is an example of the importance of:
(A) Strong ties
(B) Weak ties (bridges)
(C) Node isolation
(D) Network dissolution

111. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : 'Ascribed status' is a position earned or chosen by an individual.
Statement II : 'Achieved status' is a position assigned to an individual at birth or involuntarily later in life.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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53. Which of the following concepts refers to a shared cultural heritage, including language, religion, and ancestry, that gives a group a distinct identity?
(A) Race
(B) Caste
(C) Ethnicity
(D) Class

54. The historical spread of culinary practices, such as pasta from China to Italy or tomatoes from the Americas to Europe, is a classic example of which process of social change?
(A) Evolution
(B) Diffusion
(C) Modernization
(D) Social Mobility

55. Which of the following would be an example of 'Social Transformation'?
(A) A new fashion trend becoming popular for a season.
(B) A family moving from one city to another.
(C) A person changing their job but maintaining the same income and status.
(D) The shift from a feudal agrarian economy to a capitalist industrial economy.

56. Which of the following statements about 'Globalization' is incorrect?
(A) It only has economic dimensions and does not affect culture or politics.
(B) It involves the intensification of worldwide social relations.
(C) It is driven by advancements in communication and transportation technology.
(D) It can lead to both homogenization and the assertion of local identities.

57. A factory worker who gets a promotion to become a floor supervisor has experienced:
(A) Horizontal social mobility
(B) Downward social mobility
(C) Upward social mobility
(D) No social mobility

58. Consider the following statements regarding 'Social Institutions'.
(a) They are established and enduring patterns of social relationships.
(b) They are created to meet specific societal needs.
(c) They are spontaneous, temporary gatherings.
(d) They include family, economy, and polity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (a), (b), and (d)
(C) (b), (c), and (d)
(D) (a), (c), and (d)

59. In a bureaucracy, decisions are ideally made based on:
(A) Personal feelings and charismatic appeal.
(B) Traditional customs and hereditary rights.
(C) The immediate needs of the highest-ranking person.
(D) Rational application of formal rules and procedures.

60. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The concept of 'Race' is considered a social construct by sociologists.
Reason (R) : There is no single gene or genetic marker that can be used to scientifically define distinct racial groups; racial categories and their meanings are created and change within societies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. The feeling of disorientation experienced by an individual when they are suddenly subjected to an unfamiliar culture, way of life, or set of attitudes highlights the power and deeply ingrained nature of one's own:
(A) Social Structure
(B) Network
(C) Culture
(D) Bureaucracy

62. The pattern of social relationships connecting a set of individuals is known as a social:
(A) Institution

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26. Consider the following concepts related to the study of Social Stratification.
(a) Hierarchy
(b) Inequality
(c) Social Difference
(d) Marginalization
(e) Social Mobility
Which combination of the above concepts is central to the study of Social Stratification?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c), and (d) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), and (d), and (e)

27. Identify the correct pair.
(A) Caste - An achieved status based on wealth and occupation.
(B) Class - A closed system of stratification based on birth.
(C) Class - A system with no social mobility between layers.
(D) Caste - An ascribed status based on birth, forming a rigid hierarchy.

28. The key distinction between 'Caste' and 'Class' as systems of stratification is:
(A) Caste is based on economic factors, while class is based on birth.
(B) Class allows for social mobility, while caste is largely hereditary and rigid.
(C) Caste systems are only found in modern industrial societies.
(D) Class is a religious hierarchy, while caste is secular.

29. 'Gender' as a sociological concept is best understood as:
(A) The biological and anatomical differences between males and females.
(B) A person's chromosomal makeup.
(C) The socially constructed roles, behaviors, and expectations associated with being male or female.
(D) An individual's personal preference for clothing.

30. Which of the following is NOT primarily a dimension of social stratification?
(A) Gender
(B) Caste
(C) Disability
(D) Personhood

31. Match the concepts in List I with their core ideas in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Race
Q. Tribe
R. Ethnicity
S. Gender
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Socially constructed roles and expectations associated with sex.
2. A group sharing a common and distinctive culture, religion, or language.
3. A population typically living in a specific territory, with a distinct culture and political autonomy.
4. A group treated as distinct in society based on certain perceived physical characteristics.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

32. The idea that social and cultural change occurs through a series of stages, typically from simpler to more complex forms, is central to the concept of:
(A) Diffusion
(B) Evolution
(C) Social Mobility
(D) Globalization

33. 'Diffusion' as a process of social change refers to the:
(A) Internal invention of new cultural elements.
(B) Spread of cultural traits from one society or group to another.
(C) Complete transformation of a society's core institutions.
(D) Movement of individuals up or down the social ladder.

34. Arrange the following processes of societal change in a logical, developmental sequence as often theorized.
1. Modernization
2. Globalization
3. Evolution
4. Diffusion

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(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

72. The social construction of 'Sexuality' refers to:
(A) The fixed, biological basis of sexual desire.
(B) How society shapes the meanings, expressions, and norms related to sexual desires and relationships.
(C) The number of children a person has.
(D) A legal document defining marriage.

73. The concept of 'Race' as a basis for social stratification is fundamentally based on:
(A) Scientifically proven genetic differences in ability and behavior.
(B) The arbitrary social meaning attached to perceived physical characteristics.
(C) An individual's chosen cultural identity.
(D) The economic class of a person's parents.

74. A 'Tribe' is often distinguished from a 'Caste' in that a tribe:
(A) Is part of a larger hierarchical system of interdependence.
(B) Is a community with its own territory and political autonomy.
(C) Is strictly endogamous by definition.
(D) Is an occupational group within a village economy.

75. Arrange the following concepts in order from most general/abstract to most specific.
1. Rule (e.g., "No smoking in this building")
2. Value (e.g., "Health is important")
3. Norm (e.g., "One should not smoke in enclosed public spaces")

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2

76. The process of 'Development' differs from 'Modernization' as it often places a greater emphasis on:
(A) Merely copying the path of Western industrial nations.
(B) Quality of life, equity, and sustainability improvements.
(C) A return to traditional, pre-industrial ways of life.
(D) Only political and not economic changes.

77. A political revolution that overthrows a monarchy and establishes a democratic republic is a clear example of:
(A) Social mobility
(B) Social transformation
(C) Diffusion
(D) Social evolution

78. The increasing popularity of global food chains, Hollywood movies, and Western fashion trends in many parts of the world is often cited as an example of:
(A) Cultural globalization
(B) Social mobility
(C) The persistence of local customs
(D) The failure of modernization

79. A teacher who leaves their job to become a school principal with a higher salary and more prestige has experienced:
(A) Horizontal mobility
(B) Downward mobility
(C) Upward mobility
(D) Geographical mobility

80. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Social stratification is a universal feature of human societies, though its form varies.
Reason (R) : All societies need to differentiate and rank their members to ensure that the most important social roles are filled by the most qualified individuals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. Which statement best defines the sociological concept of 'Culture'?
(A) The appreciation of fine arts, music, and literature.
(B) A shared way of life including language, values, and objects.
(C) The genetic predispositions of a particular population.

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(B) Structure
(C) Diaspora
(D) Network

63. The recognized social position that an individual occupies is called a 'Status'. What is the term for a status that is the most important for an individual's identity and often shapes their entire life?
(A) Master status
(B) Ascribed status
(C) Achieved status
(D) Role status

64. When sociologists study 'Identity', they are interested in:
(A) The unique and unchanging soul of a person.
(B) How individuals and groups define themselves and are defined by others in a social context.
(C) The physical characteristics that distinguish one person from another.
(D) A person's financial assets and liabilities.

65. Which of the following statements about 'Personhood' is most sociologically accurate?
(A) It is a purely biological state of being human.
(B) Social recognition independent of personal effort determines achievement.
(C) Status granted by a society defining one as a full member.
(D) It is a legal term with no sociological relevance.

66. 'Agency' refers to the power of individuals to act, but this power is always exercised within the context of existing social structures. This illustrates the sociological principle of the interplay between:
(A) Agency and Structure
(B) Power and Authority
(C) Values and Norms
(D) Caste and Class

67. Consider the following statements regarding the key features of a 'Bureaucracy'.
1. Impersonal orientation
2. Hierarchy of authority
3. Charismatic leadership
4. Formal rules and regulations
5. Spontaneous and informal procedures

Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 4

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68. The social institution of 'Marriage' universally involves:
(A) A romantic relationship between two people.
(B) A recognized union establishing rights and obligations for spouses.
(C) The requirement that spouses live together for their entire lives.
(D) A union between only one man and one woman.

69. The system of tracing descent through the father's side of the family is known as:
(A) Matrilineal descent
(B) Bilateral descent
(C) Patrilineal descent
(D) Ambilineal descent

70. The 'Economy' as a social institution organizes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The production of goods
(B) The distribution of services
(C) The regulation of spiritual beliefs
(D) The consumption of resources

71. Match the stratification terms in List I with the examples in List II.
List I: (Stratification Term)
P. Hierarchy
Q. Inequality
R. Social Difference
S. Marginalization
List II: (Example)
1. The existence of different languages in a country.
2. The ranking of castes from 'highest' to 'lowest'.
3. The exclusion of persons with disabilities from public spaces and employment.
4. A CEO earning 300 times more than their average worker.

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

(C) A caste system where some groups are considered 'untouchable'.
(D) Laws that deny women the right to vote.

92. 'Hierarchy' is a key component of social stratification because it involves:
(A) The simple existence of social differences.
(B) The ranking of social groups in a ladder of superiority and inferiority.
(C) The movement of individuals between social positions.
(D) The feeling of belonging to a community.

93. The concept of 'Gender' is distinct from 'Sex' because 'Gender' refers to:
(A) Chromosomal differences (XX/XY).
(B) The social and cultural constructions of masculinity and femininity.
(C) Reproductive organs.
(D) Universal and unchanging biological imperatives.

94. What is the most appropriate term for a large group of people who share a common territory and political system, and have a distinct identity that differentiates them from other such groups?
(A) Tribe
(B) Ethnicity
(C) Society
(D) Diaspora

95. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The institution of law provides a mechanism for formal social control.
Reason (R) : Laws are backed by the coercive power of the state, which can impose sanctions for non-compliance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

96. Which of the following is an example of an 'achieved status'?
(A) Being the daughter of a king.
(B) Being a member of the Brahmin caste.
(C) Being a college graduate.
(D) Being of a certain race.

97. The concept that refers to the deeply ingrained habits, skills, and dispositions that we possess due to our life experiences, particularly our social class, is:
(A) Agency
(B) Personhood
(C) Habitus
(D) Bureaucracy

98. A government's right to rule and make binding decisions for its citizens is an expression of its:
(A) Power
(B) Authority
(C) Network
(D) Culture

99. Which social institution is primarily concerned with beliefs and practices related to the sacred and supernatural?
(A) Economy
(B) Polity
(C) Religion
(D) Education

100. Match the concepts in List I with the related ideas in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Social Mobility
Q. Globalization
R. Social Stratification
S. Social Transformation
List II: (Related Idea)
1. Hierarchy and inequality
2. Movement between social strata
3. Fundamental societal restructuring
4. Interconnectedness of societies
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

101. Arrange the following institutional spheres in the order they might have emerged in early human societies, from most fundamental to more complex.
1. Polity (formal state)
2. Kinship and Family

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(D) The formal laws and regulations of a nation-state.

82. In a social network analysis, the 'nodes' represent:
(A) The relationships between people.
(B) The individuals or groups within the network.
(C) The strength of the social ties.
(D) The flow of information.

83. A doctor has a high 'Status' in society. The expectation that they will be knowledgeable, compassionate, and professional constitutes their:
(A) Role
(B) Network
(C) Habitus
(D) Identity

84. The collective identity of an immigrant group that maintains ties to its homeland and develops a unique identity in its new country is an example of a:
(A) Bureaucracy
(B) Diaspora
(C) Caste
(D) Polity

85. Which of the following correctly pairs the concept with its definition?
(A) Values - Specific rules for behavior in particular situations.
(B) Norms - General, abstract principles of what is good or bad.
(C) Rules - Formal, codified norms often enforced by an authority.
(D) Customs - Legally binding regulations enforced by the state.

86. The concept of 'Habitus' helps to explain:
(A) Internalization of social structures that shape action.
(B) Why all individuals in a society act in exactly the same way.
(C) The formal organization of government.
(D) The process of international migration.

87. Consider the following components regarding the social institution of 'Family and Kinship'.
(a) Rules of descent
(b) Regulation of marriage
(c) Prescribed norms for child-rearing
(d) Management of a national treasury
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d)
(B) (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

88. A society's system for governing itself is its:
(A) Economy
(B) Polity
(C) Religion
(D) Education

89. The social institution of 'Education' serves a 'latent function' when it:
(A) Teaches students reading and writing skills.
(B) Acts as a marriage market where young people meet potential partners.
(C) Transmits specific vocational skills for the job market.
(D) Certifies a student's academic competence with a degree.

90. Consider the following statements about social change.
1. Evolution implies a linear progression towards a 'better' state.
2. Diffusion is the spread of cultural traits between societies.
3. Modernization is the process of societal-level development, often associated with industrialization.
4. Globalization refers to the increasing isolation of societies.
5. Social transformation denotes a fundamental shift in a society's structure.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 4, and 5

91. Which of the following represents 'Social Difference' without necessarily implying 'Social Inequality'?
(A) One person earning a six-figure salary while another is unemployed.
(B) A society composed of people with different eye colors.

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112. The creation of a shared identity among people of Indian origin living in the UK, Canada, and South Africa, who feel a connection to both India and their current country of residence, exemplifies the concept of:
(A) Community
(B) Diaspora
(C) Bureaucracy
(D) Tribe

113. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes 'Values' from 'Norms'?
(A) Norms are abstract, while values are specific.
(B) General standards that justify norms, which are specific behavioral rules.
(C) Values are legally enforced, while norms are not.
(D) Norms and values are identical in meaning and function.

114. An individual's capacity to challenge a discriminatory law, thereby potentially changing a part of the social structure, is an exercise of:
(A) Habitus
(B) Agency
(C) Personhood
(D) Status

115. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In a pure bureaucratic model, officials are expected to be impersonal in their dealings with the public.
Reason (R) : This impersonality is designed to ensure that rules are applied universally and without favoritism, promoting fairness and efficiency.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. 'Kinship' is a fundamental social institution because it:
(A) Determines the structure of the global economy.
(B) Establishes units and defines inheritance, alliance, and descent.
(C) Is the sole determinant of an individual's religious beliefs.
(D) Only exists in tribal societies.

117. Which of the following would be studied under the sociology of the 'Polity'?
(A) The rituals of a religious ceremony.
(B) The formation of political parties and voting behavior.
(C) The kinship terminology used in a community.
(D) The supply and demand of consumer goods.

118. Which of the following is a function of the institution of 'Law and Customs'?
(A) To ensure social change never occurs.
(B) To resolve disputes and maintain social order through a framework.
(C) To determine an individual's religious faith.
(D) To manage the production of all goods in a society.

119. The concepts of 'Hierarchy' and 'Inequality' are central to:
(A) Social Stratification
(B) Social Diffusion
(C) Social Networks
(D) Social Identity

120. Identify the incorrect pair regarding systems of stratification.
(A) Caste - Ascribed status
(B) Class - Achieved status (potentially)
(C) Gender - Socially constructed roles
(D) Race - Scientifically distinct biological categories

121. The process by which societies are believed to progress from simple, undifferentiated forms to more complex and specialized forms is called:
(A) Social evolution
(B) Social mobility
(C) Social diffusion
(D) Social marginalization

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122. A key outcome of 'Modernization' includes:
(A) A decrease in urbanization and literacy.
(B) The rationalization of social life and institutions.
(C) The strengthening of traditional and

161. The theory of 'Evolution' as applied to societies suggested a progression, often from:
(A) Complex to simple
(B) Industrial to agrarian
(C) 'Savagery' to 'civilization'
(D) Global to local

162. The adoption of English as a global language of business is a powerful example of which process?
(A) Social mobility
(B) Cultural diffusion
(C) Social stratification
(D) Social evolution

163. 'Social Transformation' is most accurately described as:
(A) The daily fluctuations in the stock market.
(B) An individual changing their clothing style.
(C) A profound and fundamental change in the core structures of a society.
(D) A person moving from one city to another.

164. The increasing integration of national economies into a single global economy is known as:
(A) Economic modernization
(B) Economic globalization
(C) Economic diffusion
(D) Economic mobility

165. Which of the following is an example of intra-generational social mobility?
(A) A daughter achieving a higher class position than her father.
(B) A man starting as a clerk and ending his career as a CEO.
(C) A person moving from one city to another without changing their job status.
(D) A whole occupational group rising in status.

166. Which set of concepts is most central to the analysis of 'Social Structure'?
(A) Evolution, Diffusion, Modernization
(B) Status, Role, Institution, Network
(C) Identity, Personhood, Habitus
(D) Caste, Class, Gender

167. Which of the following would NOT be considered an element of 'Culture'?
(A) The laws of physics.
(B) The rules of a sport like cricket.
(C) The belief in reincarnation.
(D) The technique for making a specific type of pottery.

168. The stress and conflict that can arise when a person tries to meet the demands of two or more incompatible roles (e.g., being a full-time student and a full-time employee) is known as:
(A) Role strain
(B) Role conflict
(C) Status inconsistency
(D) Role exit

169. Consider the following characteristics regarding a 'Diaspora'.
(a) Dispersion from an original homeland.
(b) A collective memory and myth about the homeland.
(c) A sense of solidarity with co-ethnic members in other countries.
(d) Complete and total assimilation into the host society, erasing all ties to the homeland.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (a), (b), and (d)
(C) (b), (c), and (d)
(D) (a), (c), and (d)

170. In the context of sociology, 'power' is the ability to achieve goals, while 'authority' is:
(A) The physical force used to achieve goals.
(B) The illegal use of power.
(C) Power that is seen as legitimate and justified by those it is exercised over.
(D) Power that is held only by individuals, not by institutions.

171. Which of the following is the best example of a 'Social Institution'?
(A) A group of friends meeting for coffee.
(B) A specific family, the "Smiths".
(C) The established patterns and rules governing marriage in a society.
(D) A single act of buying a product.

172. A capitalist 'Economy' is primarily characterized by:
(A) State ownership of all resources.
(B) Production for communal use and sharing.
(C) Private ownership of the means of production and production for profit.

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132. Which of the following is NOT one of the traditional types of authority identified in sociology?
(A) Traditional Authority
(B) Charismatic Authority
(C) Rational-Legal Authority
(D) Coercive Authority

133. The nuclear family (spouses and their children) and the extended family (including other relatives) are different forms of which social institution?
(A) Economy
(B) Family and Kinship
(C) Polity
(D) Education

134. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : All social institutions, such as the family, economy, and education, are interconnected.
Reason (R) : A major change in one institution, like a shift in the economy, will likely lead to changes in other institutions, such as family structures and educational needs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

135. The unequal distribution of wealth, power, and prestige in a society is the primary focus of the study of:
(A) Social mobility
(B) Social stratification
(C) Social diffusion
(D) Social networks

136. The distinction between 'sex' as biological and 'gender' as a social construct is crucial for understanding that:
(A) Gender roles are the same in every society.
(B) Masculinity and femininity are learned behaviors and identities.
(C) Biological differences determine a person's social role.
(D) Gender is an unimportant aspect of social life.

137. Which of the following concepts refers to a group that is set apart from others because of its national origin or distinctive cultural patterns?
(A) Race
(B) Tribe
(C) Ethnic group
(D) Caste

138. The spread of democratic ideals from one country to another is an example of:
(A) Cultural diffusion
(B) Social evolution in a single society
(C) Social marginalization
(D) The rigidity of political institutions

139. 'Development' is often seen as a more desirable goal than 'Modernization' because development implies:
(A) A focus on economic growth at any cost.
(B) A holistic improvement in human well-being, including health, education, and political freedom.
(C) A simple replication of Western societies.
(D) A return to a pre-industrial state.

140. Consider the following statements about 'Social Mobility'.
(a) It refers to the movement of individuals or groups in social position.
(b) It can be upward, downward, or horizontal.
(c) The amount of social mobility is a key indicator of a society's openness.
(d) It is completely absent in class-based societies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (a), (c), and (d)

141. The complex and interwoven pattern of social relationships and institutions that constitute a society is known as its:
(A) Culture
(B) Social Structure
(C) Network
(D) Community

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182. 'Habitus' can be thought of as a 'feel for the game' in social life, meaning:
(A) A conscious calculation of every possible move.
(B) Embodied, intuitive knowledge of how to act in a social field.
(C) A set of rigid rules that must be followed.
(D) The official rulebook of the game itself.

183. Identify the incorrect statement regarding 'social institutions'.
(A) They provide stability and predictability to social life.
(B) They are resistant to change.
(C) They are always consciously created by a central government.
(D) They meet fundamental societal needs.

184. The formal rules established by a state or other authority, with specific penalties for non-compliance, are known as:
(A) Norms
(B) Values
(C) Customs
(D) Laws

185. 'Social difference' becomes 'social inequality' when:
(A) People have different talents.
(B) A society attaches a hierarchy of value and rewards to these differences.
(C) People live in different geographical areas.
(D) People choose different lifestyles.

186. The main difference between 'caste' and 'class' is that class is, in principle, more:
(A) Rigid and closed
(B) Based on religious purity
(C) Open and based on achievement
(D) Determined by kinship

187. The spread of McDonald's restaurants around the world is an example of both:
(A) Social mobility and social stratification
(B) Economic globalization and cultural diffusion
(C) Social evolution and religious change
(D) Political transformation and legal custom

188. Consider the following statements regarding 'Social Transformation'.
1. The widespread adoption of smartphones.
2. The transition from communism to capitalism in Eastern Europe.
3. A change in popular music tastes.
4. The French Revolution.
5. An individual changing jobs.

Which combination of the above statements represents a process of 'Social Transformation'?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 3 and 5
(D) 1 and 5

189. A teacher who moves to a different school but continues to work as a teacher with a similar salary and status has experienced:
(A) Upward mobility
(B) Downward mobility
(C) Horizontal mobility
(D) Structural mobility

190. Arrange the following historical-sociological processes in a plausible chronological order of primary focus.
1. Theorizing Modernization based on industrial societies.
2. Observing Globalization as a dominant force.
3. Studying classical Evolution in social forms.
4. Analyzing Diffusion between adjacent cultures.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

191. The enduring, predictable patterns of social relations that form the 'skeleton' of society are called:
(A) Social Structure
(B) Culture
(C) Identity
(D) Agency

192. Which of the following statements about 'Identity' is most accurate from a sociological perspective?
(A) Identity is solely a matter of personal, internal feelings.
(B) Identity is formed in a social vacuum, independent of others.

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152. A sociologist is studying the 'Social Structure' of a hospital. What would they be LEAST likely to focus on?
(A) The hierarchy from chief surgeon to intern.
(B) The roles and duties attached to being a 'nurse' or 'doctor'.
(C) The specific personality of a single patient.
(D) The formal rules governing patient admissions.

153. Match the terms in List I with the examples in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Diaspora
Q. Community
R. Network
S. Bureaucracy
List II: (Example)
1. Your contacts on a professional social media site.
2. A tightly-knit neighborhood where everyone knows each other.
3. The civil service of a country.
4. The global Jewish population.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

154. An individual's sense of self, derived from their perceived membership in social groups, is their:
(A) Personhood
(B) Social Identity
(C) Habitus
(D) Agency

155. 'Values' are to 'Norms' as:
(A) A building's blueprint is to its specific codes.
(B) A specific law is to the general idea of justice.
(C) A single rule is to a broad ethical principle.
(D) A destination is to a map.

156. The ability of a manager to get an employee to work overtime is an example of 'Power'. If the employee believes the manager has the right to make this request due to their position, it becomes an example of:
(A) Coercion
(B) Authority
(C) Charisma
(D) Agency

157. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The social institution of the family is static and has the same form in all societies.
Statement II : Marriage, family, and kinship systems are culturally variable and change over time.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

158. The social institution that provides formal instruction and transmits a society's accumulated knowledge is:
(A) Religion
(B) Economy
(C) Education
(D) Polity

159. 'Social Difference' refers to the sheer variety of human characteristics, while 'Social Inequality' refers to:
(A) The equal valuation of these differences.
(B) Hierarchical ranking resulting in unequal rewards.
(C) The biological basis of these differences.
(D) The personal preferences of individuals.

160. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The concept of 'disability' has shifted from a purely medical model to a social model.
Reason (R) : The social model emphasizes that it is societal barriers—physical, attitudinal, and institutional—that disable people with impairments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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142. A sociologist studying the way language, dress, and food habits contribute to a group's sense of shared existence is focusing on:
(A) Bureaucracy
(B) Power
(C) Culture
(D) Authority

143. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The concepts of 'Status' and 'Role' are foundational for understanding how individuals are integrated into the social structure.
Statement II : A person occupies a status and performs a role.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

144. 'Personhood' differs from being a biological human in that personhood is:
(A) Genetically determined.
(B) Social recognition of full standing in a community.
(C) Identical for all people in all societies.
(D) Unrelated to rights and responsibilities.

145. An organization with a clear-cut division of labor, a firmly established chain of command, and a set of written rules is a:
(A) Community
(B) Network
(C) Bureaucracy
(D) Diaspora

146. Which of the following is a primary function of the economic institution?
(A) To provide for the spiritual needs of the population.
(B) To organize the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
(C) To establish kinship rules and marriage patterns.
(D) To enforce legal codes and punish deviance.

147. A system of beliefs and practices which define what is considered sacred and unite believers into a moral community is:
(A) Polity
(B) Education
(C) Religion
(D) Law

148. Which of the following best describes the relationship between 'Law' and 'Customs'?
(A) They are mutually exclusive and never overlap.
(B) Laws are often a formalization of pre-existing customs.
(C) Customs are always more powerful than laws.
(D) Laws deal with private life, while customs deal with public life.

149. The unequal treatment of individuals based on their membership in a particular 'gender' category is known as:
(A) Racial discrimination
(B) Gender inequality
(C) Class conflict
(D) Ageism

150. Arrange the following forms of social stratification from MOST open/mobile to MOST closed/rigid.
1. Class
2. Caste
3. Tribe
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1

151. Consider the following statements regarding 'social transformation'.
(a) Minor changes in fashion or slang.
(b) A fundamental shift in the underlying structure of a society.
(c) The Russian Revolution of 1917 is an example.
(d) The Industrial Revolution is an example.
(e) It is always a slow and gradual process.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (e)
(B) (b), (c), and (d)
(C) (a), (b), and (e)
(D) (c), (d), and (e)

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(D) Barter system and subsistence farming.

173. The systematic process of teaching and learning that occurs in schools, colleges, and universities is the core function of which institution?
(A) Religion
(B) Education
(C) Polity
(D) Family

174. Which of the following is a key component of 'Social Stratification'?
(A) Social equality
(B) Social hierarchy
(C) Random social difference
(D) The absence of social groups

175. The sociological perspective on 'Race' emphasizes that it is:
(A) A biological reality that determines intelligence and ability.
(B) A social construct whose meaning and importance are shaped by cultural and historical context.
(C) An outdated concept with no contemporary relevance.
(D) The same as ethnicity.

176. Which of the following social processes is most associated with the idea of societies developing through distinct stages, such as hunting-gathering to industrial?
(A) Diffusion
(B) Evolution
(C) Globalization
(D) Social Mobility

177. The term 'Development' in a sociological context often implies:
(A) Merely an increase in a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
(B) A qualitative improvement in people's lives, encompassing social, economic, and political dimensions.
(C) The process of becoming more traditional.
(D) The complete rejection of foreign ideas and technology.

178. The increasing influence of a single global popular culture is a phenomenon associated with:
(A) Social stratification
(B) Social mobility
(C) Globalization
(D) Social marginalization

179. A change in an individual's social position during their lifetime is called:
(A) Inter-generational mobility
(B) Intra-generational mobility
(C) Structural mobility
(D) Horizontal mobility

180. Match the social processes in List I with the descriptions in List II.
List I: (Social Process)
P. Evolution
Q. Diffusion
R. Modernization
S. Globalization
List II: (Description)
1. The process of industrialization, urbanization, and rationalization.
2. The increasing interconnectedness of the world's societies.
3. The idea of societal change through stages of increasing complexity.
4. The spread of cultural elements from one group to another.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

181. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The concepts of Status and Role are deeply intertwined.
Reason (R) : A status is a social position, and a role is the set of behaviors and expectations that accompany that position; one cannot exist without the other in a social context.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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religious authority.
(D) The complete isolation of a society from global influences.

123. The rapid adoption of social media platforms across the globe, leading to new forms of social interaction and political mobilization, is a phenomenon best understood through the lens of:
(A) Social evolution
(B) Globalization and Social Transformation
(C) Social stratification
(D) The persistence of tradition

124. When a large number of people are able to move up the social ladder due to a change in the overall social structure, such as the creation of many new well-paying jobs in a tech boom, it is called:
(A) Inter-generational mobility
(B) Intra-generational mobility
(C) Horizontal mobility
(D) Structural mobility

125. Match the concepts in List I with their key characteristics in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Social Structure
Q. Agency
R. Status
S. Habitus
List II: (Key Characteristic)
1. Capacity to act
2. Socially defined position
3. Enduring social patterns
4. Internalized dispositions
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

126. Consider the following statements about 'Social Structure'.
1. It is a static, immovable cage that completely determines individual action.
2. It refers to the patterned social arrangements in society.
3. It is made up of institutions, statuses, and roles.
4. It is not real and exists only in the minds of sociologists.
5. It both constrains and enables human agency.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 2, 4, and 5

127. The shared language, beliefs, values, norms, behaviors, and material objects that are passed down from one generation to the next constitute a group's:
(A) Social network
(B) Polity
(C) Culture
(D) Bureaucracy

128. An 'ascribed status' is one that:
(A) Is earned through personal effort.
(B) Is chosen by the individual.
(C) Is assigned to a person by society, often at birth.
(D) Can be changed easily.

129. The concept of 'Community' traditionally emphasizes shared geography, but modern sociology also studies 'virtual communities' that are based on:
(A) Shared interests and social ties mediated by technology.
(B) Shared political territory and government.
(C) Shared kinship and lineage.
(D) Shared bureaucratic rules.

130. The feeling of ethnic identity is based on a belief in a common:
(A) Race
(B) Social class
(C) Ancestry and cultural heritage
(D) Level of education

131. The "taken-for-granted" and largely unconscious dispositions that individuals use to navigate the social world are termed:
(A) Rules
(B) Laws
(C) Habitus
(D) Authority

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(C) Identity is a dynamic interplay between how we see ourselves and how others see us.
(D) Once formed in childhood, identity is fixed for life.

193. The concept of 'Habitus' explains why people from the same social background often share similar tastes, mannerisms, and aspirations. This is because:
(A) They are genetically programmed to be similar.
(B) They internalize identical dispositions from their shared social environment.
(C) They consciously decide to copy each other.
(D) They are forced to be similar by the government.

194. In the phrase 'the power behind the throne', 'power' refers to the ability to influence decisions, while the person on the throne holds the formal:
(A) Agency
(B) Authority
(C) Network
(D) Habitus

195. The family, government, and economy are all examples of:
(A) Social networks
(B) Social institutions
(C) Social transformations
(D) Social classes

196. The study of how a society's system of government is organized and how it relates to other parts of society falls under the sociology of:
(A) Religion
(B) Economy
(C) Polity
(D) Kinship

197. Which of the following terms refers to the process of being pushed to the margins of society and denied access to rights and resources?
(A) Modernization
(B) Marginalization
(C) Social mobility
(D) Diffusion

198. The social model of 'Disability' suggests that a person in a wheelchair is 'disabled' not just by their physical condition, but by:
(A) Their lack of personal motivation.
(B) A society that builds stairs instead of ramps.
(C) A genetic defect.
(D) Their choice to use a wheelchair.

199. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Globalization can lead to a strengthening of local identities and traditions.
Reason (R) : In reaction to the perceived threat of a homogeneous global culture, people may re-emphasize their unique cultural practices, a process sometimes called 'glocalization'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

200. Match the systems of stratification in List I with the bases of position in List II.
List I: (Stratification System)
P. Caste
Q. Class
R. Gender
S. Race
List II: (Basis of Position)
1. Socially constructed roles based on sex.
2. Perceived physical characteristics.
3. Hereditary position (ascription).
4. Economic position (achievement/ ascription).
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

201. Which of the following represents the most profound 'Social Transformation'?
(A) The election of a new political party within the same democratic system.
(B) The shift from a hunter-gatherer society to an agricultural one.
(C) A gradual increase in the average income.

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(D) The popularization of a new style of music.

202. The movement of manufacturing jobs from developed to developing countries is a key feature of:
(A) Economic globalization
(B) Social mobility
(C) The decline of religion
(D) The strengthening of the nation-state

203. A person's 'social structure' is their network of relationships, while a society's 'social structure' is its:
(A) Total population
(B) Geographic area
(C) Pattern of institutions and roles
(D) Gross domestic product

204. Consider the following aspects regarding 'Culture'.
(a) A society's language.
(b) A society's political system.
(c) The tools and technology used in a society.
(d) The religious beliefs prevalent in a society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c), and (d) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), and (d)

205. The set of rights and obligations associated with a particular social position is known as a:
(A) Status
(B) Role
(C) Norm
(D) Value

206. 'Agency' is best understood as:
(A) The complete freedom of an individual from all social constraints.
(B) The capacity of individuals to act and make choices within a social structure.
(C) A government organization.
(D) The internalized habits and dispositions of an individual.

207. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of an ideal-type 'Bureaucracy'?
(A) Division of labor
(B) Written rules
(C) Impersonality
(D) Nepotism and favoritism

208. The social institution of the 'Family' is responsible for primary socialization, meaning:
(A) Imparting basic values, norms, and cultural survival skills to children.
(B) Providing formal education and degrees.
(C) Regulating the national economy.
(D) Enforcing the laws of the state.

209. The 'Polity' is the social institution through which:
(A) Goods are produced and distributed.
(B) Power is acquired and exercised by some people and groups.
(C) Children are born and raised.
(D) Religious rituals are performed.

210. The existence of a legal system that punishes theft is an example of the institution of 'Law' reinforcing a societal 'Value' on:
(A) Public health
(B) Private property
(C) Religious piety
(D) Artistic expression

211. Consider the following forms of 'Social Stratification'.
1. Caste
2. Class
3. Race
4. Gender
5. Personhood
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 5
(C) 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

212. The belief that one's own 'Race' is superior and that others are innately inferior is known as:
(A) Ethnicity
(B) Racism
(C) Social mobility
(D) Globalization

213. The idea that social change is a process of 'Diffusion' emphasizes the importance of:
(A) Internal inventions
(B) Contact and borrowing between different cultures

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(C) A predetermined evolutionary path
(D) Class struggle

214. The transition from societies based on tradition and ascribed status to societies based on reason and achieved status is a key theme of:
(A) Globalization theory
(B) Modernization theory
(C) Social mobility studies
(D) Diffusionism

215. When a person's social class position is heavily influenced by the position of their parents, it indicates that:
(A) The society has high rates of social mobility.
(B) The society has low rates of inter-generational mobility.
(C) The society has no class structure.
(D) The society values achievement over ascription.

216. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Social structure is a rigid grid that completely determines every human action.
Statement II : Agency is the capacity of individuals to act independently, but this action is always in dialogue with, and constrained by, social structure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

217. A group of people who have been scattered from their homeland but who retain a collective identity and ties to that homeland are a:
(A) Community
(B) Tribe
(C) Diaspora
(D) Bureaucracy

218. The expectation that one should be quiet in a library is a _____, which reflects the _____ of scholarly respect and order.
(A) value; norm
(B) norm; value
(C) rule; law
(D) law; custom

219. The social institution responsible for imparting formal knowledge and skills is:
(A) The family
(B) The economy
(C) The polity
(D) Education

220. The hierarchical ranking of large groups of people based on their access to resources like wealth, power, and prestige is known as:
(A) Social networking
(B) Social stratification
(C) Social diffusion
(D) Social transformation

221. Which concept best explains why certain physical traits (like skin color) are given social meaning and used to create hierarchical group differences?
(A) The social construction of race
(B) The biological reality of race
(C) The nature of ethnicity
(D) The definition of a tribe

222. The process of social and economic change involving industrialization and urbanization is known as:
(A) Diffusion
(B) Modernization
(C) Social mobility
(D) Globalization

223. The compression of time and space, where events in one part of the world can have immediate effects on other parts, is a key aspect of:
(A) Social stratification
(B) Community formation
(C) Globalization
(D) Bureaucratization

224. Which of the following is NOT an example of social mobility?
(A) A factory worker's son becomes a doctor.
(B) A wealthy executive goes bankrupt and becomes homeless.
(C) A person stays in the same social class their entire life.
(D) A taxi driver takes a new job as a bus driver.

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(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

246. The idea of societal change as a form of 'Evolution' implies:
(A) A random, directionless process.
(B) A process of development through stages, often from simple to complex.
(C) The borrowing of traits from other societies.
(D) The movement of individuals up or down a social ladder.

247. A key difference between 'Modernization' and 'Globalization' is that modernization focuses on changes within a society, while globalization emphasizes:
(A) A return to tradition.
(B) The interconnectedness and flows between societies.
(C) The development of a single nation in isolation.
(D) The importance of agriculture over industry.

248. A factory closes in an industrial town, causing a large number of skilled workers to become unemployed or take low-wage jobs. This is an example of:
(A) Upward structural mobility
(B) Horizontal mobility
(C) Downward structural mobility
(D) Inter-generational mobility

249. Which of the following is NOT a sociological concept related to group formation or identity?
(A) Community
(B) Diaspora
(C) Ethnicity
(D) Agency

250. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Caste is a 'closed' system of stratification, while class is a more 'open' system.
Reason (R) : In a caste system, social position is determined by birth and mobility is highly restricted, whereas a class system allows for movement between classes based on achievement.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social structure is the patterned arrangement of social relationships and social institutions that constitute society. It is not a static entity but a dynamic framework that both constrains and enables human action. At its core, the concept involves an organized pattern of interrelationships among individuals and groups. Key components of this structure are status and role. Status refers to a recognized social position that an individual occupies, which comes with a set of rights, duties, and expectations. Roles are the behavioural expectations associated with a particular status. These statuses and roles are not isolated; they exist in a network of relationships, creating a complex web of social interactions. The stability of the social structure is maintained through a system of values, norms, and rules. Values are the broad, abstract principles of what is considered good and desirable, while norms are the specific rules of conduct that dictate how people should act in particular situations. These normative elements provide the blueprint for social life, guiding behaviour and making social interactions predictable. The persistence of social structure, therefore, depends on the ongoing enactment of roles and adherence to norms, which are continuously reproduced through social interaction.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the primary function of values, norms, and rules within the social structure?
(A) To eliminate all forms of social conflict.
(B) To provide a framework for predictable social interaction and maintain stability.
(C) To ensure every individual achieves a high social status.
(D) To create a static and unchanging social framework.

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236. The movement of an individual from a lower social class to a higher one is called:
(A) Horizontal mobility
(B) Downward mobility
(C) Upward mobility
(D) Structural mobility

237. The 'Social Structure' of a university would include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The formal hierarchy of chancellor, professors, and students.
(B) The specific personal interests of a particular history student.
(C) The roles and expectations for 'students' and 'faculty'.
(D) The institutional rules governing admissions and graduation.

238. An example of 'material culture' is _____, while an example of 'non-material culture' is _____.
(A) a religious belief; a sacred text
(B) a folk song; a musical instrument
(C) a university building; the value of education
(D) a law; the legislature building

239. 'Status' can be ascribed or achieved. Which of the following is an example of 'ascribed status'?
(A) Doctor
(B) Olympic athlete
(C) Prince
(D) University graduate

240. The concept that links individual action ('Agency') with social structure ('Habitus') suggests that:
(A) Individuals are puppets of social forces.
(B) Individuals have complete free will unrelated to their background.
(C) Our internalized social structures guide our actions, which in turn can reproduce or change those structures.
(D) Social structure and individual action are completely separate phenomena.

241. Consider the following statements about 'Social Institutions'.
(a) They are complexes of norms, values, statuses, and roles.
(b) They are established to solve societal problems or needs.
(c) The family is an example of a social institution.
(d) They are always highly efficient and beneficial for everyone in society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (a), (b), and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

242. The state's monopoly on the legitimate use of force within a territory is a core concept related to:
(A) Economy and Religion
(B) Polity, Power, and Authority
(C) Kinship and Family
(D) Education and Customs

243. The social-conflict approach to 'Education' would emphasize how the institution:
(A) Provides a common ground for all students to succeed.
(B) Can perpetuate social inequality by tracking students into different paths based on their background.
(C) Teaches universally beneficial skills.
(D) Perfectly reflects the needs of the economy.

244. The system of social stratification that is based on both ascribed status (family background) and achieved status (personal accomplishment) is:
(A) Caste
(B) Tribe
(C) Class
(D) Race

245. Match the concepts in List I with the core ideas in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Social Stratification
Q. Social Mobility
R. Social Transformation
S. Social Difference
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Movement within the social hierarchy.
2. The existence of variety without ranking.
3. A fundamental change in societal structure.
4. The hierarchical arrangement of social groups.
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

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dynamic of social change.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, what is the main focus of the diffusion process?
(A) The spread of cultural traits and social practices between societies.
(B) The progression of societies through fixed, internal stages of development.
(C) The complete rejection of all external cultural influences.
(D) The idea that all social change is internally generated.

282. How does the paragraph characterize early social evolution theories?
(A) As models that emphasized the role of inter-societal contact.
(B) As theories that proposed societies progress through fixed, unilinear stages.
(C) As empirically robust and universally accepted explanations of social change.
(D) As frameworks that focused on the random and chaotic nature of change.

283. What criticism of early social evolution theories is mentioned in the text?
(A) They overemphasized the role of diffusion.
(B) They were considered ethnocentric.
(C) They were too focused on economic factors.
(D) They failed to recognize the existence of social change.

284. The passage states that diffusion is not a "passive reception." What does this imply?
(A) Societies actively modify and reinterpret cultural elements they borrow.
(B) Cultural elements are always rejected by the receiving society.
(C) Borrowed cultural traits are adopted without any change or adaptation.
(D) Diffusion only occurs through forceful conquest.

285. What is a key distinction between the processes of evolution and diffusion as described in the text?
(A) Evolution refers to cultural change, while diffusion refers to structural change.
(B) Evolution emphasizes change from external contact, while diffusion emphasizes internal development.
(C) Evolution emphasizes endogenous change, while diffusion highlights exogenous factors.
(D) Evolution is a modern process, while diffusion is a historical one.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of diaspora and network are crucial for understanding contemporary patterns of migration, identity, and transnationalism. A diaspora refers to a dispersed population of a people who have migrated from a common homeland but maintain a collective memory, a sense of shared identity, and emotional or material ties to their place of origin. This sense of connection is not merely sentimental; it is actively maintained and reproduced through various social practices. Central to this process is the role of social networks. These networks are webs of social ties that link individuals and groups across geographical boundaries. For diasporic communities, these networks are vital conduits for the flow of information, remittances, cultural goods, and political ideas between the homeland and the host countries. They facilitate communication, provide mutual support, and help sustain a sense of community and collective identity in the face of dispersal. Modern communication technologies, such as the internet and social media, have dramatically amplified the reach and density of these transnational networks, allowing for more intense and immediate forms of connection. Consequently, a diaspora is not just a scattered collection of individuals but a cohesive, albeit geographically dispersed, community interconnected through a resilient network of social relationships.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the defining characteristic of a diaspora as described in the paragraph?
(A) A population that has completely assimilated into a host country and severed ties with their origin.
(B) A group of tourists temporarily visiting a foreign country.
(C) Any group of people living outside their

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252. Which of the following statements best captures the relationship between status and role as described in the paragraph?
(A) Role is the set of behavioural expectations associated with a specific social position, or status.
(B) Status is the behavioural expectation, while role is the social position.
(C) Status and role are independent concepts with no direct relationship.
(D) An individual has a role first, which then determines their status.

253. The passage describes the social structure as a "dynamic framework." What does this imply?
(A) The social structure is chaotic and lacks any predictable pattern.
(B) The components of social structure, like status and roles, are rigid and unchangeable.
(C) The structure is continuously reproduced and potentially modified through social interaction.
(D) The structure exists only in the minds of individuals and has no real-world effect.

254. Based on the paragraph, which of the following is the most accurate description of social structure?
(A) A random collection of individuals living in the same geographical area.
(B) The economic and political systems of a society, exclusive of individual interaction.
(C) The personal beliefs and attitudes held by the majority of a population.
(D) An organized and patterned network of social relationships and institutions.

255. How does the passage distinguish between values and norms?
(A) Values are specific rules of conduct, while norms are abstract principles of desirability.
(B) Norms are abstract principles of what is good, while values are specific rules for behaviour.
(C) Values are broad principles of what is desirable, while norms are specific rules guiding conduct.
(D) There is no distinction made; the terms are used interchangeably.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of Personhood, Habitus, and Agency are central to understanding the intricate relationship between the individual and society. Personhood is not merely about being a biological human; it is a socially and culturally constructed status, imbued with specific rights, responsibilities, and attributes that a society recognizes. Different cultures confer personhood based on varying criteria, shaping how individuals perceive themselves and are perceived by others. This process of social formation is deeply connected to the concept of Habitus. Habitus refers to a system of durable, transposable dispositions—ingrained habits, skills, and ways of acting—that are acquired by individuals through their life experiences, particularly their position in the social structure. It is the "feel for the game" that guides an individual's perceptions, thoughts, and actions without being consciously orchestrated. While Habitus structures an individual's practices and perceptions, it does not completely determine them. This is where Agency comes into play. Agency is the capacity of individuals to act independently and to make their own free choices. It is the ability to reflect on one's social conditions and to act in ways that may challenge or reproduce the very structures that shape the Habitus. Thus, human action is a product of the dialectical interplay between the structuring force of Habitus and the individual's capacity for Agency.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the passage, what is the most accurate description of 'Personhood'?
(A) A universal biological state of being human.
(B) A socially and culturally recognized status with associated attributes.
(C) An innate psychological sense of self.
(D) The legal definition of an individual as a citizen.

257. How does the concept of 'Habitus' relate to an individual's actions?
(A) It completely determines an individual's actions, leaving no room for choice.
(B) It is a conscious set of rules that an individual chooses to follow.
(C) It is an external force that has no influence on individual perception.

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225. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : 'Social Institutions' are generally resistant to change.
Reason (R) : They are composed of established patterns of behavior and deeply ingrained norms and values, which provide stability to society but also create inertia.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. The recurring and patterned ways that people are related to one another in a society make up its:
(A) Culture
(B) Social Structure
(C) Identity
(D) Agency

227. Consider the following statements about 'Culture'.
1. It is learned, not innate.
2. It is shared by members of a group or society.
3. It includes both material and non-material elements.
4. It is static and never changes.
5. It provides a toolkit for navigating social life.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5

228. The social position one holds is a _____; the behavior expected of that position is a _____.
(A) role; status
(B) status; role
(C) network; community
(D) value; norm

229. A judge has _____, which is a form of legitimate power derived from their position in the legal system.
(A) charisma
(B) authority
(C) agency
(D) habitus

230. The social institutions of 'Marriage, Family, and Kinship' are primarily concerned with:
(A) The production and distribution of goods.
(B) The regulation of reproduction, socialization of children, and establishment of social ties.
(C) The formal governance of a state.
(D) The system of formal education.

231. The institution of 'Religion' is distinct from 'Education' in that religion's primary focus is on:
(A) The sacred and supernatural realms.
(B) The transmission of accredited knowledge.
(C) The enforcement of state laws.
(D) The production of economic value.

232. 'Social Difference' becomes 'Social Hierarchy' when:
(A) The differences are seen as equal and complementary.
(B) The differences are ranked in terms of value, with some seen as superior to others.
(C) The differences are based on individual choice.
(D) The differences are purely biological.

233. The concepts of 'Caste' and 'Class' are both used in sociology to analyze:
(A) Social mobility
(B) Social stratification
(C) Social networks
(D) Social transformation

234. The spread of a new technology or idea from one society to another is known as:
(A) Evolution
(B) Diffusion
(C) Mobility
(D) Stratification

235. Which of the following is the best example of a 'Social Transformation'?
(A) A company launching a new product.
(B) The shift from an agrarian to an industrial society.
(C) An individual getting a promotion at work.
(D) A family moving to a new house.

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264. Which of the following is defined in the passage as a "socially approved union" that establishes rights and obligations?
(A) Kinship
(B) Family
(C) Socialization
(D) Marriage

265. The passage implies that social institutions like the family are:
(A) Subject to change and transformation due to wider social forces.
(B) Completely immune to external societal changes.
(C) Static and unchanging constructs across history.
(D) Primarily biological arrangements rather than social ones.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social stratification is a system by which a society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy, creating structured inequalities between groups. This system is not a reflection of individual differences alone, but a characteristic of society itself, perpetuated over generations. It involves an unequal distribution of valuable resources such as wealth, power, and prestige. The core concepts for understanding this phenomenon are social difference, hierarchy, inequality, and marginalization. Social difference refers to the varied attributes of individuals and groups, which become the basis for stratification only when they are socially recognized and assigned different values. This valuation creates a hierarchy, an ordered ranking of social positions. The consequence of this hierarchy is social inequality, the condition where people have unequal access to resources, services, and positions. At the extreme, this leads to marginalization, a process by which individuals or groups are pushed to the fringe of society, denied access to resources and opportunities that are available to the mainstream. Marginalization is not just about poverty or economic disadvantage; it is a complex process of social exclusion that limits participation in social, economic, and political life. Thus, stratification is a powerful and persistent feature of social organization that profoundly affects people's life chances.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What does the passage identify as the fundamental characteristic of social stratification?
(A) The natural outcome of individual biological differences.
(B) A system of ranking categories of people into a hierarchy.
(C) A temporary and easily changeable aspect of society.
(D) A society where all individuals have equal life chances.

267. How does the passage explain the relationship between 'social difference' and 'hierarchy'?
(A) Social difference and hierarchy are identical concepts.
(B) Social differences become a basis for hierarchy when society assigns different values to them.
(C) Hierarchy leads to the creation of social differences.
(D) Social differences exist only in societies that have no hierarchy.

268. According to the text, 'marginalization' is best understood as:
(A) A process of social exclusion that limits participation in society.
(B) A simple lack of monetary wealth.
(C) A voluntary choice to live on the fringes of society.
(D) The equal distribution of resources to all social groups.

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269. The passage asserts that social stratification is "a characteristic of society itself." What does this imply?
(A) Stratification is solely the result of individual talent and effort.
(B) Stratification is a minor issue that affects only a few individuals.
(C) Stratification is a societal system that persists across generations.
(D) Stratification is a phenomenon found only in pre-modern societies.

270. Which of the following is a direct consequence of social hierarchy as described in the paragraph?
(A) Social mobility for all members of society.

(B) The complete elimination of social difference.
(C) A sense of shared community and belonging.
(D) Unequal access to resources, services, and positions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Within the broader framework of social stratification, caste and class represent two distinct, though sometimes overlapping, systems of inequality. The caste system is a form of social stratification characterized by its extreme rigidity and is based on ascription. An individual's social position, or caste, is determined by birth and is, in principle, unchangeable. This system creates a clear hierarchy of ranked groups, with strict rules governing social interaction, occupation, and marriage, which is typically endogamous. Social mobility is severely restricted. In contrast, the class system is a more open form of stratification primarily based on economic position, which is influenced by a combination of achievement and ascription. Social class is associated with an individual's wealth, income, occupation, and education. Unlike in a caste system, the boundaries between classes are not rigid, and social mobility—the movement of individuals up or down the class hierarchy—is theoretically possible through education, effort, or luck. However, it is crucial to recognize that an individual's class position at birth significantly impacts their life chances, meaning the class system is not perfectly open. While caste is a closed system rooted in ritual and birth, class is a relatively more open system structured around economic relations, though structural inequalities still create significant barriers to mobility.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary basis for an individual's position in a caste system, according to the passage?
(A) Educational achievement and professional skill.
(B) Acquired wealth and economic success.
(C) Ascription, or the circumstances of one's birth.
(D) Personal choice and individual merit.

272. A key difference between caste and class highlighted in the text is the potential for:
(A) Social inequality.
(B) Social mobility.
(C) Social hierarchy.
(D) Social interaction.

273. The passage describes the class system as "more open" than the caste system. What does this imply?
(A) Class systems have no hierarchy or inequality.
(B) An individual's class position is determined solely by achievement with no influence from their background.
(C) Class systems only exist in modern, industrialized societies.
(D) Movement between social strata is, in principle, possible in a class system.

274. What rule of marriage is typically associated with the caste system as mentioned in the paragraph?
(A) Endogamy, or marrying within one's group.
(B) Exogamy, or marrying outside one's group.
(C) Polygamy, or having multiple spouses.
(D) Monogamy, or having one spouse.

275. The paragraph suggests that in a class system, an individual's life chances are influenced by:
(A) Only their individual effort and hard work.
(B) A complete absence of structural barriers.
(C) A combination of achievement and their initial class position at birth.
(D) Ritual purity and religious standing.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of power, authority, and bureaucracy are intricately linked in the study of social and political organization. Power can be defined as the ability to impose one's will on others, even against their resistance. It is a pervasive feature of social life, but it is often unstable if based purely on coercion. For power to be sustained and stabilized, it often needs to be legitimized, at which point it becomes authority. Authority, therefore, is legitimated power—power that people perceive as rightful and just, and which they obey voluntarily. A key institutional framework for the exercise of modern authority is the bureaucracy.

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As an ideal type, a bureaucracy is a rational and efficient form of organization characterized by a clear hierarchy, a specialized division of labor, a set of formal written rules and regulations, and impersonality in its procedures. Officials in a bureaucracy exercise authority based on their position within this hierarchical structure, not on personal charisma or tradition. This impersonality ensures that clients and officials are treated uniformly according to the established rules, theoretically eliminating favoritism. Thus, bureaucracy serves as a mechanism to translate power into routinized and predictable authority, forming the administrative backbone of modern states, corporations, and other large-scale organizations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the fundamental difference between 'power' and 'authority' as described in the passage?
(A) Authority is legitimated power that is seen as rightful by those who obey it.
(B) Power is based on legitimacy, while authority is based on coercion.
(C) Power is only found in political systems, while authority is found in families.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are used interchangeably.

277. According to the paragraph, what is the primary function of a bureaucracy?
(A) To encourage personal and charismatic leadership styles.
(B) To create flexible and constantly changing rules for governance.
(C) To base decisions on personal relationships and favoritism.
(D) To provide a rational and efficient framework for exercising authority.

278. Which of the following is identified as a key characteristic of an ideal-type bureaucracy?
(A) A vague and undefined division of labor.
(B) A system of formal written rules and impersonality.
(C) Decisions based on personal whim and charisma.
(D) The absence of a clear hierarchical structure.

279. The principle of 'impersonality' in a bureaucracy is meant to ensure that:
(A) Officials can exercise power without any checks or balances.
(B) Only individuals with high personal charisma can become officials.
(C) Individuals are treated uniformly based on rules, not personal relationships.
(D) The organization remains small and informal.

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280. The passage suggests that for power to be stable and sustainable in the long term, it needs to be:
(A) Concentrated in the hands of a single individual.
(B) Exercised through constant coercion and force.
(C) Kept separate from any formal organization.
(D) Transformed into legitimated authority.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social change is a perpetual feature of society, encompassing alterations in social structure, cultural norms, and institutional arrangements. The processes of evolution and diffusion offer classical perspectives on how these changes occur. Social evolution theories, particularly popular in the 19th century, posited that societies progress through a series of fixed stages, typically moving from 'simple' to more 'complex' forms. These early unilinear models have been largely criticized for their ethnocentrism and lack of empirical support, but the broader idea of societal development and adaptation remains influential. Diffusion, on the other hand, focuses on the spread of cultural traits, technologies, and social practices from one society or group to another. This process can occur through trade, migration, conquest, or modern mass media. Diffusion is not a passive reception; borrowed cultural elements are often modified and reinterpreted to fit the context of the receiving culture. A key aspect of diffusion is that it highlights the interconnectedness of societies and shows that change often originates from external contact rather than purely internal development. While evolution emphasizes endogenous change unfolding over time, diffusion highlights the role of exogenous factors and inter-societal contact in driving social and cultural transformation. Both processes, however, contribute to the complex

(D) It guides an individual's perceptions and actions as a system of ingrained dispositions.

258. What is the primary role of 'Agency' as described in the text?
(A) To represent the individual's capacity for independent action and choice within structural constraints.
(B) To reinforce the Habitus and ensure social conformity.
(C) To eliminate the influence of social structure on the individual completely.
(D) To describe the biological programming that drives human behaviour.

259. The passage suggests a dialectical interplay between which two concepts to explain human action?
(A) Personhood and Society.
(B) Individual and Culture.
(C) Habitus and Agency.
(D) Biology and Personhood.

260. Based on the description, 'Habitus' can be best understood as:
(A) A product of one's position in the social structure that shapes one's practices.
(B) An individual's unique and uninfluenced personality.
(C) The capacity to make free choices irrespective of social conditions.
(D) The formal laws and regulations that govern a society.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social institutions are established and enduring patterns of social relationships and practices organized around a particular social function. Key among these are marriage, family, and kinship, which form the bedrock of social organization in most societies. These institutions are fundamentally concerned with regulating social relationships, procreation, and the socialization of new members. Marriage is a socially approved union between individuals that typically establishes rights and obligations between them, as well as between them and their children, and them and their in-laws. The family, which may be formed through marriage, is a social group whose members are connected by blood, marriage, or adoption, and who often live together and cooperate economically. Kinship is the broader web of social relationships that connect individuals through descent or marriage, forming a complex system of affiliation and alliance. While the specific forms of marriage (e.g., monogamy, polygamy), family structures (e.g., nuclear, extended), and kinship systems (e.g., patrilineal, matrilineal) vary tremendously across cultures, their core functions of providing social placement, regulating sexual behaviour, and ensuring the care and socialization of the young are nearly universal. These institutions are not static and are subject to change, influenced by economic, political, and cultural transformations.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary focus of the institutions of marriage, family, and kinship according to the passage?
(A) Solely economic production and consumption.
(B) The formal political governance of a state.
(C) The pursuit of individual leisure and entertainment.
(D) The regulation of social relationships, procreation, and socialization.

262. The passage distinguishes between family and kinship by describing kinship as:
(A) A smaller unit than the family, limited to a married couple.
(B) The broader web of relationships based on descent or marriage.
(C) Identical to the nuclear family structure.
(D) A modern replacement for the traditional family.

263. According to the text, what does the variability in forms of marriage, family, and kinship across cultures suggest?
(A) These institutions are becoming obsolete in the modern world.
(B) The core functions of these institutions are not important.
(C) While specific structures vary, their fundamental social functions are often universal.
(D) Only one form of family, the nuclear family, is a true social institution.

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country of birth, regardless of their sense of connection.
(D) A dispersed population maintaining a collective identity and connection to a homeland.

287. According to the passage, what is the primary function of social networks within a diaspora?
(A) To encourage complete assimilation and loss of original identity.
(B) To isolate the community from both the host society and the homeland.
(C) To act as conduits for the flow of resources, information, and culture across borders.
(D) To exist only for economic transactions, with no social or cultural role.

288. How have modern communication technologies affected diasporic networks?
(A) They have made it impossible for diasporic communities to stay connected.
(B) They have amplified the intensity and immediacy of transnational connections.
(C) They have had no significant impact on diasporic connections.
(D) They have weakened the ties to the homeland by promoting global culture.

289. The passage suggests that the relationship between a diaspora and its homeland is primarily:
(A) One of indifference and forgetting.
(B) Antagonistic and based on political conflict.
(C) Limited to a single generation and then disappears.
(D) Maintained through a sense of collective memory and ongoing ties.

290. Based on the paragraph, a diaspora can be considered a community because its members are:
(A) Interconnected through a network of social relationships despite geographical dispersal.
(B) All living in the same neighborhood in the host country.
(C) All citizens of the same host country.
(D) All forced to migrate at the exact same time.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of gender, sexuality, and disability are critical lenses for analyzing social stratification, highlighting how social difference is constructed and transformed into hierarchy and inequality. These categories are not merely biological or individual attributes but are profoundly shaped by social and cultural processes. Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women. This social construction creates a gender hierarchy that often privileges masculinity and results in inequality. Similarly, sexuality, which encompasses sexual desire, preference, and identity, is also subject to social regulation. Norms surrounding heterosexuality often create a hierarchy where non-normative sexualities are marginalized and stigmatized. Disability, too, is increasingly understood through a social model, which distinguishes it from impairment. While impairment may be a physical or mental attribute, disability is the social disadvantage and exclusion imposed upon people with impairments by a society designed for the able-bodied. In all three cases—gender, sexuality, and disability—social norms and institutional structures create systems of difference, hierarchy, and marginalization. They function as axes of stratification, intersecting with other factors like caste, class, and race to shape individuals' identities and life chances in complex ways.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to the passage, how is 'gender' understood in a sociological context?
(A) As a fixed biological reality identical to sex.
(B) As a personal choice completely independent of societal influence.
(C) As the socially constructed roles and behaviors considered appropriate for men and women.
(D) As a system that ensures perfect equality between men and women.

292. The "social model of disability" mentioned in the text distinguishes between impairment and disability by defining disability as:
(A) The social exclusion imposed by a society not designed for people with impairments.
(B) A personal medical problem or physical impairment.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Patterned social arrangements within a specific group or society.
   Social structure refers to the stable and enduring patterns of social relationships and institutions that organize society. It provides the framework within which social interaction occurs, encompassing social groups, statuses, and roles. Unlike random or unorganized interactions, social structure involves regularities that define how individuals relate to each other. These arrangements are persistent over time, shaping the behavior of individuals and ensuring the continuity of the social system.

2. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
   Culture is not a static or unchanging set of traditions; rather, it is dynamic and constantly evolves through social interactions and external influences. Sociologically, culture is a broad concept that encompasses both material objects, such as tools and technology, and non-material elements like beliefs, values, language, and norms. While culture is passed down through generations, it adapts to the changing needs and circumstances of a society.

3. (C) A fixed and unchanging hierarchical structure.
   A social network is defined by nodes, which represent individuals or groups, and the ties that connect them. These ties facilitate the flow of resources, information, or influence throughout the network. While networks can exhibit patterns of power or influence, they are typically flexible and dynamic rather than being defined by a fixed and unchanging hierarchical structure. Networks allow for diverse interactions and can bridge different social groups.

4. (D) Expected behaviors, rights, and duties attached to a position.
   In sociology, status refers to a recognized social position that an individual occupies within a group or society. A role, on the other hand, represents the dynamic aspect of that status. It consists of the specific behaviors, rights, and obligations that society expects from someone holding a particular status. For example, the status of a teacher comes with the role of instructing and guiding students.

5. (C) Status and Role
   This scenario illustrates how individuals navigate multiple social positions, such as being a daughter, employee, friend, and athlete, which are known as statuses. Each of these statuses carries a specific set of expected behaviors and obligations, termed roles. The interplay between these statuses and roles defines an individual's social life and highlights the various expectations they must manage while interacting within different social contexts.

6. (B) Identity is fixed at birth and remains unchanged throughout life.
   Identity is a multifaceted concept that includes both personal characteristics and social group memberships. Unlike biological traits, identity is not fixed at birth; it is a dynamic process shaped by social interactions, cultural contexts, and life experiences. Individuals continuously negotiate their identities throughout their lives as they join new groups or take on different roles. Social identity is particularly influenced by how others perceive and categorize an individual.

7. (D) Community
   A community is characterized by a group of people who share a common territory and a sense of belonging or shared identity. Members of a community engage in regular social interaction and often share common values, interests, or a way of life. This sociological concept emphasizes the emotional bonds and mutual support that exist among individuals who identify as belonging to a specific social unit, distinguishing it from random gatherings.

8. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
   Diaspora refers to the dispersion of a population from their original homeland across different geographical areas. While it is true that members often maintain material or sentimental links with

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(A) A more linear and unidirectional process.
(B) A multi-directional process emphasizing global interconnectedness.
(C) A process relevant only to 'traditional' societies.
(D) A process that reduces worldwide social relations.

299. The passage links the term 'development' to:
(A) A spontaneous process of change without any external guidance.
(B) A project often driven by states and international bodies to improve economic conditions.
(C) The preservation of traditional, pre-modern social structures.
(D) The complete rejection of economic growth as a social goal.

300. The term 'social transformation' is used in the passage to signify:
(A) A profound and comprehensive reordering of social structures on a global scale.
(B) Minor adjustments in cultural norms.
(C) The simple spread of one culture to another.
(D) The return to traditional ways of life in response to modernization.

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are exercising power that society has deemed lawful and appropriate for their position within the legal institution. This distinguishes authority from mere coercion or force, as people generally accept the right of the authority figure to make such decisions. Authority is central to maintaining social order through formal institutions like the law and the state.

49. (B) Identity
Social institutions are established and enduring patterns of social relationships designed to meet basic societal needs, such as the family, economy, and education. These institutions provide structure and stability to social life. Identity, on the other hand, is a concept referring to an individual's or group's sense of self and their perceived place in the social world. While identity is shaped by social institutions, it is not an institution itself in sociological analysis.

50. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different social institutions serve distinct primary functions within a society. The polity is responsible for governance and the allocation of power. Religion provides meaning and addresses ultimate concerns through belief systems. The economy organizes the production and distribution of goods and services. Law and customs provide formal social control and mechanisms for dispute resolution. Together, these institutions work to maintain the overall social structure and meet the needs of the population.

51. (C) Social Stratification
Social stratification is the core sociological concept used to describe the systematic ranking of different categories of people in a hierarchy of inequality. It refers to the structured ways in which resources like wealth, power, and prestige are unequally distributed among various groups. These divisions, such as class, caste, or gender, become relatively permanent features of the social structure, significantly impacting the life chances and opportunities available to individuals in different strata.

52. (B) Societal barriers that limit participation for the impaired.
In the context of social stratification, the focus on disability has shifted from a purely medical perspective to a social model. This model emphasizes that it is not just the physical or mental impairment itself that disables an individual, but rather the societal barriers—such as inaccessible buildings, prejudiced attitudes, and exclusionary policies—that limit their full participation. Studying disability as stratification involves examining how these barriers create a hierarchy of disadvantage and exclusion.

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53. (C) Ethnicity
Ethnicity refers to a shared cultural heritage that gives a group a distinct identity within a larger society. This heritage often includes common language, religion, ancestry, history, and customs. Unlike race, which is based on perceived physical characteristics, ethnicity is primarily based on cultural traits. Feeling a sense of ethnic identity involves identifying with a particular cultural group and being recognized as a member by others, providing a sense of community and belonging.

54. (B) Diffusion
The historical movement of culinary practices, such as the spread of pasta or tomatoes across continents, is a classic example of diffusion. This process involves the spread of cultural traits—including ideas, technology, and food—from one society to another through contact, trade, or migration. Diffusion shows that societies are not isolated but are constantly borrowing and adapting elements from each other, which leads to significant and widespread changes in culture and social life over time.

55. (D) The shift from a feudal agrarian economy to a capitalist industrial economy.
Social transformation involves a fundamental and profound change in the core structures and institutions of a society. The shift from feudalism to industrial capitalism is a prime example because it completely restructured how people lived, worked, and related to one another. This transformation changed the economic system, the nature of labor, the family structure, and the distribution of power, moving society into an entirely new historical era with different social rules.

their land of origin, this link is a characteristic feature rather than the cause or direct explanation of the dispersion itself. Dispersion may occur due to various factors like migration, conflict, or economic opportunities, leading to scattered populations.

9. (C) Broad ideals of goodness; specific rules of conduct.
Values are the broad, abstract ideals that a society considers important, such as freedom, equality, or respect for elders. They provide the general standards for determining what is good or desirable. Norms, in contrast, are the specific rules or expectations that guide behavior in particular social situations. While values provide the underlying justification, norms represent the practical application of those values in everyday social life.

10. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Habitus refers to the internalized system of dispositions and habits that shape perception and action. Agency represents the capacity of individuals to act independently and make free choices within social structures. Personhood is the state of being recognized as an individual with a unique identity and full social standing. Bureaucracy is a formal organizational model characterized by a clear hierarchy, written rules, and an impersonal approach to administration.

11. (C) (a) and (c)
Habitus is a concept developed by Pierre Bourdieu to describe the internalized system of dispositions, sensibilities, and acquired schemata that guide an individual's actions. It is not based on purely conscious or rational choices but is shaped by an individual's social background and life experiences. Habitus serves as a bridge that mediates between the objective social structures of society and the subjective practices of individuals.

12. (B) Agency
Agency is the capacity of individuals to act independently and make choices that can influence their lives and the social world. It emphasizes the power of human beings to be active participants in social life rather than being passive recipients of social forces. While agency is exercised within the constraints of social structures, it also allows individuals to challenge, reproduce, or transform those structures through their actions.

13. (C) 1, 2, and 3
Power is the capacity to influence others or impose one's will, even in the face of resistance. Authority is a specific form of power that is recognized as legitimate and justified by those subject to it. Bureaucracy is a rational-legal system designed to exercise this authority efficiently through a clear hierarchy and formal rules. These three concepts are central to understanding how social order and governance function.

14. (D) Authority is the legitimate and justified use of power.
Power and authority are related but distinct concepts in sociological analysis. Power refers to the general ability to achieve goals or influence others, which can sometimes involve coercion. Authority, however, is power that is perceived as legitimate, lawful, and justified within a social system. When people follow authority, they do so because they believe the person or institution has a recognized right to issue commands.

15. (A) Marriage, Family and Kinship
The social institutions of marriage, family, and kinship are primarily responsible for regulating sexual relations and the process of child-rearing. They provide a stable domestic unit for the care and socialization of the next generation. These institutions establish the rules of descent, alliance, and inheritance that connect individuals through blood ties or marital bonds. They serve as the foundational building blocks of social organization in almost all human societies.

16. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Kinship systems are essential social structures that define relationships based on consanguinity, which are blood ties, and affinity, which are ties created through marriage. While these systems regulate social interactions and inheritance, they are not uniform across the globe. Societies follow various descent patterns, including patrilineal, matrilineal, and bilateral systems. Therefore, the claim that all societies strictly follow a patrilineal system is incorrect, as kinship is highly culturally variable.

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17. (B) Economy
The economy is the social institution responsible for organizing the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It manages how a society uses its limited resources to meet the needs and wants of its members. This institution encompasses various systems, such as markets, labor, and capital, and dictates the ways in which value is exchanged. It is a fundamental part of the social structure that influences other institutions.

18. (A) Systematic power distribution and administrative governance.
The polity, as a social institution, is primarily concerned with the distribution of power and the administration of governance within a society. it encompasses the formal structures of government, political parties, and the processes through which public decisions are made. The polity establishes the rules for acquiring and exercising authority, ensuring social order through the creation and enforcement of laws. It manages the collective goals and interests of a population.

19. (C) Enforcing all societal laws through a formal legal system.
Religion is a social institution that provides a system of beliefs and rituals centered on the sacred, offering moral guidance and a sense of purpose. It often fosters social cohesion by uniting a community of believers. While religion influences moral codes and social norms, the formal enforcement of all societal laws is typically the responsibility of the state and its legal system rather than the institution of religion itself.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Education is considered a primary agent of socialization because it plays a crucial role in preparing individuals for participation in society. It functions by transmitting essential knowledge, technical skills, and cultural values from one generation to the next. Through formal instruction in schools and colleges, education ensures that individuals internalize the norms and expectations required to function effectively within the social structure, thereby maintaining social continuity.

21. (C) State-enforced sanctions versus informal social pressures.
Laws are formal, codified rules established by the state and enforced through official sanctions, such as fines or imprisonment. Customs, however, are informal practices and traditional ways of behaving that are maintained through social pressure, such as praise or disapproval. While both guide behavior and maintain social order, the key difference lies in the level of formality and the nature of the authority responsible for enforcing compliance within society.

22. (B) Bureaucracy
A bureaucracy is an organizational model designed for efficiency and fairness through the application of rational-legal principles. Key characteristics include a clear hierarchy, written rules, and an emphasis on impersonality. By promoting employees based on objective criteria like years of service and performance reviews rather than personal ties, the company is following bureaucratic procedures. This approach ensures that decisions are predictable and based on established meritocratic standards within the formal organization.

23. (D) Social Stratification
Social stratification refers to the systematic and persistent ranking of different groups of people in a hierarchy of inequality. It describes how society is divided into layers, or strata, where individuals have unequal access to valuable resources such as wealth, power, and prestige. This structured inequality is often passed down through generations, shaping the life chances and opportunities available to members of different social groups within the overall structure.

24. (A) These differences are ranked hierarchically and affect access to societal resources.
Social difference refers to the variety of human characteristics, such as language, interests, or physical traits. These differences become social inequality when they are used to rank groups in a hierarchy. In such a system, the ranking determines who gets more or less of society's rewards, such as wealth, status, or opportunities. Therefore, inequality is not just about being different but about the unequal distribution of power and resources.

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25. (C) Marginalization
Marginalization is a social process where certain individuals or groups are pushed to the edges of society, resulting in their exclusion from full participation in social, economic, and political life. This often involves a lack of access to resources, rights, and opportunities that are available to more central groups. Marginalization can lead to a sense of powerlessness and is a key dimension of social inequality and the study of stratification.

26. (D) (a), (b), and (c), and (d), and (e)
The study of social stratification is comprehensive, involving several interconnected concepts that describe social hierarchies. It begins with identifying social differences, which are then ranked through hierarchy and inequality. This ranking often leads to marginalization for those at the bottom of the system. Additionally, social mobility explores how individuals or groups can move between these different strata, making all these concepts central to understanding how structured inequality functions.

27. (D) Caste - An ascribed status based on birth, forming a rigid hierarchy.
A caste system is a closed form of social stratification where an individual's social position is determined by birth and remains fixed for life. This ascribed status defines a person's social identity, occupation, and eligible marriage partners within a rigid, hereditary hierarchy. Unlike class systems, which allow for mobility based on achievement, the caste system is characterized by its lack of movement between layers and the enforcement of strict social boundaries.

28. (B) Class allows for social mobility, while caste is largely hereditary and rigid.
The fundamental difference between caste and class lies in the degree of openness and mobility within the system. Class is generally considered an open system where an individual's position can change through education, wealth, or career success. In contrast, caste is a closed and rigid system based on ascription, meaning position is inherited and cannot be changed. While class emphasizes economic achievement, caste relies on birthright and traditional social rankings.

29. (C) The socially constructed roles, behaviors, and expectations associated with being male or female.
In sociology, gender is distinguished from sex, which refers to biological and anatomical differences. Gender is a social construct that encompasses the roles, behaviors, and expectations that a society considers appropriate for men and women. These roles are learned through socialization and can vary significantly across different cultures and historical periods. Understanding gender involves examining how societies define masculinity and femininity and how these definitions influence individual identity and social interactions.

30. (D) Personhood
Social stratification involves the hierarchical ranking of groups based on dimensions such as gender, caste, class, race, and disability. These dimensions create unequal access to resources and power. Personhood, however, refers to the social recognition of an individual as a full member of a community with associated rights and duties. While personhood is a sociological concept, it is not a primary dimension used to categorize and rank groups in a hierarchy of inequality.

31. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Race is a category of people treated as distinct based on perceived physical characteristics. A society is a population typically living in a specific territory with a distinct culture and political autonomy. Ethnicity refers to a group sharing a common cultural heritage, such as language or religion. Gender represents the socially constructed roles and expectations associated with sex. These concepts are all essential for understanding the various ways humans are categorized in society.

32. (B) Evolution
Social evolution is a theory that describes how societies change over time, moving from simple, undifferentiated forms to more complex and specialized structures. This process is often viewed as occurring in distinct stages, such as the transition from hunter-gatherer societies to agrarian and then industrial civilizations. Evolutionary theories focus on the long-term, cumulative changes in social organization,

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technology, and culture that characterize the development of human societies throughout history.

33. (B) Spread of cultural traits from one society or group to another.
Diffusion is a process of social change where cultural elements, such as ideas, technologies, languages, or customs, spread from one society or group to another. This often occurs through contact, trade, migration, or communication between different cultures. Diffusion highlights the interconnectedness of human societies and shows how cultural traits are not always invented internally but are frequently borrowed and adapted from external sources, leading to cultural hybridity and widespread change.

34. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
Sociological theories often frame change in a sequence starting with evolution, the long-term development of societies. This is followed by diffusion, where cultural traits spread between these developing groups. Modernization then describes the specific transition from traditional to industrial societies, often aided by earlier developments. Finally, globalization represents the most recent and intensive phase of worldwide interconnectedness, building upon the foundations of modern technology and global economic and cultural exchange.

35. (C) Traditional, agrarian societies to industrial, urban societies.
Modernization theory focuses on the process of social and economic development that transforms traditional, agrarian societies into modern, industrial ones. This transition involves significant changes in the social structure, including increased urbanization, the growth of formal education, and the rise of rational-legal authority. Modernization is often associated with the adoption of advanced technology and a shift in values toward individualism and meritocracy, reflecting the historical experience of Western industrial nations.

36. (A) (a) and (c)
Modernization is characterized by several key social shifts, including increased industrialization and urbanization as societies move away from agriculture. It also involves the development of mass media and increased literacy rates, which facilitate the spread of information and ideas. Contrary to focusing on traditional authority, modernization emphasizes rational-legal systems. While it involves global connections, it does not necessarily imply a decline in the nation-state, which often remains a central organizing force.

37. (C) Globalization
Globalization is a multifaceted social process characterized by the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of societies around the world. It involves the rapid flow of capital, goods, information, and people across national borders, impacting economic, political, and cultural realms. Globalization compresses time and space, making distant events more relevant to local life. This process leads to both cultural homogenization and the resurgence of local identities as societies respond to global influences.

38. (B) A fundamental and often rapid restructuring of society's core institutions and social structure.
While social change refers to any alteration in social patterns, social transformation denotes a much deeper and more fundamental shift. It involves a rapid and profound restructuring of a society's core institutions, such as the economy, government, and family. Examples include the transition from feudalism to capitalism or major political revolutions. Social transformation changes the basic rules and social structure of a society, leading to a completely different way of life.

39. (D) Social Mobility
Social mobility is the movement of individuals, families, or groups between different positions within a society's system of social stratification. This movement can be upward, downward, or horizontal, reflecting changes in wealth, occupation, or social status. The degree of social mobility is often used as a measure of a society's openness and the extent to which life chances are determined by individual achievement rather than by characteristics assigned at birth.

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40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization is a powerful force that frequently drives significant social transformations within societies. It facilitates the global flow of capital, technology, and ideas, which can challenge and alter established social institutions like the economy and the family. These external influences force societies to adapt and restructure their traditional ways of life. Therefore, the interconnectedness described in the reason directly explains how globalization acts as a catalyst for fundamental societal change.

41. (C) Inter-generational social mobility
This individual has experienced inter-generational social mobility because their social position has changed significantly compared to that of their parents. By moving from a lower-class background to an upper-middle-class status through education and career success, they have achieved upward mobility across generations. This type of mobility is a key focus in sociology as it reflects the extent to which a society allows individuals to overcome the limitations of their birth.

42. (A) It is always visible and consciously recognized by all members of society.
Social structure provides the enduring framework for society, consisting of institutions, groups, statuses, and roles that both enable and constrain human action. However, it is incorrect to say that social structure is always visible or consciously recognized. Much of the social structure operates in the background of daily life, influencing behavior through internalized norms and "taken-for-granted" patterns. Individuals often follow these structured arrangements without being explicitly aware of the broader system.

43. (D) A belief in democracy
Culture is divided into material and non-material components. Material culture includes physical objects like tools, clothing, and buildings. Non-material culture consists of the intangible elements of a society, such as its values, beliefs, symbols, and norms. A belief in democracy is an abstract ideal and a core value, making it a perfect example of non-material culture. It shapes social behavior and institutional structures without having a physical, tangible form itself.

44. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
A person's status is their socially defined position, while their role is the dynamic aspect of that status, involving the behaviors expected of them. However, it is incorrect to say an individual has only one status and role. In reality, people occupy multiple statuses simultaneously, such as being a parent, employee, and citizen. This collection of statuses is known as a status set, and each status comes with its own unique set of roles.

45. (C) Residents of a small village who know each other and share a common way of life.
Sociologically, a community is more than just a group of people; it involves a shared territory, regular social interaction, and a strong sense of belonging. The residents of a small village exemplify this as they share a common way of life and maintain personal, multifaceted relationships. Unlike passengers on a flight or viewers of a show, they have a shared identity and a collective history that binds them together as a social unit.

46. (B) 2, 3, and 5
Diaspora refers to a scattered population with a common geographical origin, and its members typically maintain a collective memory and sentimental links to their homeland. While exile can be a cause, it is not the only one. Modern diaspora communities are often sustained by migration and advanced communication technologies that allow them to stay connected globally. Furthermore, assimilation does not necessarily end a diaspora, as members often maintain a distinct hybrid identity.

47. (A) Norms
Norms are the unwritten, informal rules and expectations that guide behavior in everyday social situations. They provide a sense of predictability and order in social life, such as knowing to form a queue or keeping quiet in a library. While values are broad ideals, norms are the specific behavioral guidelines derived from those values. Failure to follow norms often results in informal social sanctions, like a disapproving look or a verbal reprimand.

48. (B) Authority
Authority is the legitimate and recognized use of power. When a judge sentences a criminal, they

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(C) A desirable social status with special privileges.
(D) An individual's psychological inability to cope with an impairment.

293. What is the common theme connecting gender, sexuality, and disability as bases for stratification in the passage?
(A) They are all purely biological categories that naturally lead to hierarchy.
(B) They are all issues that have been fully resolved in modern societies.
(C) They operate independently and never intersect with other forms of stratification like class or race.
(D) They all illustrate how social norms and structures create difference, hierarchy, and marginalization.

294. The passage suggests that norms surrounding sexuality often lead to:
(A) The equal valuation of all sexual identities and preferences.
(B) The marginalization of sexualities that deviate from the heterosexual norm.
(C) The complete disappearance of sexual regulation in society.
(D) A society where sexuality is not a component of identity.

295. The text implies that gender, sexuality, and disability function as:
(A) Minor individual preferences with no societal impact.
(B) Unimportant factors in the study of social inequality.
(C) Axes of stratification that shape identity and life chances.
(D) Concepts relevant only to the study of law and medicine.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The processes of modernization, development, and globalization represent profound forces of social change and transformation. Modernization traditionally referred to a process through which 'pre-modern' or 'traditional' societies acquire the characteristics of 'modern' societies, often equated with industrialization, urbanization, and the adoption of rationalized institutions and values. Development was closely linked to this, framed as a project, often driven by states and international bodies, to improve economic growth, living standards, and infrastructure, largely based on Western models. Both concepts have faced criticism for being ethnocentric and for creating new forms of dependency. Globalization represents a more recent and complex conceptualization of change. It refers to the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa. Unlike the more linear path suggested by modernization, globalization is seen as a multi-directional process involving complex flows of capital, goods, people, and ideas. This leads to what is sometimes called social transformation, a more profound and comprehensive reordering of social structures and institutions on a global scale. While interconnected, globalization differs from modernization in its emphasis on global interconnectedness and a less unilinear view of change.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is a primary criticism of the traditional concepts of modernization and development mentioned in the passage?
(A) They were not effective in promoting economic growth.
(B) They focused too much on global interconnectedness.
(C) They failed to encourage industrialization and urbanization.
(D) They were considered ethnocentric and based on Western models.

297. How does the paragraph define 'globalization'?
(A) The intensification of worldwide social relations linking distant localities.
(B) The simple adoption of Western cultural values by all societies.
(C) A state-led project to improve the infrastructure of a single nation.
(D) A historical process that ended with the rise of modernization.

298. A key difference between 'modernization' and 'globalization' as described in the text is that globalization is viewed as:

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56. (A) It only has economic dimensions and does not affect culture or politics.
Globalization is a multifaceted process that extends far beyond just economics. While it involves the global flow of capital and trade, it also intensely affects culture and politics through the exchange of ideas, values, and political movements. Globalization leads to the intensification of worldwide social relations, driven by technology. It can result in cultural homogenization but also prompts groups to assert their local identities, making it a complex and all-encompassing social phenomenon.

57. (C) Upward social mobility
When a factory worker is promoted to a floor supervisor, they have experienced upward social mobility. This type of mobility occurs when an individual moves from a lower social position to a higher one within the system of social stratification. The promotion typically brings an increase in authority, prestige, and often income. This individual movement reflects the potential for achievement within an organizational hierarchy and contributes to the study of mobility in industrial societies.

58. (B) (a), (b), and (d)
Social institutions are established and enduring patterns of social relationships, such as the family, economy, and polity. They are created to meet specific and fundamental societal needs, providing stability and predictability to social life. Unlike spontaneous or temporary gatherings, institutions are persistent and structured by complexes of norms and roles. They are foundational components of the social structure that guide behavior across generations and are essential for the functioning of any organized society.

59. (D) Rational application of formal rules and procedures.
Bureaucracy is an organizational model designed to maximize efficiency through rationalization. In an ideal bureaucracy, decisions are not based on personal feelings, charismatic appeal, or traditional customs. Instead, they are made through the strict and impersonal application of formal, written rules and procedures. This ensures that all cases are handled consistently and fairly, based on objective criteria and a clear division of labor within the hierarchical structure of the organization.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sociologists view race as a social construct because biological research shows there is no single genetic marker that defines distinct racial groups. Instead, societies use perceived physical differences to create categories and assign them social meanings that change over time. The reason provided accurately explains why race is considered a social rather than a biological reality, as the definitions of race are products of human interaction and historical circumstances.

61. (C) Culture
The feeling of disorientation in an unfamiliar setting, often called culture shock, highlights how deeply one's own culture is internalized. Culture provides the "taken-for-granted" rules, values, and meanings that people use to navigate the world. When these familiar patterns are missing, the power of culture becomes evident. It demonstrates that our ways of life are not natural or universal but are learned social products that shape our perceptions and reactions to every situation.

62. (D) Network
A social network is the pattern of social relationships that connect a specific set of individuals or groups. It consists of nodes, representing the actors, and ties, representing the relationships between them, such as friendship, kinship, or professional collaboration. Networks are essential for understanding how information, resources, and influence flow through a society. They can be dense or loose and provide a mapping of the informal and formal connections that link people together.

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63. (A) Master status
A master status is a social position that is so important that it overshadows all other statuses a person may hold. It becomes the primary identity for the individual and often shapes their entire life experience and interactions with others. For example, a person's occupation, disability, or race might serve as their master status. It is the status that people most often use to categorize

94. (C) Society
A society is a large group of people who share a common territory and political system and are united by a distinct culture that differentiates them from other groups. Societies are relatively self-contained units that provide the overall framework for social life, encompassing all other institutions and groups. They have their own identity and often possess political autonomy. Understanding society as a whole is the primary goal of sociology, which examines the interactions within and between different societies.

95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The institution of law is a formal mechanism for social control, designed to maintain order by setting clear rules for behavior. The reason provided is accurate because the state has the unique power to enforce these laws through coercive measures, such as the police and the judiciary. Because the state can impose formal sanctions like fines or imprisonment for non-compliance, the law becomes a powerful tool for regulating social conduct and resolving disputes.

96. (C) Being a college graduate.
An achieved status is a social position that an individual acquires through their own efforts, choices, and accomplishments. Being a college graduate is an achieved status because it requires personal effort in education and the completion of a degree. This contrasts with ascribed statuses, which are assigned at birth or involuntarily, such as race, gender, or being born into a royal family. Achieved statuses are key features of open systems of social stratification like class.

97. (C) Habitus
Habitus is a central concept in the work of Pierre Bourdieu, referring to the deeply ingrained habits, skills, and dispositions that individuals acquire through their life experiences. It is particularly shaped by one's social class and background. These internalized dispositions guide how people perceive, think about, and act in the social world, often in ways that seem intuitive or "natural." Habitus helps explain how social structures are reproduced through the everyday practices and choices of individuals.

98. (B) Authority
Authority is the legitimate and recognized right of an individual or institution to make decisions and issue commands. In a government, authority is based on the belief that the state has the lawful right to rule its citizens. This distinguishes it from raw power or coercion, as authority is generally accepted as justified within the framework of a society's political and legal institutions. People follow the decisions of an authority because they recognize its legitimacy.

99. (C) Religion
Religion is the social institution primarily concerned with the realm of the sacred and the supernatural. It involves a shared system of beliefs, rituals, and symbols that address ultimate questions about life, death, and meaning. Religion unites people into a moral community and provides guidelines for behavior based on spiritual values. While it is connected to other institutions like the family and polity, its unique focus is on the transcendent and the divine.

100. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
These concepts describe different aspects of social life and change. Social mobility is the movement between different social strata. Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of societies worldwide. Social stratification is characterized by the structured hierarchy and inequality among groups. Social transformation denotes a fundamental restructuring of society's core institutions. Together, these terms provide a comprehensive toolkit for analyzing the organization and evolution of human societies in various historical and cultural contexts.

101. (B) 2, 4, 3, 1
In the development of human societies, kinship and family are considered the most fundamental and earliest institutions for survival and social organization. Organized religion often emerged early to provide shared meaning and cohesion. As societies grew, formal economic systems for market exchange became necessary. Finally, the polity, or the formal state with a centralized government and laws, typically emerged as societies became more complex and needed systematic administrative governance and formal power distribution over large populations.

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is a distinction without necessarily implying ranking. Marginalization is illustrated by the exclusion of persons with disabilities from social spaces. These examples clarify how different concepts are used to analyze the structure of social life.

72. (B) How society shapes the meanings, expressions, and norms related to sexual desires and relationships.
The social construction of sexuality refers to the idea that sexual desires, behaviors, and identities are not just biological but are profoundly shaped by social and cultural contexts. Societies create norms about what is considered normal or acceptable sexual behavior, and these meanings change over time. This perspective examines how social institutions and cultural values influence how individuals experience and express their sexuality, showing that it is a socially learned and regulated aspect of human life.

73. (B) The arbitrary social meaning attached to perceived physical characteristics.
Race as a system of social stratification is based on the social meaning that people attach to perceived physical differences, such as skin color or facial features. Sociologists argue that these categories are arbitrary and not based on significant biological differences. Instead, societies use these perceived traits to create racial hierarchies that justify the unequal distribution of power and resources. The importance of race lies in its social consequences rather than in any inherent biological reality.

74. (B) Is a community with its own territory and political autonomy.
A tribe is typically characterized as a relatively self-contained social group that has its own distinct territory, language, and political autonomy. Unlike a caste, which is a unit within a larger, integrated hierarchical system of interdependence and occupational specialization, a tribe often functions as a complete community with its own internal social and political organization. While the boundaries between these concepts can be fluid, the emphasis on territorial and political independence is a key distinguishing feature.

75. (B) 2, 3, 1
In sociological terms, values are the most general and abstract ideals, such as the importance of health. Norms are more specific guidelines for behavior derived from those values, like not smoking in public spaces. Rules are the most specific and formal expressions of norms, often codified with clear penalties, such as a "No smoking" sign in a building. This sequence moves from abstract societal ideals to specific, practical regulations that guide everyday social interaction.

76. (B) Quality of life, equity, and sustainability improvements.
Development is a broader concept than modernization. While modernization often focuses on the process of industrialization and rationalization based on Western models, development emphasizes holistic improvements in human well-being. This includes a focus on quality of life, economic equity, social justice, and environmental sustainability. Development goals are often aimed at empowering people and ensuring that progress benefits all members of society, rather than just achieving industrial growth or replicating the path of developed nations.

77. (B) Social transformation
A political revolution that replaces a monarchy with a democratic republic is a prime example of social transformation. This is because it represents a fundamental and often rapid change in a society's core political institution and power structure. Such a change alters the basic rules of governance, the rights of citizens, and the overall social structure. Unlike gradual social change, transformation involves a profound shift that creates a new social and political order within the society.

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78. (A) Cultural globalization
The worldwide popularity of global food chains, movies, and fashion trends illustrates cultural globalization. This process involves the spread of cultural symbols, ideas, and consumer products across national borders, often leading to a more interconnected and shared global culture. While it can lead to cultural homogenization, it also involves the adaptation of these global traits into local contexts. This exchange is driven by

and respond to the individual in various social contexts.

64. (B) How individuals and groups define themselves and are defined by others in a social context.
Sociological studies of identity focus on the dynamic process through which individuals and groups establish a sense of who they are. This involves an interplay between internal self-definition and external categorization by others. Identity is not viewed as an unchanging essence but as something formed and negotiated within social contexts, influenced by group memberships, social interactions, and cultural norms. It is a key concept for understanding how people find meaning and belonging in society.

65. (C) Status granted by a society defining one as a full member.
Personhood is a sociological concept that refers to the status granted to an individual by their society, defining them as a full and recognized member with associated rights and responsibilities. It is not just about being biologically human; rather, it is about social recognition and standing. In different societies, personhood may be granted at different stages of life or even denied to certain groups, showing that it is a socially constructed category of membership.

66. (A) Agency and Structure
The interplay between agency and structure is a fundamental principle in sociology. Agency refers to the capacity of individuals to act and make choices, while social structure consists of the enduring patterns and institutions that organize society. While individuals have the power to act, their actions are always shaped and limited by the existing social structure. Conversely, human agency is what reproduces or potentially changes the social structure, showing a continuous, dialectical relationship between the two.

67. (D) 1, 2, and 4
Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is characterized by several key features designed for rational efficiency. These include an impersonal orientation, where rules are applied consistently to everyone; a clear hierarchy of authority with a chain of command; and the use of formal, written rules and regulations to guide all actions. Charismatic leadership and spontaneous procedures are generally the opposite of bureaucratic principles, which favor stability, predictability, and formal organizational structures over personal or informal interactions.

68. (B) A recognized union establishing rights and obligations for spouses.
Marriage is a social institution that exists in almost all societies, though its specific forms vary. Universally, it is a socially recognized union between individuals that establishes a set of legal and social rights and obligations between them and toward their children. These obligations often include economic cooperation, sexual exclusivity, and responsibilities for childcare. While romantic love is common in modern societies, it is not a universal requirement for the social institution of marriage.

69. (C) Patrilineal descent
Patrilineal descent is a system of tracing an individual's ancestry and kinship through the father's side of the family. In such societies, property, status, and family names are typically inherited from the father to his children. This system defines the primary kin group as being related through male ancestors. It is one of several ways societies organize descent, contrasting with matrilineal descent, which traces lineage through the mother, or bilateral systems, which recognize both sides equally.

70. (C) The regulation of spiritual beliefs
The economy is a social institution that organizes how a society produces, distributes, and consumes goods and services. It manages resources, labor, and technology to meet material needs. While it is deeply connected to other institutions, the regulation of spiritual beliefs is the primary function of religion, not the economy. The economic institution focuses on material life, value exchange, and the provision of services, which are distinct from the spiritual and supernatural concerns addressed by religious institutions.

71. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Hierarchy is exemplified by the ranking of castes from highest to lowest. Inequality is shown by the vast difference in earnings between a CEO and a worker. Social difference is represented by the variety of languages spoken in a country, which

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"second nature" that guides how people perceive the world and act within it. It helps explain why people from similar social backgrounds often behave in similar ways without needing conscious instructions. Habitus bridges the gap between the objective social world and individual behavior, showing how structure influences action.

87. (C) (a), (b), and (c)
The social institutions of family and kinship are primarily focused on the regulation of domestic life and social ties. They establish rules for descent, which define how heritage and lineage are traced, and regulate marriage through norms and laws. They also provide the primary framework for child-rearing and socialization. Management of a national treasury, however, is a function of the economic and political institutions, not the domestic sphere of family and kinship.

88. (B) Polity
The polity is the social institution through which a society organizes its governance and the distribution of power. It includes the formal structures of the state, such as the government, legislature, and legal system, as well as political processes like elections. The polity is responsible for making collective decisions, creating and enforcing laws, and maintaining social order. It manages how power is acquired and exercised, ensuring that the society can function as a unified political unit.

89. (B) Acts as a marriage market where young people meet potential partners.
Education has both manifest (intended) and latent (unintended) functions. A manifest function is to teach academic and vocational skills. A latent function is an unintended consequence of the institutional setting. By bringing many young people together, schools and universities often serve as a "marriage market" where individuals meet potential partners. This is a latent function because it is not the primary or official reason the educational system exists, yet it is a significant social outcome.

90. (C) 2, 3, and 5
These three statements correctly describe key processes of social change. Diffusion is the spread of cultural traits between societies. Modernization is the development process often linked to industrialization and urbanization. Social transformation represents a fundamental shift in a society's core structure. However, evolution does not always imply a linear progression toward something "better," and globalization refers to increasing interconnectedness rather than isolation. Together, these concepts provide a framework for analyzing how societies evolve and interact.

91. (B) A society composed of people with different eye colors.
Social difference refers to the variety of human traits and characteristics within a population. Differences like eye color are examples of diversity that do not necessarily lead to ranking or unequal access to resources. In contrast, inequality occurs when such differences, like wealth or gender, are used to create a hierarchy of power and rewards. Therefore, a society with different eye colors shows social difference without the structured inequality found in caste systems or discriminatory laws.

92. (B) The ranking of social groups in a ladder of superiority and inferiority.
Hierarchy is a fundamental part of social stratification because it involves the ranking of social groups in a vertical arrangement. In such a system, some groups are placed at the top with more power, wealth, and prestige, while others are placed at lower levels with fewer rewards. This "ladder" of superiority and inferiority structures social relations and determines the different life chances and experiences of individuals based on their position within the stratified system.

93. (B) The social and cultural constructions of masculinity and femininity.
Sociologists distinguish between sex and gender to emphasize that while sex is biological, gender is a social product. Gender refers to the cultural meanings, roles, and expectations that societies attach to being male or female, creating the concepts of masculinity and femininity. These gender roles are learned through socialization and vary across different cultures and history. This distinction allows for the analysis of how society structures unequal opportunities and expectations based on gender rather than just biology.

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advanced communication and transportation technology, making cultural influences more widespread than ever before.

79. (C) Upward mobility
When a teacher becomes a principal, they have experienced upward mobility. This type of social mobility involves moving to a higher position in the social hierarchy, which usually results in increased income, greater authority, and higher social prestige. Upward mobility can occur within a single career, known as intra-generational mobility, or across generations. It is a key indicator of a society's openness and the availability of opportunities for individuals to improve their social and economic standing.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social stratification is found in all human societies, as they all have systems for ranking groups. Functionalist theory, represented by the reason, suggests that this ranking is necessary to ensure that the most important and difficult social roles are filled by the most qualified and talented individuals. By offering greater rewards like wealth and prestige to these positions, society motivates people to undergo the training needed. Thus, the need for functional differentiation explains why stratification exists.

81. (B) A shared way of life including language, values, and objects.
In sociology, culture is defined broadly as the entire shared way of life of a group or society. It includes non-material elements such as language, beliefs, values, and norms, as well as material objects like tools, clothing, and buildings. Culture is learned through socialization and is passed down from one generation to the next, providing individuals with a framework for understanding the world and interacting with others. It is the essential "software" that guides social life.

82. (B) The individuals or groups within the network.
In social network analysis, nodes are the basic units of the network, representing the individuals, groups, or organizations involved. These nodes are connected by ties, which represent the various types of relationships or interactions between them, such as friendship or trade. Analyzing the arrangement of these nodes and ties allows sociologists to understand the structure of the network and how information or resources flow between the different actors, revealing patterns of influence and connection.

83. (A) Role
A status is a recognized social position, such as being a doctor. A role is the set of behaviors, obligations, and expectations that society attaches to that status. For a doctor, the role includes being knowledgeable, professional, and compassionate toward patients. While the individual occupies the status, they perform the role. The concept of role helps sociologists understand how the abstract positions in a social structure translate into predictable and patterned behaviors in everyday social interaction.

84. (B) Diaspora
A diaspora is formed when a population is scattered from its original homeland across different regions but maintains a collective identity and strong ties to that land. This immigrant group often develops a unique, hybrid identity that blends their original heritage with their new cultural context. Members of a diaspora foster a sense of solidarity with others of the same origin worldwide, often keeping their culture alive through community organizations and continuous communication with their homeland.

85. (C) Rules - Formal, codified norms often enforced by an authority.
Rules are formal, written, and codified norms that are often established and enforced by an authority, such as a government or an organization. They carry specific penalties for non-compliance. While values are general ideals and norms are informal expectations, rules represent a more structured and official way of guiding behavior. For example, a law is a type of rule enforced by the state. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for analyzing different forms of social control.

86. (A) Internalization of social structures that shape action.
Habitus is a concept that explains how individuals internalize the social structures and conditions of their environment. This internalized system of dispositions, tastes, and habits becomes a

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102. (B) Cultural diversity (Social Difference)
Cultural diversity refers to the variety of cultural expressions, such as different accents, cuisines, and musical styles, that exist within a society. These represent social differences that enrich the social fabric without necessarily implying a hierarchy or unequal access to power. Unlike social inequality or stratification, cultural diversity focuses on the horizontal variety of human experience. It highlights the unique ways in which different groups or regions express their shared identity and heritage within a country.

103. (C) Systematic exclusion of groups from resources.
Marginalization is a powerful social process that results in individuals or groups being pushed to the periphery of society. This exclusion means they are denied full access to essential resources, rights, and opportunities, such as quality education, healthcare, and political representation. Marginalization often stems from structural inequalities related to race, class, or disability, leading to a situation where certain groups are unable to participate fully or effectively in the social, economic, and political life of their community.

104. (C) It is characterized by high levels of social mobility.
A caste system is an extremely rigid and closed system of social stratification where an individual's position is determined by birth and remains fixed for life. It is characterized by rules of endogamy and strict restrictions on social interaction between different castes. Because membership is ascribed and hereditary, the system does not allow for social mobility. The claim that it has high levels of mobility is incorrect, as the system is designed to maintain permanent social boundaries.

105. (C) Dominant norms of sexuality can create hierarchies and lead to discrimination against non-conforming individuals.
Sexuality is a dimension of social stratification because societies often establish dominant norms and hierarchies regarding sexual orientation and expression. These norms can lead to the unequal distribution of rights, prestige, and power, where those who conform to the dominant standards are privileged while non-conforming individuals face discrimination and marginalization. This shows that sexuality is not just a personal matter but a social construct that can be used to categorize and rank people in a hierarchy.

106. (C) Horizontal social mobility
Horizontal social mobility refers to the movement of an individual between social positions that are at the same level of prestige and income. When a carpenter becomes a plumber, they are changing their occupation without significantly altering their overall social status or economic standing. This type of mobility involves a change in the individual's specific role or work environment but does not result in movement up or down the vertical hierarchy of the social stratification system.

107. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
Globalization is characterized by the increased flow of capital, ideas, and people across national borders. It involves the intensification of cultural exchange and the rise of powerful transnational corporations that operate globally. While it can prompt the assertion of local identities, its core process is the weakening, not the strengthening, of national borders to external influences. Globalization creates a more interconnected world where events and flows are increasingly less constrained by traditional nation-state boundaries.

108. (B) Established clusters of norms and roles meeting a societal need.
Social structure is the broad, abstract pattern of social arrangements in society. Within this structure, social institutions are the more specific, established clusters of norms, values, statuses, and roles that are organized to meet fundamental societal needs, such as reproduction (family) or governance (polity). Institutions provide the enduring and stable building blocks that give the social structure its form and function, ensuring that society can meet its basic requirements across many generations.

109. (B) Provides understanding, rules, and programming for social life.
Comparing culture to "software" helps illustrate its role as the underlying system that guides social behavior. Just as software provides instructions for a computer, culture provides individuals with

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the beliefs, values, norms, and shared meanings needed to navigate and understand social life. It is not a tangible object but a set of instructions that people learn through socialization. This cultural "programming" ensures that social interactions are patterned, predictable, and meaningful for members of a group.

110. (B) Weak ties (bridges)
In social network theory, weak ties are relationships between individuals that are less intense than those between close friends but are crucial for connecting different social groups. These weak ties act as "bridges" that allow information and ideas to flow between separate, dense clusters of people who might otherwise be isolated from each other. While strong ties provide emotional support within a group, weak ties are essential for social integration and the broad diffusion of resources across society.

111. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
These statements correctly identify the types of status but swap their definitions. An ascribed status is one that is assigned to an individual at birth or involuntarily later in life, such as their race or family background. An achieved status, however, is a position that is earned or chosen by an individual through their own efforts, such as their occupation or level of education. Understanding these distinct types of status is fundamental for analyzing an individual's social identity.

112. (B) Diaspora
The creation of a shared identity among people of Indian origin living in various countries who maintain ties to India exemplifies a diaspora. This concept describes a scattered population with a common geographical origin who foster a collective memory and sentimental connection to their homeland. Despite living in different host societies, members of the diaspora often develop a hybrid identity that bridges their original culture and their current residence, maintaining a sense of global ethnic solidarity.

113. (B) General standards that justify norms, which are specific behavioral rules.
Values and norms are related but distinct cultural elements. Values are general, abstract principles that a society considers important and desirable, such as honesty or freedom. They provide the broad standards used to judge what is good or bad. Norms are the more specific and practical rules or expectations that guide behavior in everyday situations, derived from those values. For example, the value of honesty leads to the norm of not lying to others.

114. (B) Agency
This scenario represents an exercise of agency, which is the capacity of individuals to act independently and make choices that can influence their lives and the social structure. By challenging a discriminatory law, an individual is not just following existing patterns but is actively working to change them. While social structures provide the context for action, human agency is the force that allows for the reproduction, negotiation, or transformation of those structures through intentional and meaningful social action.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Max Weber's model of bureaucracy, impersonality is a key characteristic designed to ensure that administrative tasks are carried out according to formal rules rather than personal feelings or favoritism. The reason provided is accurate because this impersonal approach is intended to promote fairness, consistency, and efficiency. By treating everyone according to the same established procedures, a bureaucracy avoids the unpredictability and bias that can occur in more informal or personal systems of organization.

116. (B) Establishes units and defines inheritance, alliance, and descent.
Kinship is a fundamental social institution because it organizes the basic units of society and defines the rules that govern domestic life. It establishes systems of descent, which trace lineage and ancestry, and defines rules for alliance through marriage. Kinship also regulates the inheritance of property and status across generations. By providing a clear framework for these domestic relationships, kinship ensures the continuity of social groups and the predictable transfer of rights and responsibilities within a society.

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117. (B) The formation of political parties and voting behavior.
The sociology of the polity focuses on the formal and informal structures of power and governance within a society. Studying the formation of political parties and the patterns of voting behavior are core topics in this field. It involves analyzing how groups organize to acquire power, how citizens participate in political processes, and how the state interacts with other parts of society. This research helps explain the mechanisms through which social order is maintained and collective decisions are made.

118. (B) To resolve disputes and maintain social order through a framework.
The institution of law and customs provides the primary framework for maintaining social order and resolving conflicts within a society. Laws are formal, state-codified rules, while customs are informal practices rooted in tradition. Together, they establish the "rules of the game" for social interaction, setting boundaries for acceptable behavior and providing mechanisms for handling disputes when rules are broken. This institutional framework ensures predictability and stability in social life by regulating conduct through sanctions and social pressure.

119. (A) Social Stratification
Social stratification is the structured system of ranking categories of people in a hierarchy, which inherently involves both hierarchy and inequality. Hierarchy refers to the vertical arrangement of social groups, while inequality denotes the unequal distribution of rewards such as wealth, power, and prestige among these groups. Together, these concepts are central to analyzing how society is divided into different layers and how these divisions significantly impact the life chances and social experiences of individuals in each stratum.

120. (D) Race - Scientifically distinct biological categories
Sociologists have demonstrated that race is a social construct rather than a biological reality. There are no scientifically distinct biological categories that correspond to racial groups; instead, societies use perceived physical traits to create categories and assign them social meanings. The other pairs are correct: caste is based on ascribed status, class can involve achieved status, and gender refers to socially constructed roles. The incorrect pair highlights the importance of understanding the social rather than biological basis of race.

121. (A) Social evolution
Social evolution is a theory that describes how societies change over long periods, moving from simple, undifferentiated forms to more complex and specialized structures. This process is often characterized by the increasing division of labor and the development of more complex institutions. Evolutionary theories suggest that societies "progress" through various stages as they adapt to their environments and develop new technologies and ways of organizing themselves, reflecting the cumulative nature of social and cultural change over history.

122. (B) The rationalization of social life and institutions.
A key outcome of modernization is the rationalization of social life, a process where traditional and emotional ways of thinking are replaced by reason, efficiency, and formal rules. This shift is reflected in the development of bureaucracies, the use of advanced technology, and the emphasis on meritocracy and science. Modernization transforms institutions by making them more systematic and impersonal, moving society away from reliance on traditional authority and towards more rationalized systems of governance and social organization.

123. (B) Globalization and Social Transformation
The global adoption of social media is a clear example of how globalization drives social transformation. Globalization facilitates the rapid flow of technology and information across borders, creating new forms of worldwide interconnectedness. This leads to social transformation as these platforms fundamentally change how people communicate, interact, and organize politically. This profound restructuring of social and political life shows that globalization is not just an economic process but a catalyst for fundamental changes in the core of human society.

124. (D) Structural mobility
Structural mobility occurs when a large number of people move up or down the social ladder

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due to fundamental changes in the overall social structure or economy, rather than individual effort alone. A tech boom that creates many high-paying jobs is a perfect example, as it shifts the entire class distribution by opening up more positions at the top. This type of mobility shows how large-scale social forces, like economic shifts or technological revolutions, can significantly impact the life chances of entire populations.

125. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
These concepts are foundational to understanding the relationship between the individual and society. Social structure refers to enduring social patterns. Agency is the capacity of individuals to act. Status is a socially defined position. Habitus represents internalized dispositions that guide action. Together, these terms explain how individuals occupy positions within a structured society while still possessing the ability to act and make choices, which are themselves shaped by their internalized life experiences and social background.

126. (B) 2, 3, and 5
Social structure refers to the patterned arrangements in society, composed of institutions, statuses, and roles. It is not a static cage but a dynamic framework that both constrains and enables human agency. Individuals are influenced by these structures, but they also have the power to reproduce or change them through their actions. The idea that social structure is not real or that it completely determines action is incorrect; it is a fundamental sociological reality that shapes and is shaped by human interaction.

127. (C) Culture
Culture is the comprehensive system of shared language, beliefs, values, norms, and material objects that are learned and transmitted across generations. It provides the essential toolkit for members of a society to understand their world and interact with one another. Culture is not biological; it is acquired through socialization and is a fundamental part of a group's identity. It shapes everything from daily habits to the overall social structure, ensuring the continuity and meaning of social life.

128. (C) Is assigned to a person by society, often at birth.
An ascribed status is a social position that is assigned to an individual by society, typically at birth or involuntarily later in life, based on characteristics they cannot easily change. Examples include race, gender, age, and family background. Unlike achieved statuses, which are earned through personal effort and choice, ascribed statuses are inherited and often significantly impact an individual's life chances and social treatment from the very beginning. They are central to systems of stratification like caste or gender.

129. (A) Shared interests and social ties mediated by technology.
While traditional definitions of community emphasize a shared geographic location, modern sociology has expanded the concept to include virtual communities. These are groups of people who share common interests, values, and social ties that are maintained through digital technology rather than physical proximity. Virtual communities provide a sense of belonging and support for members who may be geographically dispersed, showing how social bonds can be fostered and sustained in the digital age through regular online interaction and shared identity.

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130. (C) Ancestry and cultural heritage
Ethnic identity is based on a shared belief in a common ancestry and cultural heritage. This identity is fostered through shared traditions, language, religion, history, and customs that distinguish a group from others. Ethnicity is primarily a cultural rather than a biological category, and feeling a sense of ethnic identity involves identifying with these common traits. This shared heritage provides a sense of community and a collective memory that binds individuals together across different geographical locations and social classes.

131. (C) Habitus
Habitus refers to the internalized system of dispositions, skills, and habits that individuals use to navigate their social world. These dispositions are acquired through life experiences and are often unconscious or "taken-for-granted." Habitus shapes an individual's tastes, aspirations, and mannerisms, making their social behavior

seem intuitive. This concept highlights how social structures are embodied by individuals, showing how our background and environment influence our everyday actions and perceptions without our constant conscious awareness of these influences.

132. (D) Coercive Authority
Max Weber identified three main types of legitimate authority: traditional, charismatic, and rational-legal. Traditional authority is based on long-standing customs, charismatic authority on the exceptional personal qualities of a leader, and rational-legal authority on formal rules and offices. Coercive authority is not one of these types because coercion involves the use of raw power or force without legitimacy. In sociology, authority is specifically defined as power that is recognized and accepted as justified by those who are subject to it.

133. (B) Family and Kinship
The nuclear family and the extended family are different organizational forms within the broader social institution of family and kinship. A nuclear family consists of a couple and their dependent children, while an extended family includes other relatives like grandparents, aunts, and uncles living together or in close contact. These forms are the primary units for child-rearing, domestic support, and social emotional ties. They are foundational to social organization, providing the framework for inheritance, descent, and primary socialization in all societies.

134. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social institutions like the family, economy, and education are deeply interconnected parts of the overall social structure. A significant change in one institution often has ripple effects throughout the others. For example, a shift from an industrial to a service-based economy will change the skills needed by the educational system and can also lead to changes in family dynamics, such as dual-earner households. This interconnectedness ensures that society adapts as a whole to changing internal and external conditions.

135. (B) Social stratification
Social stratification is the structured system of ranking entire categories of people in a hierarchy, resulting in the unequal distribution of society's most valuable rewards. These rewards primarily include wealth, power, and prestige. Stratification explains how different groups, such as social classes or castes, have different life chances and experiences based on their position in this hierarchy. This system of structured inequality is relatively persistent over time and is a central topic of study for sociologists analyzing the social structure.

136. (B) Masculinity and femininity are learned behaviors and identities.
Distinguishing between biological sex and social gender is fundamental to understanding that masculinity and femininity are not natural but are learned through socialization. Societies create roles and expectations for how men and women should behave, which individuals internalize as part of their identity. Because these roles are socially constructed, they can change over time and vary across different cultures. This perspective shows that gender inequality is not an inevitable result of biology but is structured by cultural norms and social institutions.

137. (C) Ethnic group
An ethnic group is a category of people set apart from others primarily because of their shared national origin or distinctive cultural patterns, such as language, religion, and customs. Ethnicity provides members with a sense of shared identity and cultural heritage. Unlike race, which focuses on perceived physical traits, ethnic group membership is based on cultural characteristics. This shared culture creates a sense of belonging and community, distinguishing the group within the broader society and often influencing social and political interactions.

138. (A) Cultural diffusion
The spread of democratic ideals across national borders is a clear example of cultural diffusion. This process involves the movement of cultural traits—including ideas, beliefs, and political values—from one society or group to another through contact and communication. Diffusion shows that political systems and ideologies are not always developed in isolation but are frequently borrowed and adapted. This exchange can lead to widespread social and political change, as

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elements of culture that shape social life and identity.

168. (B) Role conflict
Role conflict occurs when a person faces incompatible demands from two or more different statuses they hold simultaneously. For example, a student who is also a full-time employee may find that the expectations of their academic role (studying) conflict with the requirements of their occupational role (working). This tension can lead to stress as the individual struggles to meet all their obligations. Understanding role conflict is crucial for analyzing the complexities of modern life, where individuals often manage many diverse and demanding social positions.

169. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
Diaspora is defined by the dispersion of a population from an original homeland. Its members maintain a collective memory and myth about that land and foster a strong sense of solidarity with other members of their ethnic group worldwide. While they live in host societies, they do not necessarily assimilate completely; instead, they often maintain a distinct hybrid identity. The persistence of these ties and memories is what differentiates a diaspora from other forms of migration and makes it a unique sociological concept.

170. (C) Power that is seen as legitimate and justified by those it is exercised over.
In sociology, a crucial distinction is made between power and authority. Power is the general capacity to achieve one's goals or influence others, which can sometimes involve force or coercion. Authority, however, is a specific type of power that is recognized and accepted as legitimate and justified within a social system. When people follow authority, they do so because they believe the person or institution has a recognized right to lead, ensuring consensual social order rather than reliance on mere force.

171. (C) The established patterns and rules governing marriage in a society.
A social institution is not a single group or a physical building, but rather an established and enduring pattern of social relationships designed to meet a basic societal need. The established rules and norms governing marriage are a perfect example, as they provide a stable framework for organizing domestic life and reproduction across generations. Unlike a specific family or a casual meeting, an institution is a broad social structure that guides behavior and persists regardless of the particular individuals involved.

172. (C) Private ownership of the means of production and production for profit.
A capitalist economy is a social institution characterized by the private ownership of the means of production, such as land, factories, and capital. In this system, economic activity is primarily driven by the pursuit of profit through the production of goods and services for exchange in competitive markets. Labor is typically hired for wages, and the system relies on individual initiative and market mechanisms rather than centralized state control. This economic model profoundly shapes the social structure and class relations of modern industrial societies.

173. (B) Education
Education is the social institution responsible for the systematic process of teaching and learning. It involves the formal transmission of a society's accumulated knowledge, technical skills, and cultural values through specialized organizations like schools and universities. By providing standardized curricula and formal accreditation, education prepares individuals for their future roles in society and ensures that essential skills and information are passed from one generation to the next, playing a vital role in both social continuity and individual development within the broader social structure.

174. (B) Social hierarchy
Social stratification is the core sociological concept used to describe the structured system of ranking categories of people in a social hierarchy. This hierarchy results in the unequal distribution of rewards such as wealth, power, and prestige among different groups. Stratification is a persistent feature of the social structure where an individual's position is determined by their group membership. Understanding this hierarchy is essential for analyzing how inequality is structured and how it impacts the life chances and experiences of people in different social strata.

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146. (B) To organize the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
The economic institution is responsible for managing how a society uses its resources to provide for the material needs and wants of its population. Its primary functions include organizing the production of goods, the distribution of resources through markets or other systems, and the consumption of those goods and services by individuals. This institution establishes the rules for property, labor, and exchange, and it is a fundamental part of the social structure that influences almost all other aspects of social life.

147. (C) Religion
Religion is a social institution centered on a system of beliefs and practices related to what a society considers sacred or supernatural. It provides a moral framework and a sense of meaning, uniting its followers into a moral community through shared rituals and values. Religion addresses fundamental questions about existence and offers guidance for ethical living. By creating a collective identity and a shared world-view, religion plays a significant role in fostering social cohesion and providing a foundation for societal norms.

148. (B) Laws are often a formalization of pre-existing customs.
The relationship between law and customs is one of formalization. Customs are the informal, traditional practices and norms that develop within a community over time. Laws are often created when a society decides to codify these important customs into formal, written rules that are enforced by the state with specific penalties. While not all laws are based on customs, many legal systems derive their legitimacy and content from the long-standing traditional practices that have already shaped the social order.

149. (B) Gender inequality
Gender inequality refers to the unequal distribution of power, wealth, prestige, and opportunities between individuals based on their membership in a particular gender category. It is a dimension of social stratification where masculinity and femininity are ranked hierarchically. This inequality is built into social institutions like the family, economy, and polity, resulting in different life chances for men and women. Sociologists study how these socially constructed differences lead to systematic disadvantages and discrimination, shaping the overall structure of social life.

150. (B) 1, 3, 2
These systems of stratification represent different levels of openness. Class is the most open and mobile system, where position can be changed through achievement. A tribe is more closed but often less hierarchical than a caste, providing some internal flexibility despite having clear group boundaries. Caste is the most rigid and closed system, where status is strictly ascribed by birth and mobility is essentially impossible. This order moves from the high mobility of class to the extreme rigidity of the caste system.

151. (B) (b), (c), and (d)
Social transformation involves a fundamental shift in the underlying structure of a society, rather than just minor cultural changes. Major historical events like the Russian Revolution and the Industrial Revolution are classic examples because they profoundly restructured social, economic, and political institutions. These transformations can be rapid and intense, changing the basic rules and way of life for entire populations. They represent a significant break from the past, leading to the emergence of a completely new social order and institutional framework.

152. (C) The specific personality of a single patient.
A sociologist studying social structure focuses on the enduring patterns and arrangements within a system, such as a hospital. This includes the formal hierarchy of medical staff, the roles and expectations attached to different positions, and the formal rules governing procedures. The specific personality of a single patient is a matter of individual psychology or personal experience rather than a component of the social structure itself. Structure emphasizes the “positions” and “rules” that persist regardless of the specific individuals who occupy them.

153. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
These concepts categorize various forms of social organization and group life. Diaspora is exemplified by the global Jewish population.

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social interaction and integrate individuals into the overall social system.

182. (B) Embodied, intuitive knowledge of how to act in a social field.
Habitus is described as a "feel for the game" because it represents the internalized and intuitive knowledge that individuals use to navigate social situations. This system of dispositions and habits is acquired through life experiences and background, becoming a "second nature" that guides action without the need for constant conscious calculation. It allows people to respond to social cues and follow social patterns naturally. Habitus shows how social structures are embodied by individuals, shaping their intuitive perceptions and social practices.

183. (C) They are always consciously created by a central government.
Social institutions are established and enduring patterns of social relationships, like the family, religion, and economy, that meet basic societal needs and provide stability. While they are a fundamental part of social structure and are resistant to change, they are not always consciously created by a government. Many institutions develop organically through long-term social interaction and the gradual evolution of customs and norms. Recognizing that institutions can emerge from diverse sources is crucial for analyzing the various ways social order is established.

184. (D) Laws
Laws are formal, written rules established by a state or other official authority to regulate social behavior. They are a core component of the institution of law, characterized by having specific and formalized penalties for non-compliance, such as fines or imprisonment. Unlike informal norms or customs, laws are officially codified and enforced by specialized state agencies like the police and judiciary. They provide a clear and predictable framework for maintaining social order and resolving disputes within a society through formal legal sanctions.

185. (B) A society attaches a hierarchy of value and rewards to these differences.
Social difference refers to the natural variety of human characteristics. These differences become social inequality when a society ranks them in a hierarchy of value and uses this ranking to justify the unequal distribution of rewards such as wealth, power, and prestige. Inequality is a structured feature of society where certain groups are privileged while others are disadvantaged based on their category. This hierarchical ranking transforms simple variety into a systematic system of structured inequality that impacts life chances and social experiences.

186. (C) Open and based on achievement
The primary difference between caste and class is the degree of openness. A caste system is a closed system based on ascribed status where mobility is essentially impossible. In contrast, a class system is theoretically an open system where social position is based on achieved status, such as wealth, education, and career accomplishments. While class systems often involve ascription, they allow for social mobility, making achievement a more important factor in determining an individual's social standing compared to the hereditary rigidity of the caste system.

187. (B) Economic globalization and cultural diffusion
The worldwide spread of McDonald's restaurants is a perfect example of both economic globalization and cultural diffusion. It represents economic globalization because it involves a multinational corporation expanding its market reach and business model across national borders. It also represents cultural diffusion because it spreads specific American cultural traits, such as fast food and specific consumer values, to other societies. This double process shows how global economic forces and cultural exchange work together to create a more interconnected and often more homogenized global society.

188. (B) 2 and 4
Social transformation refers to a fundamental and profound restructuring of a society's core institutions and social arrangements. The transition from communism to capitalism in Eastern Europe and the French Revolution are classic examples because they completely changed the political and economic systems of those societies. These transformations altered the basic rules of social life and created a new institutional order. In contrast, adopting technology or changing musical tastes represent

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model moves the focus toward social change and the removal of structured exclusion.

161. (C) 'Savagery' to 'civilization'
Early theories of social evolution, particularly in the nineteenth century, often suggested that societies progressed through a series of distinct stages, frequently using terms like "savagery," "barbarism," and finally "civilization." This linear view of social change assumed that all societies would eventually follow the same path of development, often placing Western industrial nations at the pinnacle of the process. While modern sociology has largely abandoned these judgmental terms, the idea of societies moving from simple to more complex forms remains an important theme.

162. (B) Cultural diffusion
The global adoption of English as a primary language for business and science is a powerful example of cultural diffusion. This process involves the spread of cultural traits—such as language, technology, and practices—from one society or group to another through contact and interaction. The widespread use of English shows how a specific cultural element can be borrowed and integrated into many different societies, facilitating global communication and commerce. Diffusion highlights the interconnectedness of human cultures and the ways in which shared traits develop.

163. (C) A profound and fundamental change in the core structures of a society.
Social transformation refers to a deep and fundamental restructuring of a society's core institutions and social arrangements. It goes beyond gradual social change to involve significant shifts in how the economy, polity, and family are organized. Transformations like the Industrial Revolution or the end of apartheid are examples because they create a completely new social order with different rules, roles, and values. Understanding social transformation is essential for analyzing the major turning points in the history and development of human societies.

164. (B) Economic globalization
Economic globalization is the process of increasing integration of national economies into a single, interconnected global market. It involves the rapid flow of capital, goods, services, and technology across international borders, driven by trade liberalization and advancements in communication. This process creates a world where national economies are increasingly dependent on each other, and where economic decisions in one part of the world can have immediate effects elsewhere. It is a key dimension of the broader phenomenon of globalization, reshaping the global social structure.

165. (B) A man starting as a clerk and ending his career as a CEO.
Intra-generational social mobility refers to a change in an individual's social position that occurs within their own lifetime. The example of a man starting his career in a low-status job and moving up to a high-status position like a CEO perfectly illustrates this. This type of mobility reflects an individual's own career path and accomplishments, contrasting with inter-generational mobility, which compares a person's status to that of their parents. It is an important measure of the opportunities for individual success within a society.

166. (B) Status, Role, Institution, Network
These four concepts are the primary building blocks for analyzing social structure in sociology. Status represents a socially defined position, while role is the behavior expected of that position. Institutions are the enduring patterns of relationships meeting societal needs, and networks are the patterns of ties connecting individuals and groups. Together, these terms provide a comprehensive framework for describing and understanding the stable, patterned arrangements that organize social life and guide human interaction within any society or social system.

167. (A) The laws of physics.
Culture is composed of all the shared products of human groups, including non-material elements like beliefs, values, and rules, as well as material objects. The laws of physics are universal principles of the natural world that exist independently of human interaction or cultural interpretation. In contrast, the rules of a sport, religious beliefs, and artistic techniques are all social products that are learned and shared by members of a group, making them essential

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societies integrate new concepts into their own cultural and institutional frameworks.

139. (B) A holistic improvement in human well-being, including health, education, and political freedom.
Development is often seen as a more comprehensive goal than modernization because it emphasizes a qualitative improvement in the lives of all people. While modernization may focus on industrial growth and urbanization based on Western models, development encompasses social, economic, and political dimensions. It aims for improvements in health, education, gender equality, and political freedom, alongside economic progress. Development focuses on empowering individuals and ensuring that the benefits of change are equitably distributed, leading to sustainable human well-being.

140. (C) (a), (b), and (c)
Social mobility refers to the movement of individuals or groups between different social positions within a stratification system. This movement can be vertical, either upward or downward, or horizontal, involving a change in position at the same level. The amount of mobility in a society is a key indicator of how "open" it is, as it shows the extent to which people can change their status through achievement. Mobility is a feature of class societies, unlike closed systems where status is hereditary.

141. (B) Social Structure
Social structure is the complex and enduring pattern of social relationships and institutions that constitute a society. It provides the overall framework that organizes social life, encompassing everything from small groups to large-scale institutions like the economy and polity. This structure is composed of statuses, roles, and cultural norms that guide human behavior and ensure stability. Like a skeleton for a body, social structure gives society its form and dictates how its various parts are interconnected and function together.

142. (C) Culture
When a sociologist examines how language, dress, and food contribute to a group's sense of shared identity, they are focusing on the institution of culture. Culture includes all the shared products of human groups, both material and non-material. These common elements provide members with a shared way of life and a set of symbols for expressing their belonging. By studying these cultural traits, sociologists can understand how groups maintain their unique identity and communicate their shared heritage across generations.

143. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The concepts of status and role are indeed foundational to sociological analysis. A status is a recognized social position that an individual occupies within the social structure, while a role is the dynamic aspect of that status, consisting of the behaviors and expectations attached to it. Every individual occupies multiple statuses and performs the roles associated with them. Together, statuses and roles integrate individuals into the social structure by providing clear guidelines for interaction and establishing predictable social patterns.

144. (B) Social recognition of full standing in a community.
Personhood is a sociological concept that distinguishes between being a biological human and being a recognized social person. It is the status granted by a society to an individual, defining them as a full member with associated rights, duties, and standing. Personhood is socially constructed and can vary across cultures; for instance, some societies may grant personhood only after certain rituals. This recognition is crucial for an individual's participation and protection within the social and legal systems of their community.

145. (C) Bureaucracy
A bureaucracy is a formal organizational model characterized by a clear division of labor, a firmly established chain of command (hierarchy), and a system of written rules and regulations. It is designed to maximize rational efficiency in administration and governance. In a bureaucracy, tasks are specialized, and authority is based on office rather than personal qualities. This impersonal approach ensures that decisions are made predictably and consistently according to established procedures, making it a dominant feature of modern complex societies.

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175. (B) A social construct whose meaning and importance are shaped by cultural and historical context.
The sociological perspective on race emphasizes that it is a social construct rather than a biological reality. Societies use perceived physical differences to create categories and assign them meanings that justify social hierarchies and the unequal distribution of resources. The definitions and importance of race change over time and vary across different cultures, showing that it is a product of social interaction and history. Understanding race as a construct allows for the analysis of its profound social consequences, including discrimination and racial inequality.

176. (B) Evolution
Social evolution is the process through which societies are believed to develop through a series of distinct stages, often moving from simple forms to more complex ones. This concept, often applied to the transition from hunting-gathering to agrarian and industrial societies, focuses on the long-term, cumulative changes in social organization, technology, and culture. Evolutionary theories analyze how societies adapt to their environments and how these changes lead to increasingly specialized institutions and more complex social structures throughout human history.

177. (B) A qualitative improvement in people's lives, encompassing social, economic, and political dimensions.
In sociology, development refers to a holistic and qualitative improvement in human well-being, going beyond mere economic growth. It encompasses social progress, such as improved health and education, economic equity, and political freedom and participation. Development aims to empower individuals and ensure that the benefits of social and economic change are equitably shared across all groups in society. This comprehensive approach focuses on enhancing the overall quality of life and creating sustainable social structures that support human flourishing and social justice.

178. (C) Globalization
The increasing influence of a single global popular culture is a hallmark of globalization. This process involves the rapid flow of cultural symbols, consumer products, and ideas across national borders, facilitated by advanced communication technology and global media. Globalization creates a more interconnected world where cultural influences from one region can spread rapidly to others, often leading to common global trends in music, fashion, and media. This cultural exchange is a key dimension of the broader process of worldwide economic and social integration.

179. (B) Intra-generational mobility
Intra-generational mobility refers to a change in an individual's social position that occurs within their own lifetime. This movement can be upward, such as receiving a promotion, or downward, such as losing one's job. Unlike inter-generational mobility, which compares a person's status to that of their parents, intra-generational mobility focuses on the individual's personal career path and life course. It is an important indicator of the potential for social and economic achievement based on an individual's own actions and life experiences within a society.

180. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
These terms describe different aspects of social change. Evolution is the idea of societal change through stages of increasing complexity. Diffusion is the spread of cultural elements from one group to another. Modernization involves the processes of industrialization, urbanization, and rationalization within a society. Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of the world's societies in economic, political, and cultural realms. Together, these processes provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing how societies change internally and how they interact and integrate globally.

181. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Status and role are fundamentally interconnected concepts in sociological analysis. A status is a recognized social position within a group or society, while a role is the set of behaviors, obligations, and expectations that are attached to that position. One cannot exist without the other because a status provides the social location for a role, and a role gives the status its dynamic and behavioral expression. Together, they structure

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Community is represented by a tightly-knit neighborhood with shared social ties. A network is illustrated by professional contacts on a social media site. A bureaucracy is demonstrated by the civil service of a country. These terms help sociologists map out the different ways individuals and groups are connected, organized, and dispersed within and across societies.

154. (B) Social Identity
Social identity is the part of an individual's self-concept that is derived from their perceived membership in social groups, such as their ethnicity, religion, profession, or nationality. It is a shared identity that connects a person to others within the same group and distinguishes them from those in other groups. Social identity is central to how people define themselves and how they are seen by others, playing a crucial role in group dynamics, social solidarity, and the formation of social boundaries.

155. (A) A building's blueprint is to its specific codes.
This analogy effectively distinguishes between values and norms. Values are the general, abstract principles and ideals that a society considers important, like the overall blueprint for a building. Norms are the specific and practical rules or behavioral guidelines derived from those values, similar to the detailed building codes that must be followed during construction. While values provide the broad vision and justification, norms provide the specific instructions needed to put those values into practice in daily social interaction.

156. (B) Authority
When an employee recognizes a manager's right to request overtime because of their formal position, they are responding to authority. Authority is a form of power that is seen as legitimate and justified by those who are subject to it. In this case, the manager's power is not based on raw force or coercion but on the recognized rules and roles of the organizational structure. Authority is essential for maintaining order and cooperation within formal institutions and groups through consensual compliance.

157. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Social institutions like the family are not static or universal in form. While they exist in all societies to meet basic needs, their specific structures, such as kinship rules, marriage patterns, and family organization, are highly culturally variable and change significantly over time. For example, the shift from extended to nuclear families is a common historical trend. Recognizing this variability is crucial for understanding how societies adapt to changing economic, political, and cultural conditions, making the institution a dynamic part of social structure.

158. (C) Education
Education is the social institution specifically designed to provide formal instruction and facilitate the systematic transmission of a society's accumulated knowledge, skills, and cultural values. It functions through formal organizations like schools and universities, where specialized roles like teacher and student are established. Beyond just imparting technical skills, education socializes individuals into the norms and expectations of their society, preparing them for their future roles in the economy and polity and ensuring the continuity of social life across generations.

159. (B) Hierarchical ranking resulting in unequal rewards.
Social difference refers to the sheer variety of human traits, such as eye color or personal interests, which are not inherently ranked. These differences become social inequality when a society attaches a hierarchy of value to them, resulting in the unequal distribution of rewards like wealth, power, and prestige. Inequality is a structured feature of the social system where certain differences are used to place groups in superior or inferior positions, significantly affecting the life chances of individuals based on their category.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The conceptualization of disability has undergone a major shift from a medical model, which focuses on individual impairment, to a social model. The social model, accurately described in the reason, argues that disability is not just a biological fact but is created by a society that fails to accommodate physical or mental differences. By identifying environmental and attitudinal barriers as the source of "disablement," this

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social change but not the deep, structural transformation of the entire social system.

189. (C) Horizontal mobility
Horizontal mobility is the movement of an individual from one social position to another that is at the same level of the social hierarchy. When a teacher moves to a different school but continues to work as a teacher with a similar salary and status, they have experienced horizontal mobility. Their job environment has changed, but their overall social standing and economic rewards remain the same. This type of mobility involves a change in roles or location without vertical movement in the system of social stratification.

190. (B) 3, 4, 1, 2
This sequence represents a plausible chronological order of primary focus in sociological theory. Early sociologists were deeply interested in social evolution, moving from simple to complex societies. This was followed by a focus on cultural diffusion and contact between groups. In the mid-twentieth century, modernization theory became dominant, focusing on the development of industrial societies. Finally, in recent decades, globalization has emerged as the central framework for understanding the intensive interconnectedness and flows of the modern, worldwide social and economic system.

191. (A) Social Structure
Social structure refers to the enduring and predictable patterns of social relationships that organize a society. It serves as the underlying "skeleton" that provides stability and gives social life its form. This structure is composed of various institutions, groups, statuses, and roles that guide human behavior and ensure social order. Like the frame of a building, social structure both constrains and enables the actions of individuals, ensuring that social life is not random but patterned and meaningful across many generations.

192. (C) Identity is a dynamic interplay between how we see ourselves and how others see us.
From a sociological perspective, identity is not a fixed or purely internal quality. Instead, it is a dynamic and social process involving an ongoing interplay between an individual's self-definition and the ways in which they are categorized and perceived by others. Identity is shaped by group memberships, social interactions, and cultural contexts. It is through this continuous negotiation between internal and external perspectives that individuals and groups develop and maintain their sense of who they are in the social world.

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193. (B) They internalize identical dispositions from their shared social environment.
The concept of habitus explains why people from similar social backgrounds often share similar tastes and behaviors. This occurs because individuals internalize the social structures, conditions, and dispositions of their shared environment through their life experiences. This internalized system becomes a set of intuitive habits that guide their perceptions and actions. Habitus shows how social structure is embodied by individuals, leading people from the same social class or group to act in ways that are patterned and predictable within their social field.

194. (B) Authority
In the phrase "the power behind the throne," power refers to the informal ability to influence decisions and control events. The person on the throne, however, holds the formal authority, which is power that is officially recognized as legitimate and justified within the political and legal system. Authority is the socially sanctioned right to lead and make decisions, which distinguishes it from raw or informal power. This example highlights the difference between those who can influence and those who have the recognized right to rule.

195. (B) Social institutions
The family, government (polity), and economy are all examples of social institutions. These are established and enduring patterns of social relationships that are organized to meet fundamental societal needs, such as reproduction, governance, and the production of goods. Institutions provide the stable building blocks of the social structure, guiding human behavior through complexes of norms, values, statuses, and roles. They are persistent across generations and are essential for the functioning and continuity of any organized human society or group.

196. (C) Polity
The sociology of the polity is the study of how a society's system of governance and power is organized and how it relates to other social institutions. It focuses on the formal structures of the state, political processes, and the distribution of authority. Researchers in this field examine how political systems emerge, how power is acquired and exercised, and how the polity interacts with the economy, religion, and the family to maintain social order and manage the collective goals of the society as a whole.

197. (B) Marginalization
Marginalization is the social process by which individuals or groups are pushed to the edges of society, resulting in their systematic exclusion from rights, resources, and full social participation. This process creates a hierarchy where certain groups are denied the opportunities available to more central or dominant groups. Marginalization often leads to a sense of powerlessness and is a key dimension of social inequality, where the social structure functions to disadvantage and isolate certain populations based on their social category or characteristics.

198. (B) A society that builds stairs instead of ramps.
The social model of disability argues that individuals with impairments are "disabled" by societal barriers rather than by their physical or mental condition alone. In the case of a person in a wheelchair, the disability is created by an environment built for people who can walk, such as building stairs instead of ramps. This perspective emphasizes that disability is a social construct resulting from a failure of the social structure to accommodate physical differences, highlighting the need for institutional and environmental change to ensure inclusion.

199. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization is a complex process that can lead to both cultural homogenization and a resurgence of local identities. As accurately described in the reason, the perceived threat of a global culture can prompt groups to re-emphasize and revitalize their unique cultural practices, a process often termed "glocalization." This localized reaction to global forces shows that globalization does not just erase differences but can also act as a catalyst for individuals and communities to assert and strengthen their own distinct social and cultural identities.

200. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
These concepts describe the different bases of social position in systems of stratification. Caste is based on hereditary position (ascription). Class is based on economic position, which can involve both achievement and ascription. Gender represents the socially constructed roles and expectations based on sex. Race is a category based on perceived physical characteristics. Together, these dimensions categorize and rank groups in a hierarchy of inequality, significantly impacting the life chances and social experiences of individuals within each stratified system.

201. (B) The shift from a hunter-gatherer society to an agricultural one.
The transition from a hunter-gatherer society to an agricultural one represents a profound social transformation because it fundamentally restructured all core institutions and the entire social structure. This change altered how people produced food, where they lived, the size of their communities, their division of labor, and their systems of property and governance. Such a transition creates a completely new way of life and social organization, moving society into a new historical stage with different rules and possibilities, illustrating the deepest level of social change.

202. (A) Economic globalization
The movement of manufacturing jobs from developed to developing countries is a key feature of economic globalization. This process involves the global integration of labor markets and production systems, driven by multinational corporations seeking more efficient and cost-effective operations. It highlights the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of national economies within a single global economic system. This shift in the global division of labor is a major social and economic force that reshapes the social structure and employment patterns in both developed and developing societies worldwide.

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203. (C) Pattern of institutions and roles
While a person's social structure might be described as their individual network of relationships, a society's social structure refers to its overall pattern of social institutions, groups, statuses, and roles. This broad structure provides the enduring framework that organizes all social life within the society, guiding human interaction and ensuring social order. Like a skeleton for a body, the society's social structure gives the community its form and function, determining how its various parts are interconnected and how social life persists across generations.

204. (D) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
In sociology, culture is a broad and all-encompassing concept that includes all the shared products of human groups. This includes non-material elements such as language, political systems, and religious beliefs, as well as material culture like tools and technology. Together, these elements provide members of a society with a shared way of life and a framework for understanding and interacting with their world. Culture is the essential "software" that guides social behavior and shapes the identity and institutions of any human group or society.

205. (B) Role
A role is the set of behaviors, rights, and obligations that are attached to a particular social position, or status. While a status is the position an individual occupies, a role is the dynamic aspect of that status, representing what society expects from the person in that position. For example, the status of a parent comes with the role of caring for and socializing their children. Roles provide the guidelines for social interaction and ensure that behavior within a social structure is patterned and predictable.

206. (B) The capacity of individuals to act and make choices within a social structure.
Agency is the capacity of individuals to act independently and make choices that can influence their own lives and the social world. It emphasizes the power of human beings to be active participants in social life rather than being purely determined by external social forces. Agency is always exercised within the context and constraints of the existing social structure, but it also provides the potential for individuals to challenge, reproduce, or transform that structure through their intentional and meaningful social actions.

207. (D) Nepotism and favoritism
Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is characterized by rational efficiency, division of labor, written rules, and impersonality. Nepotism and favoritism are the opposite of bureaucratic principles, as they involve making decisions based on personal relationships rather than objective criteria and formal rules. Bureaucracies are designed to avoid such bias by ensuring that all actions are guided by impersonal procedures and that recruitment and promotion are based on merit and specialized competence, ensuring fairness and consistency within the formal organization.

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208. (A) Imparting basic values, norms, and cultural survival skills to children.
The family is a primary social institution responsible for the critical process of primary socialization. This involves imparting the basic values, norms, language, and cultural survival skills to children from an early age, forming the foundation of their identity and personality. Through the family, individuals first learn how to interact with others and what is expected of them in their society. This foundational stage of socialization is essential for integrating individuals into the social structure and ensuring the continuity of culture across generations.

209. (B) Power is acquired and exercised by some people and groups.
The polity is the social institution responsible for organizing the governance of a society and managing how power is acquired and exercised. It encompasses the formal structures of the state, such as the government and legal system, and political processes like voting and policy-making. Through the polity, societies make collective decisions, resolve disputes, and maintain social order by creating and enforcing laws. The polity manages the distribution of authority and ensures that the society can function as a unified political and administrative unit.

210. (B) Private property
The legal system's punishment of theft is an example of the institution of law formalizing and

224. (C) A person stays in the same social class their entire life.
Social mobility refers to the movement of individuals or groups between different positions in a society's system of social stratification. This movement can be vertical (upward or downward) or horizontal. Examples like a factory worker's son becoming a doctor or an executive becoming homeless illustrate vertical mobility. Staying in the same social class for an entire life represents social stability rather than mobility. Mobility is an important measure of a society's openness and the extent to which people can change their social standing.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social institutions are generally resistant to change because they are composed of established patterns of behavior and deeply ingrained norms and values. These enduring structures provide stability and predictability to social life, ensuring that basic societal needs are consistently met across generations. However, as accurately stated in the reason, this same stability creates social inertia, making it difficult for institutions to adapt rapidly to new conditions. This resistance is a fundamental characteristic of institutions that maintains social continuity within the overall structure.

226. (B) Social Structure
Social structure is the complex of recurring and patterned ways that people are related to one another in a society. It consists of the enduring arrangements of institutions, groups, statuses, and roles that organize social life and provide a sense of order and predictability. Like the frame of a house, social structure gives society its form and guides the actions of its members. This structure both enables and constrains human behavior, ensuring that social interaction is not random but follows established social patterns across time.

227. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Culture is the comprehensive system of shared language, beliefs, values, norms, and material objects that characterize a group or society. It is learned through socialization and shared among members, providing them with a toolkit for navigating social life. Culture includes both material (tools, clothing) and non-material (beliefs, symbols) elements. Contrary to being static, culture is dynamic and constantly evolves as societies adapt to internal and external changes. These key characteristics make culture the essential framework for human meaning and interaction within any social group.

228. (B) status; role
This fundamental distinction in sociology identifies two key parts of social structure. A status is a recognized social position that an individual occupies, such as a doctor or a student. A role is the set of behaviors, obligations, and expectations that are attached to that status. While individuals occupy statuses, they perform roles. Together, status and role integrate individuals into the social structure by providing clear locations for social interaction and established behavioral patterns that make social life predictable and organized for all members of society.

229. (B) authority
A judge possesses authority, which is a form of legitimate power derived from their recognized position within the legal system. Authority is power that is seen as lawful, justified, and accepted by those who are subject to it. People follow a judge's decisions not just because of potential force, but because they recognize the institutional right of the judge to issue commands. Authority is essential for the consensual maintenance of social order through formal institutions like the law and the state within any society.

230. (B) The regulation of reproduction, socialization of children, and establishment of social ties.
The social institutions of marriage, family, and kinship are primarily responsible for organizing domestic life and the continuity of society. Their core functions include regulating reproduction through marriage norms, providing the primary setting for the socialization of children, and establishing the social ties of kinship that define descent and inheritance. These institutions provide the basic units of social organization and a stable framework for caring for the next generation, ensuring that social bonds are established and maintained across history in almost all human groups.

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but maintain a collective identity and strong ties to that land. This concept describes a population dispersed across different regions that fosters a collective memory and a sense of ethnic solidarity with others of the same origin worldwide. Despite living in new host societies, members of a diaspora maintain their culture and identity through community organizations and communication with their homeland, creating a unique, hybrid social group that bridges different geographical locations.

218. (B) norm; value
This example perfectly illustrates the relationship between values and norms. A value is a general, abstract ideal that a society considers important, such as the respect for scholarly order and learning. A norm is a specific, practical rule for behavior derived from that value, such as the expectation to be quiet in a library. While values provide the broad standard for what is good or desirable, norms represent the specific behavioral guidelines needed to put those values into practice in everyday social situations.

219. (D) Education
Education is the social institution primarily responsible for the formal transmission of a society's accumulated knowledge, skills, and cultural values. It involves a systematic process of teaching and learning that occurs in specialized organizations like schools, colleges, and universities. By providing standardized instruction and formal accreditation, education prepares individuals for their future roles in society and ensures the social continuity of knowledge across generations. This institution plays a vital role in both individual development and the overall functioning of the modern social structure.

220. (B) Social stratification
Social stratification is the core sociological concept used to describe the systematic ranking of categories of people in a hierarchy of inequality. This hierarchy results in the unequal distribution of society's most valuable rewards, such as wealth, power, and prestige, among different groups. Stratification is an enduring feature of the social structure where an individual's life chances and social experiences are significantly impacted by their position in the hierarchy. Understanding this structured inequality is essential for analyzing how different social groups are organized and how inequality is maintained.

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221. (A) The social construction of race
The concept of the social construction of race explains how societies use perceived physical traits, like skin color, to create social categories and assign them meanings that justify hierarchical differences. Sociologists argue that race is not a biological reality but a product of social interaction and historical context. By attaching social significance to arbitrary physical characteristics, societies create racial groups and use these categories to rank people in a hierarchy of power and resource distribution. This perspective allows for the analysis of the social consequences of race.

222. (B) Modernization
Modernization is the process of social and economic change that involves industrialization, urbanization, and the development of rational-legal authority and institutions. It refers to the transition from traditional, agrarian societies to modern, industrial ones, characterized by the use of advanced technology and a shift toward meritocracy and science. Modernization transforms the social structure by making it more rationalized and complex, reflecting the historical experience of industrial development as a model for societal progress and change in the modern era.

223. (C) Globalization
The compression of time and space, where distant events have immediate local impacts, is a key feature of globalization. This process involves the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of societies around the world in economic, political, and cultural realms. Advanced communication and transportation technology allow for the rapid flow of information, people, and capital across national borders, making the world feel like a single social field. Globalization reshapes the social structure by creating a more integrated and worldwide system of social relations and economic exchange.

269. (C) Stratification is a societal system that persists across generations.
Stating that social stratification is a characteristic of society itself implies that it is a systemic feature rather than a result of individual effort. This societal system is persistent and is typically passed down through generations. It creates structured inequalities that shape the life chances of individuals based on their category in the hierarchy, regardless of their personal talents.

270. (D) Unequal access to resources, services, and positions.
A direct consequence of social hierarchy is social inequality, which manifests as unequal access to important resources, services, and social positions. When categories of people are ranked, those in higher positions enjoy greater wealth, power, and prestige. This structured inequality limits the opportunities available to those lower in the hierarchy, potentially leading to marginalization and long-term social exclusion.

271. (C) Ascription, or the circumstances of one's birth.
In a caste system, an individual's social position is primarily determined by ascription, meaning the circumstances of their birth. This system is characterized by extreme rigidity, making an individual's caste status unchangeable throughout their life. It establishes a clear hierarchy with strict rules regarding occupation and social interaction, where one's place is fixed by tradition rather than personal achievement.

272. (B) Social mobility.
A key difference between caste and class systems lies in the potential for social mobility. The caste system is a closed system where mobility is severely restricted due to the ascriptive nature of social position. Conversely, the class system is more open, allowing for the possibility of individuals moving up or down the social hierarchy through education, effort, or economic success.

273. (D) Movement between social strata is, in principle, possible in a class system.
Describing the class system as more open implies that movement between different social strata is theoretically possible for individuals. Unlike the rigid caste system, class boundaries are not fixed by birth alone. While an individual's initial position impacts their life chances, the system allows for social mobility through a combination of personal achievement, educational attainment, and changes in economic status.

274. (A) Endogamy, or marrying within one's group.
The caste system is typically associated with the rule of endogamy, which requires individuals to marry within their own social group or caste. This practice helps maintain the boundaries between different castes and ensures the persistence of the hierarchical structure over generations. Strict adherence to endogamy is a fundamental mechanism for preserving the social and ritual purity associated with specific castes.

275. (C) A combination of achievement and their initial class position at birth.
In a class system, an individual's life chances are influenced by a combination of their personal achievements and their initial class position at birth. Although social mobility is possible, structural inequalities mean that the resources and opportunities available to a person are often shaped by their family background. Therefore, success is rarely a matter of individual effort alone.

276. (A) Authority is legitimated power that is seen as rightful by those who obey it.
The fundamental difference between power and authority lies in the concept of legitimacy. Power is the ability to impose one's will on others, potentially through coercion. Authority is a stabilized form of power that people perceive as rightful and just. Because it is legitimized, individuals obey authority voluntarily, making it a more sustainable and predictable framework for order.

277. (D) To provide a rational and efficient framework for exercising authority.
The primary function of a bureaucracy is to provide a rational and efficient framework for the exercise of modern authority. By using a specialized division of labor and formal rules, it ensures that administrative tasks are handled predictably. This institutional structure translates power into routinized authority, allowing large-scale organizations and modern states to function effectively through standardized procedures.

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231. (A) The sacred and supernatural realms.
Religion is the social institution uniquely focused on the realm of the sacred and the supernatural. It involves a shared system of beliefs, symbols, and rituals that address ultimate questions of meaning, morality, and transcendence. While education focuses on the transmission of academic and vocational knowledge, religion provides a moral framework centered on a connection to the divine or spiritual world. Religion unites its followers into a moral community and offers guidance for ethical living based on these spiritual values and belief systems.

232. (B) The differences are ranked in terms of value, with some seen as superior to others.
Social difference refers to the natural variety of human characteristics. These differences are transformed into social hierarchy when a society attaches a differential value to them, ranking some as superior and others as inferior. This hierarchical ranking results in the unequal distribution of power, wealth, and prestige, creating a structured system of inequality. Understanding how simple variety becomes ranked in a hierarchy is essential for analyzing social stratification and how the social structure functions to advantage or disadvantage different groups based on their categories.

233. (B) Social stratification
Both caste and class are systems of social stratification, which is the structured system of ranking categories of people in a hierarchy of inequality. Sociologists use these concepts to analyze how societies are divided into different layers where individuals have unequal access to rewards like wealth, power, and prestige. While caste is a closed and rigid system based on birth, and class is an open system that can involve achievement, both serve as fundamental frameworks for understanding how social inequality is structured and maintained in different societies.

234. (B) Diffusion
Diffusion is the social process through which cultural elements, such as ideas, technologies, or customs, spread from one society or group to another through contact and interaction. This can occur through trade, migration, or modern communication. Diffusion shows that cultural change is often the result of borrowing and adapting traits from external sources rather than internal invention alone. This process leads to cultural hybridity and the global spread of common social traits, illustrating the interconnectedness of human societies across geographical boundaries throughout history.

235. (B) The shift from an agrarian to an industrial society.
The transition from an agrarian to an industrial society is a prime example of social transformation because it involves a profound and fundamental restructuring of all core social institutions and the entire social structure. This transformation changed how people worked, lived, and related to one another, moving from small, traditional communities to large, modern urban settings. Such a fundamental shift creates a completely new way of life and social order, illustrating the deepest level of change that can occur in a human society across historical periods.

236. (C) Upward mobility
Upward mobility is a type of social mobility that occurs when an individual moves from a lower social class or position to a higher one within the system of social stratification. This movement typically results in increased wealth, social prestige, and greater authority or power. Upward mobility can be the result of individual effort, such as education or career success, or it can be driven by large-scale changes in the economy. It is a key indicator of a society's openness and the availability of social opportunities.

237. (B) The specific personal interests of a particular history student.
A sociologist studying social structure focuses on the enduring patterns and arrangements that organize a system, such as the hierarchy and roles within a university. This includes the formal positions of faculty and students, the expectations attached to those positions, and the formal rules governing the institution. The specific personal interests of a single student are a matter of individual experience rather than a component of the social structure itself. Structure emphasizes the positions and rules that persist regardless of the specific individuals involved.

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252. (A) Role is the set of behavioural expectations associated with a specific social position, or status.
Status and role are interconnected components of the social structure where status defines a recognized social position. Every status comes with specific rights, duties, and expectations. Roles represent the actual behavioral manifestations associated with these positions. Consequently, a role acts as the set of expectations that dictate how an individual occupying a particular social status should behave in society.

253. (C) The structure is continuously reproduced and potentially modified through social interaction.
Describing social structure as a dynamic framework indicates that it is not a static or unchanging entity. Instead, it is continuously reproduced and potentially modified through ongoing social interactions among individuals. This perspective highlights that while structures constrain and enable action, they are also shaped by the persistent enactment of roles and adherence to social norms over time.

254. (D) An organized and patterned network of social relationships and institutions.
Social structure constitutes an organized and patterned arrangement of social relationships and institutions that form the core of society. It represents a complex web of interactions involving statuses and roles which provide order to human life. This framework is characterized by its ability to both constrain and enable individual actions through a system of shared values and social rules.

255. (C) Values are broad principles of what is desirable, while norms are specific rules guiding conduct.
Values represent broad and abstract principles regarding what a society considers good, desirable, or important. In contrast, norms are the specific rules of conduct that dictate how individuals should act in particular social situations. While values provide the general moral compass for a community, norms offer the practical, everyday guidelines that make social interactions predictable and maintain structural stability.

256. (B) A socially and culturally recognized status with associated attributes.
Personhood is defined as a status that is socially and culturally constructed rather than just a biological state. It involves a set of rights, responsibilities, and specific attributes that are recognized by a particular society. Different cultures apply varying criteria to confer this status, which significantly influences how individuals perceive themselves and their roles within their specific social environment.

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257. (D) It guides an individual's perceptions and actions as a system of ingrained dispositions.
Habitus functions as a system of durable and transposable dispositions acquired through life experiences and social positioning. It provides individuals with an internalized "feel for the game," guiding their perceptions, thoughts, and actions without the need for conscious orchestration. While it structures practices by creating ingrained habits and skills, it does not entirely determine behavior, allowing room for independent agency.

258. (A) To represent the individual's capacity for independent action and choice within structural constraints.
Agency refers to the capacity of individuals to act independently and make their own free choices within the social world. It allows people to reflect on their existing social conditions and act in ways that can either challenge or reproduce established structures. This capacity for independent action operates in a dialectical relationship with habitus to produce human social behavior.

259. (C) Habitus and Agency.
Human action is explained as the result of a dialectical interplay between the structuring force of habitus and the individual capacity for agency. Habitus provides the ingrained dispositions and social patterns that guide behavior, while agency allows for independent choice and reflection. Together, these two concepts account for how individuals navigate, reproduce, or transform the social structures they inhabit daily.

260. (A) A product of one's position in the social structure that shapes one's practices.
Habitus is best understood as a product of an individual's position within the social structure.

245. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
These concepts categorize various aspects of social life and change. Social stratification is the hierarchical arrangement of social groups. Social mobility is the movement within this social hierarchy. Social transformation represents a fundamental change in the overall societal structure. Social difference refers to the existence of variety without necessarily implying ranking or inequality. Together, these terms provide a comprehensive framework for Analyzing the structure and organization of society and how it changes over time and across different historical contexts.

246. (B) A process of development through stages, often from simple to complex.
Social evolution is a theory that views societal change as a development through a series of distinct stages, often moving from simple and undifferentiated forms to more complex and specialized ones. This process focuses on the long-term, cumulative changes in social organization, technology, and culture. Evolutionary theories analyze how societies adapt to their environments and how these changes lead to increasingly specialized institutions. This perspective explains how human groups have historically developed from small hunting societies to large, complex industrial and global civilizations.

247. (B) The interconnectedness and flows between societies.
While modernization theory primarily focuses on the internal processes of industrialization and rationalization within a single society, globalization emphasizes the increasing interconnectedness and flows between different societies. Globalization involves the worldwide movement of people, capital, ideas, and information, creating a single global social and economic field. This perspective highlights how societies are increasingly interdependent and how events in one part of the world can have immediate and significant impacts on others, reshaping the overall global social structure and identity.

248. (C) Downward structural mobility
Downward structural mobility occurs when a large number of people move to a lower social position due to fundamental changes in the overall social structure or economy, such as a factory closing in an industrial town. In this case, many individuals lose their skilled jobs and status not because of personal failure but because of large-scale economic forces. This type of mobility shows how structural shifts, like deindustrialization, can significantly and negatively impact the life chances and class position of entire groups of people within a society.

249. (D) Agency
While community, diaspora, and ethnicity are all concepts related to group formation, identity, and shared social ties, agency refers to the capacity of individuals to act and make choices within a social structure. Agency is a concept focused on the power of the individual as an active participant in social life, rather than being a way of categorizing or identifying groups. Understanding agency is essential for Analyzing the relationship between individuals and the broader social arrangements that guide and constrain their behavior and identity.

250. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The distinction between caste as a closed system and class as an open system is a fundamental concept in the study of social stratification. The reason accurately explains this: in a caste system, social position is strictly determined by birth and mobility is essentially restricted, while a class system allows for movement between layers based on achievement and personal effort. This difference in mobility and the basis of status (ascription versus achievement) is what characterizes the degree of openness and rigidity in these two different systems of stratification.

251. (B) To provide a framework for predictable social interaction and maintain stability.
Values, norms, and rules serve as the foundational blueprint for social life by guiding individual behavior and making interactions predictable. These normative elements establish a stable framework that organizes social interrelationships. By providing specific rules of conduct and broad principles of desirability, they ensure that society functions as a dynamic yet cohesive and reliable system for all members.

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reinforcing a key societal value, in this case, the value placed on private property. Values are the broad ideals that a society considers important, and laws are formal rules that derive from those values. By setting clear penalties for stealing, the law protects individual ownership and ensures that the social and economic order, based on the principle of private property, is maintained and recognized through the coercive power of the state.

211. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
These four concepts represent the primary dimensions used by sociologists to analyze social stratification, the structured system of ranking categories of people in a hierarchy of inequality. Caste, class, race, and gender all serve as bases for dividing and ranking groups, leading to the unequal distribution of rewards such as wealth, power, and prestige. Personhood, while a related sociological concept, refers to the recognition of an individual as a full member of a community rather than a dimension for ranking entire categories in a hierarchy.

212. (B) Racism
Racism is the belief that one's own race is innately superior to others and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race. It is an ideology used to justify the hierarchical ranking of racial groups and the unequal distribution of power and resources in a society. Racism often involves both individual prejudice and structural discrimination built into social institutions. Understanding racism is essential for analyzing how the social construction of race leads to systematic disadvantage and the maintenance of racial inequality within the social structure.

213. (B) Contact and borrowing between different cultures
The concept of diffusion as a process of social change emphasizes that many cultural traits are not invented internally but are spread through contact and borrowing between different societies. This can occur through trade, migration, or communication. Diffusion highlights the interconnectedness of human groups and shows how ideas, technologies, and practices can move across borders and be adapted into new cultural contexts. This process of borrowing is a major source of social change, leading to cultural hybridity and the global spread of common social and cultural elements.

214. (B) Modernization theory
Modernization theory focuses on the process of social and economic transition where societies move from traditional forms based on ascribed status to modern forms based on reason, science, and achieved status. This transition involves significant changes such as industrialization, urbanization, and the development of rational-legal bureaucracies. Modernization theory often assumes that all societies will eventually follow this path toward a more rationalized and achievement-oriented social structure, reflecting the historical experience of Western industrial development as a model for global change.

215. (B) The society has low rates of inter-generational mobility.
When an individual's social class position is heavily influenced by the position of their parents, it indicates that the society has low rates of inter-generational mobility. This type of mobility measures the extent to which social status is passed from one generation to the next. Low mobility suggests that life chances are significantly determined by ascription rather than by individual achievement, showing that the social structure tends to reproduce existing inequalities and that birth background remains a powerful factor in determining an individual's eventual social and economic standing.

216. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Social structure is not a rigid grid that completely determines every human action; rather, it is a dynamic framework that provides the context for social life. Statement II correctly identifies the interplay between structure and agency: while agency is the capacity for independent action, it is always in dialogue with and constrained by the existing social structure. This dialectical relationship means that while structure shapes human behavior, human actions are what continuously reproduce or potentially transform the very social structures that influence them.

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217. (C) Diaspora
A diaspora is a group of people who have been scattered from their original homeland

It encompasses the ingrained habits, skills, and dispositions that are acquired through lived experiences over time. These durable traits shape an individual's practices and perceptions, acting as a subconscious guide for social interaction and behavior while reflecting the specific social environment of the person.

261. (D) The regulation of social relationships, procreation, and socialization.
The social institutions of marriage, family, and kinship are primarily concerned with regulating social relationships and overseeing procreation. They also play a critical role in the socialization of new members into society. These institutions provide a framework for social organization by establishing rights and obligations that ensure the continuity, care, and social placement of individuals across different generations.

262. (B) The broader web of relationships based on descent or marriage.
Kinship is distinguished from the immediate family as a broader web of social relationships connecting individuals through descent or marriage. It forms a complex system of affiliation and alliance that extends beyond a single household. While a family is a specific social group often living together, kinship encompasses the wider network of ties that define social identity and belonging.

263. (C) While specific structures vary, their fundamental social functions are often universal.
The existence of diverse forms of marriage, family, and kinship across different cultures suggests that while specific structures vary, their fundamental functions remain largely universal. These core functions include regulating sexual behavior, providing social placement, and ensuring the care of the young. Cultural variability reflects how different societies adapt these essential social institutions to their unique environments.

264. (D) Marriage.
Marriage is defined as a socially approved union between individuals that establishes specific rights and obligations. These obligations extend to the partners, their children, and their respective in-laws. As a foundational social institution, it regulates sexual behavior and forms the basis for creating family units, serving as a key mechanism for social organization and the reproduction of social ties.

265. (A) Subject to change and transformation due to wider social forces.
Social institutions like the family are not static entities but are subject to change and transformation over time. They are significantly influenced by broader social forces, including economic shifts, political developments, and cultural changes. While they perform universal functions such as socialization and regulation, their specific forms and practices evolve as the wider society undergoes various structural transitions.

266. (B) A system of ranking categories of people into a hierarchy.
Social stratification is fundamentally characterized as a system where a society ranks different categories of people into a structured hierarchy. This arrangement results in an unequal distribution of valuable resources, including wealth, power, and prestige. It is a persistent feature of social organization that is perpetuated over generations, reflecting the systemic nature of inequality rather than individual differences.

267. (B) Social differences become a basis for hierarchy when society assigns different values to them.
Social difference refers to the various attributes possessed by individuals or groups within a society. These differences become the basis for stratification only when the society recognizes them and assigns them different values. This process of social valuation creates a hierarchy, which is an ordered ranking of social positions that subsequently determines the level of access to resources and services.

268. (A) A process of social exclusion that limits participation in society.
Marginalization is understood as a complex process of social exclusion that pushes individuals or groups to the fringes of society. It goes beyond simple economic disadvantage by limiting their participation in social, economic, and political life. This process denies marginalized groups access to the resources and opportunities that are generally available to the mainstream, profoundly affecting their overall life chances.

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238. (C) a university building; the value of education
Culture is divided into material and non-material components. Material culture consists of the tangible, physical objects that a society creates, such as a university building. Non-material culture consists of the intangible elements, such as the beliefs, values, and ideas that people share, like the value placed on education. Together, these components provide a comprehensive way of life for a group. Material objects often reflect and embody the abstract values and norms of the non-material culture, shaping daily social life.

239. (C) Prince
An ascribed status is a social position that is assigned to an individual by society, typically at birth or involuntarily later in life, based on characteristics they cannot easily change. Being a prince is a perfect example of an ascribed status because it is a hereditary position inherited at birth. This contrasts with achieved statuses, such as being a doctor or a graduate, which are earned through personal effort and achievement. Ascribed statuses are foundational to systems of social stratification where birth background determines social standing.

240. (C) Our internalized social structures guide our actions, which in turn can reproduce or change those structures.
This concept highlights the dialectical relationship between agency and structure. Individuals possess an internalized set of dispositions, known as habitus, which are shaped by their background and guide their intuitive actions. Through these actions (agency), individuals both follow and reproduce the existing social structure. However, human agency also provides the potential for individuals to challenge or transform these structures through their choices and behaviors. This continuous interplay shows how individuals and the social world are mutually constitutive parts of social life.

241. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
Social institutions are enduring complexes of norms, values, statuses, and roles, such as the family, which are established to meet fundamental societal needs and solve recurring social problems. They provide stability and predictability to social life by organizing basic functions like reproduction, governance, and the economy. While they are essential for social order, it is not always the case that they are highly efficient or beneficial for everyone; institutions can also perpetuate inequality or become dysfunctional, requiring sociological analysis.

242. (B) Polity, Power, and Authority
The state's monopoly on the legitimate use of force within a territory is a central concept in the sociology of the polity. It defines how power is formalized and exercised within a society. The polity is the social institution responsible for organizing governance, and authority is the form of power that is recognized as legitimate. Together, these concepts explain how a society maintains order and achieves its collective goals through a formal political system that is accepted as justified by the people it governs.

243. (B) Can perpetuate social inequality by tracking students into different paths based on their background.
The social-conflict approach to education focuses on how this institution can perpetuate social inequality rather than just providing equal opportunity. Conflict theorists argue that schools often track students into different educational paths based on their social class, race, or gender background, reinforcing the existing social hierarchy. By serving as a mechanism for reproducing inequality across generations, education is seen as a tool used by dominant groups to maintain their power and prestige, rather than a neutral system for transmitting skills.

244. (C) Class
A class system is a form of social stratification that is based on both ascription and achievement. While an individual's family background (ascription) often influences their starting point, the class system is theoretically open, allowing for social mobility based on personal achievements such as wealth, education, and career accomplishments. This combination makes class more flexible than rigid caste systems, but it still involves structured inequality where an individual's life chances are shaped by a mix of their inherited status and their own personal efforts.

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278. (B) A system of formal written rules and impersonality.
A key characteristic of an ideal-type bureaucracy is the presence of formal written rules and regulations combined with impersonality in procedures. These elements ensure that the organization functions according to established guidelines rather than personal whims. This structure promotes consistency and fairness by requiring officials to follow specific protocols that apply uniformly to all clients within the hierarchical system.

279. (C) Individuals are treated uniformly based on rules, not personal relationships.
The principle of impersonality within a bureaucracy is designed to ensure that all individuals are treated uniformly according to established rules. By removing personal relationships, favoritism, and bias from the decision-making process, bureaucracy aims to achieve a high degree of fairness and objectivity. This ensures that both officials and clients interact based on their roles and organizational regulations.

280. (D) Transformed into legitimated authority.
For power to be stable and sustainable over the long term, it must be transformed into legitimated authority. Power based solely on coercion is often unstable and difficult to maintain. When power is perceived as rightful by those subject to it, it becomes authority, leading to voluntary obedience. This legitimacy is often institutionalized within frameworks like bureaucracies to ensure order.

281. (A) The spread of cultural traits and social practices between societies.
The process of diffusion focuses on the spread of cultural traits, technologies, and social practices from one society or group to another. It highlights the interconnectedness of different cultures and demonstrates how change often results from external contact. This can occur through various means such as trade, migration, or media, showing that social evolution is not always internal.

282. (B) As theories that proposed societies progress through fixed, unilinear stages.
Early social evolution theories characterized societies as progressing through a series of fixed, unilinear stages of development. These models typically suggested that all societies move from simple to more complex forms over time. While these theories provided a classical perspective on social change, they were often criticized for assuming a single, predetermined path of development for all human civilizations.

283. (B) They were considered ethnocentric.
A major criticism of early social evolution theories is that they were considered ethnocentric. These models often used Western societies as the standard for advancement, viewing other cultures as being at lower stages of development. This bias led to a lack of empirical support and a failure to recognize the unique and diverse paths that different societies take during development.

284. (A) Societies actively modify and reinterpret cultural elements they borrow.
The statement that diffusion is not a passive reception implies that receiving societies actively modify and reinterpret the cultural elements they borrow. Rather than simply adopting a trait exactly as it exists elsewhere, a culture will adapt it to fit its own social and cultural context. This active process ensures that borrowed practices become meaningful and functional within the environment.

285. (C) Evolution emphasizes endogenous change, while diffusion highlights exogenous factors.
A key distinction between the processes of evolution and diffusion lies in the source of change. Evolution emphasizes endogenous change, where transformation unfolds over time from within a society. Diffusion highlights exogenous factors, focusing on how inter-societal contact and external influences drive cultural and social transformation. Both contribute to the dynamic nature of change but from different perspectives.

286. (D) A dispersed population maintaining a collective identity and connection to a homeland.
A diaspora is defined as a dispersed population of people who have migrated from a common homeland but maintain a collective memory

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32. The emergence of a powerful class of market-oriented, capitalist farmers in the post-Green Revolution era is a key aspect of:
(A) The decline of the agrarian economy.
(B) Emergent class relations in rural India.
(C) The success of land-to-the-tiller reforms.
(D) The revival of the Jajmani system.

33. Which of the following is a direct consequence of rural-to-urban migration for the agrarian economy?
(A) Increased availability of agricultural labour in villages.
(B) A potential shortage of family labour and an aging rural population.
(C) A rise in the average size of landholdings.
(D) A decline in rural indebtedness.

34. A social movement in a large city demanding affordable public housing and protesting against the eviction of slum dwellers would be classified as an:
(A) Urban movement
(B) Agrarian movement
(C) Ethnic movement
(D) Caste-based movement

35. Match List-I with List-II.
List I: (Rural/Urban Feature)
P. Slum
Q. Agrarian Class Structure
R. Ethnic Enclave
S. Caste-Tribe Settlement
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Social hierarchy based on land ownership and control.
2. Spatial pattern reflecting social distance between caste and tribal groups.
3. Area of substandard housing and inadequate basic services.
4. Urban neighborhood with a high concentration of a specific migrant group.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

36. Which statement regarding inter-community relations in rural India is incorrect?
(A) Traditional hierarchical relationships are being challenged.
(B) Conflicts over resources like land and water can lead to violence.
(C) The assertion of identity by marginalized groups can sometimes result in friction.
(D) Inter-community relations are static and have not changed since independence.

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37. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Urbanization in India is characterized by the rapid growth of large cities and mega-cities.
Statement II : The growth of the service and business sectors has been a major driver of modern urbanization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

38. The term 'decline of agrarian economy' does NOT imply:
(A) A decreasing share of agriculture in the national GDP.
(B) A reduction in the absolute number of people dependent on agriculture.
(C) A crisis in agricultural profitability and sustainability.
(D) A decrease in the economic viability of small-scale farming.

39. The most significant feature of an 'ethnic enclave' in a city is:
(A) High levels of architectural uniformity across residential dwellings.
(B) Its official designation as a special economic zone by the state.
(C) The presence of various high-tech industries and research centers.
(D) A concentration of a specific ethnic group providing mutual support.

40. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The spatial layout of many Indian villages often reflects the caste hierarchy.
Reason (R) : Traditionally, settlements of lower castes and outcastes were located on the periphery of the village, separate from the main

in society and can result in social exclusion or unequal access to rights and social acceptance.

295. (C) Axes of stratification that shape identity and life chances.
Gender, sexuality, and disability function as significant axes of stratification that profoundly shape an individual's identity and life chances. They are social constructions that create systems of difference and hierarchy within a society. By intersecting with other social factors, these categories influence the level of power, prestige, and access to resources that different groups attain.

296. (D) They were considered ethnocentric and based on Western models.
A primary criticism of traditional concepts of modernization and development is that they were ethnocentric and heavily based on Western models of progress. These frameworks often assumed that all societies should follow a specific path toward industrialization as defined by the West. This approach has been criticized for ignoring local contexts and creating new forms of international dependency.

297. (A) The intensification of worldwide social relations linking distant localities.
Globalization is defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations that link distant localities. It creates a situation where local happenings are significantly shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa. This process involves complex, multi-directional flows of capital, people, and ideas, leading to a profound reordering of social structures and institutions on a global scale.

298. (B) A multi-directional process emphasizing global interconnectedness.
A key difference between modernization and globalization is that globalization is viewed as a multi-directional process that emphasizes global interconnectedness. While modernization often suggested a linear path from traditional to modern states based on Western examples, globalization recognizes the complex and reciprocal flows of influence between different parts of the world. This highlights a less unilinear view of change.

299. (B) A project often driven by states and international bodies to improve economic conditions.
The term development is linked to a planned project often driven by states and international bodies. Its primary goals are to improve economic growth, living standards, and infrastructure within a society. Historically, these development efforts were largely based on Western economic models, aiming to transform social and economic structures to achieve higher levels of prosperity and modern functionality.

300. (A) A profound and comprehensive reordering of social structures on a global scale.
Social transformation is used to signify a profound and comprehensive reordering of social structures and institutions on a global scale. It represents a deeper level of change than simple cultural shifts, involving a fundamental restructuring of how society is organized. This process is often driven by the forces of globalization, resulting in new patterns of social and economic interaction.

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and shared identity. Unlike simple migration, it involves the persistence of emotional or material ties to the place of origin. This sense of connection is actively reproduced through social practices, creating a cohesive community across geographical boundaries.

287. (C) To act as conduits for the flow of resources, information, and culture across borders.
Within a diaspora, social networks function as vital conduits for the flow of resources, information, remittances, and cultural goods. These webs of social ties link individuals across borders, facilitating communication between the host country and the homeland. They provide essential mutual support and help sustain a sense of collective identity among dispersed members, making the community resilient.

288. (B) They have amplified the intensity and immediacy of transnational connections.
Modern communication technologies have significantly affected diasporic networks by amplifying the intensity and immediacy of transnational connections. Tools like the internet and social media allow for frequent and direct interaction between people in different countries. This technological advancement has made it easier for dispersed populations to maintain their collective identity and stay closely connected to their homelands and members.

289. (D) Maintained through a sense of collective memory and ongoing ties.
The relationship between a diaspora and its homeland is primarily maintained through a sense of collective memory and ongoing social, emotional, or material ties. These connections are not merely sentimental but are actively sustained through regular communication, the flow of remittances, and shared cultural practices. This persistent link ensures that the dispersed population remains identified with its origin.

290. (A) Interconnected through a network of social relationships despite geographical dispersal.
A diaspora is considered a community because its members are interconnected through a resilient network of social relationships despite their geographical dispersal. These networks provide the social infrastructure for shared identity and mutual support. Even though individuals live in different host countries, the ties they maintain with each other and their homeland create a cohesive, transnational group with common goals.

291. (C) As the socially constructed roles and behaviors considered appropriate for men and women.
In a sociological context, gender is understood as the socially constructed roles, behaviors, and attributes that a society considers appropriate for men and women. It is distinct from biological sex, as it is shaped by cultural norms and social processes. This construction often leads to a hierarchy that privileges certain traits, creating systems of inequality and structured social difference.

292. (A) The social exclusion imposed by a society not designed for people with impairments.
The social model of disability distinguishes between impairment and disability by defining disability as the social disadvantage and exclusion imposed on people. It posits that disability is not an individual medical problem but a result of a society designed primarily for the able-bodied. This perspective shifts the focus from the physical attribute to the structural barriers that limit participation.

293. (D) They all illustrate how social norms and structures create difference, hierarchy, and marginalization.
The common theme connecting gender, sexuality, and disability is how social norms and institutional structures transform social difference into hierarchy and marginalization. These categories are not just individual attributes but function as axes of stratification. They intersect with factors like class and race to shape identity and determine the life chances and levels of social inclusion for individuals.

294. (B) The marginalization of sexualities that deviate from the heterosexual norm.
Norms surrounding sexuality, particularly those that prioritize heterosexuality, often lead to the marginalization and stigmatization of non-normative sexualities. This social regulation creates a hierarchy where certain sexual identities are valued over others. Such systems of stratification affect how individuals are perceived

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Increase in the practice of subsistence farming.
(C) Cause: Strong inter-community relations. Effect: Increase in agrarian unrest.
(D) Cause: Agrarian distress and lack of livelihood options. Effect: Migration to urban centers for work.

8. Read the following statements regarding urban phenomena:
(i) Urbanism refers to the social and behavioral aspects of city life.
(ii) Urbanity is the statistical measure of population living in cities.
(iii) Urbanization is the process of population shift from rural to urban areas.
(iv) Mega-cities are defined as urban agglomerations with a population of at least 5 million.
(v) Ethnic enclaves are primarily a feature of rural settlements.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (ii), (iv) and (v)
(D) (i), (iii) and (iv)

9. All of the following are typically associated with 'de-peasantization' EXCEPT:
(A) Loss of land by small and marginal farmers.
(B) Increased dependence on wage labour for survival.
(C) Strengthening of subsistence-based agricultural production.
(D) Migration to cities in search of non-agricultural employment.

10. Match List-I with List-II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Urbanism
Q. Gated Community
R. De-peasantization
S. Agrarian Unrest
List II: (Description)
1. Process of farmers losing land and becoming wage labourers.
2. Protests and movements by farmers and agricultural workers.
3. A distinct way of life associated with cities.
4. A residential area with controlled access and privatized public spaces.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

11. Which of the following statements about slums is INCORRECT?
(A) They are often characterized by insecure tenure and lack of basic services.
(B) They can be sites of vibrant informal economic activities.
(C) They are typically marked by overcrowded and substandard housing.
(D) They are exclusively inhabited by the unemployed population of a city.

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12. The term 'agrarian relations' most appropriately refers to the:
(A) Technological and modern methods currently used in various types of commercial farming.
(B) Social, economic, and legal relationships between groups involved in agricultural work.
(C) Environmental relationships between regional crop cycles and prevailing climatic conditions.
(D) Government export and import policies related to the trade of regional agricultural produce.

13. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : An ethnic enclave is a geographically concentrated area with a high concentration of a particular ethnic group.
Statement II : The formation of ethnic enclaves in cities is always a result of forced segregation policies by the state.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

14. The term 'Ryotwari System', a system of land ownership, refers to a model where:
(A) Land revenue was collected from the entire village community jointly.
(B) Land was held by landlords (Zamindars) who paid revenue to the state.
(C) Land was communally owned by tribal

councils.
(D) Individual cultivators or 'ryots' were the proprietors and paid revenue directly to the state.

15. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The Green Revolution led to the emergence of new class relations in the Indian agrarian structure.
Reason (R) : It disproportionately benefited farmers with large landholdings who could afford the new technology, thus creating a class of rich farmers and widening the gap with marginal farmers and labourers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. Which term is used to describe the demographic process involving an increase in the proportion of a population living in towns and cities?
(A) Urbanity
(B) Urbanization
(C) Urbanism
(D) Industrialization

17. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Zamindari System - Direct payment of tax by peasants to the state.
(B) Mahalwari System - Revenue settlement with the village community.
(C) Sharecropping - Peasant ownership of the land they cultivate.
(D) Jajmani System - A feature of modern urban service exchange.

18. A farmer who previously owned a small plot of land sells it due to mounting debt and now works as a daily wage labourer on a large commercial farm. This individual's situation is an example of:
(A) De-peasantization
(B) Urbanization
(C) Sanskritization
(D) Land consolidation

19. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the urban middle class in India.
(A) Consumption patterns are a significant marker of middle-class identity.
(B) The growth of the service sector has contributed to its expansion.
(C) It is a homogenous group with uniform income and lifestyle.
(D) Education is highly valued as a means of social mobility.

20. Arrange the following peasant/tribal movements in chronological order of their occurrence:
(i) Telangana Movement
(ii) Tebhaga Movement
(iii) Santhal Rebellion
(iv) Naxalbari Uprising
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(D) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

21. What is the most likely effect of the rapid growth of the service and business sectors in a city?
(A) A decline in the urban population.
(B) A complete disappearance of the industrial sector.
(C) An expansion of the urban middle class.
(D) A reduction in urban inequality.

22. A research study focuses on the fringe area of a village where a tribal community lives, maintaining some of its distinct cultural practices while also engaging in economic exchange with the dominant caste groups in the main village. Which sociological concept is most relevant for analyzing this situation?
(A) Urban sprawl
(B) Caste-tribe continuum
(C) Gated community
(D) De-urbanization

23. Read the following statements about land ownership and select the correct option:
Statement I : Land reforms in post-independence India aimed at the abolition of intermediaries and ensuring 'land to the tiller'.
Statement II : The implementation of land

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reform laws has been uniformly successful across all states, leading to a complete eradication of tenancy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

24. A city with a population exceeding 10 million is classified as a:
(A) Mega-city
(B) Town
(C) Metropolis
(D) Conurbation

25. Read the following statements about urban movements:
(i) They often emerge in response to issues like housing shortages, environmental degradation, or displacement.
(ii) Urban movements are exclusively led by the middle class.
(iii) The Chipko movement is a classic example of an urban environmental movement.
(iv) These movements can range from grassroots activism to large-scale organized protests.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv)
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(D) (i) and (iii)

26. Which of the following is NOT a primary cause of agrarian unrest in contemporary India?
(A) Abolition of the Jajmani system.
(B) Unremunerative prices for agricultural produce.
(C) Farmer indebtedness.
(D) Land acquisition for industrial projects.

27. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Urbanism - Way of life in cities
(B) Urbanization - Population shift to cities
(C) Mega-city - Population over 10 million
(D) Ethnic Enclave - A form of gated community

28. The decline of the traditional agrarian economy is most closely linked to:
(A) The increasing profitability of subsistence farming.
(B) The integration of agriculture into the wider capitalist market economy.
(C) The strengthening of community-based resource management.
(D) The state-sponsored promotion of organic farming on a mass scale.

29. Which of the following best describes the social structure of a 'gated community'?
(A) It promotes social interaction between diverse socio-economic classes.
(B) It is a government initiative for low-income housing.
(C) It is typically characterized by social homogeneity and seclusion.
(D) It represents the persistence of traditional village-like communities in a city.

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30. Read the following statements accurately describing aspects of rural and urban transformations:
(i) 'De-peasantization' involves farmers strengthening their ties to the land.
(ii) A 'mega-city' is primarily defined by its political importance rather than population size.
(iii) 'Urbanity' refers to the distinct social-psychological traits and lifestyles of city dwellers.
(iv) Agrarian unrest is often linked to issues of land ownership and crop prices.
(v) Gated communities are examples of inclusive urban planning.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (v)
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (iii) and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii), and (v)

31. In the context of urban sociology, the term 'Neighbourhood' primarily refers to:
(A) A recognized territorial and social unit where city residents share a sense of identity.
(B) Any administrative ward or official district within a modern city for governing purposes.
(C) A district of a city characterized by a specific land use, such as commercial or industrial.
(D) The entire built-up area of a city, excluding the subtitles and surrounding rural hinterland.

CHAPTER 04
Rural and Urban Transformations

1. Which of the following terms best describes the process by which a peasant or farmer is displaced from the land and forced into non-agricultural wage labour?
(A) Proletarianization
(B) De-peasantization
(C) Gentrification
(D) Sanskritization

2. Read the following statements regarding rural societies and select the correct option:
Statement I : The Jajmani system is an example of a traditional agrarian economic relationship based on reciprocal exchange of services between different castes.
Statement II : The Green Revolution primarily benefited small and marginal farmers, leading to greater agrarian equality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a characteristic of 'Urbanity'?
(A) It refers to the demographic process of population concentration in diverse towns and cities.
(B) It is synonymous with the physical development of mega-cities and various metropolitan areas.
(C) It is a behavioural component signifying patterns of life and social interactions in urban areas.
(D) It exclusively measures the statistical percentage of a country's population living in urban areas.

4. The 'Tebhaga Movement' in Bengal was primarily a struggle by which group?
(A) Landlords demanding higher revenue from the British.
(B) Industrial workers demanding better wages in Calcutta.
(C) Tribal communities protesting against forest land alienation.
(D) Sharecroppers (bargadars) demanding a two-thirds share of the produce.

5. Read the following statements about the agrarian social structure in India:
(i) The agrarian structure is largely homogenous across different regions of India.
(ii) Post-independence land reforms successfully eliminated tenancy and landlessness.
(iii) The term 'emergent class relations' refers to the development of new class categories like rich farmers and agricultural labourers, replacing older feudal-like relations.
(iv) The 'dominant caste' concept is often linked to significant land ownership in rural areas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (ii)
(B) (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i) and (iii)
(D) (ii) and (iv)

6. A sociologist studies a newly developed residential area on the outskirts of a city, characterized by high-security measures, private amenities like clubs and parks, and a socially homogenous population of high-income professionals. This residential pattern is best described as a:
(A) Ethnic enclave
(B) Gated community
(C) Traditional neighbourhood
(D) Slum redevelopment project

7. What is the most direct cause-and-effect relationship concerning rural migration?
(A) Cause: Increase in educational facilities in villages. Effect: Decline in agrarian economy.
(B) Cause: Mechanization of agriculture. Effect:

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settlement of dominant and upper castes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Which concept refers to the cultural, social, and behavioral patterns associated with life in a city?
(A) Urbanization
(B) Urbanity
(C) Urbanism
(D) Conurbation

42. What is the fundamental basis of the agrarian social structure?
(A) The pattern of land ownership and control over agricultural resources.
(B) The level of mechanization in agriculture.
(C) The distance of the village from the nearest urban center.
(D) The types of crops grown in a particular region.

43. Which of the following is an example of an urban movement focused on environmental issues?
(A) A farmers' protest demanding higher minimum support prices.
(B) A caste-based agitation for reservations in government jobs.
(C) A strike by industrial workers for higher wages.
(D) A protest by residents against the construction of a polluting factory in their neighbourhood.

44. The process of migration in the context of rural transformation primarily signifies:
(A) The movement of people from cities back to villages.
(B) The movement of people from rural areas in search of livelihood, often to urban areas.
(C) The seasonal movement of pastoral communities.
(D) The internal displacement of people due to natural disasters.

45. Which of the following is NOT a defining characteristic of a mega-city?
(A) A very large population, typically over 10 million.
(B) A complex and extended urban agglomeration.
(C) A socially and culturally homogeneous population.
(D) Significant economic and political influence.

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46. "A residential development, enclosed by walls or fences, with entry points strictly controlled" is the definition of a:
(A) Slum
(B) Traditional neighbourhood
(C) Ethnic enclave
(D) Gated community

47. Identify the correct statement about changing inter-community relations in rural India.
(A) The traditional patron-client relationships are weakening, leading to new forms of social and political alignments.
(B) The Jajmani system has been strengthened in recent decades.
(C) Conflicts over land and resources between communities have completely ceased.
(D) Caste-based violence is a phenomenon of the past and does not occur in contemporary rural society.

48. A city's economy is predominantly based on IT, finance, and retail. This reflects the dominance of which sectors?
(A) Primary and Secondary
(B) Service and Business
(C) Industrial and Agricultural
(D) Extractive and Manufacturing

49. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The Telangana peasant movement (1946-51) was a struggle against the feudal oppression of the Nizam and the 'jagirdars' and 'deshmukhs'.
Statement II : The movement was primarily led by large landowners demanding more autonomy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

50. Read the following factors associated with rural India:
(i) Indebtedness leading to loss of land.
(ii) Shift from agriculture to non-agricultural wage work.
(iii) Movement of population from villages to cities.
(iv) Strengthening of subsistence farming.
Which of the above are key components of the process of 'de-peasantization and migration'?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (i) and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

51. The phenomenon of urban violence can be attributed to all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Socio-economic inequalities and deprivation.
(B) Contestation over urban space and resources.
(C) High levels of social cohesion and integration.
(D) Political mobilization along ethnic or religious lines.

52. The social structure in agrarian societies is primarily stratified based on:
(A) Educational qualifications.
(B) Religious affiliation.
(C) Proximity to urban centers.
(D) Relationship to land, such as ownership, tenancy, and labour.

53. A sociologist observes that due to the fragmentation of landholdings and lack of profitability in farming, many young people from a village are leaving for the city to work as construction laborers and security guards. This phenomenon is best described as:
(A) Re-peasantization
(B) Urban renewal
(C) De-peasantization and migration
(D) Gentrification

54. Identify the incorrect pair regarding urban concepts.
(A) Town - A small urban area
(B) Mega-city - A city with a focus on agriculture
(C) City - A large and densely populated urban area
(D) Urbanization - Growth in the proportion of urban population

55. Read the following statements describing the characteristics of urban societies:
(i) Social relationships in cities are often impersonal and transient.
(ii) The urban economy is dominated by the industrial, service, and business sectors.
(iii) Slums are areas of affluence and high-quality infrastructure.
(iv) The urban middle class is a key feature of modern cities, often associated with consumerism.
(v) Urban movements are always violent and disruptive.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(B) (iii), (iv) and (v)
(C) (i), (iii) and (v)
(D) (ii) and (v)

56. The term 'caste-tribe settlements' in sociology implies:
(A) The study of how caste and tribal populations interact and are spatially arranged in relation to each other in rural areas.
(B) Settlements that are exclusively populated by either caste groups or tribal groups, with no interaction.
(C) A government policy to settle nomadic tribes into caste-based villages.
(D) The historical process by which all tribes have been absorbed into the caste system.

57. The main objective of peasant movements in post-independence India has often been:
(A) Overthrowing the government.
(B) Promoting urbanization.
(C) Demanding better prices, subsidies, and relief from debt.
(D) Abolishing the caste system entirely.

58. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The emergence of gated communities is a sign of increasing social segregation in cities.
Statement II : Gated communities are designed to be open and accessible to all sections of urban

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society.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

59. The transition from a 'town' to a 'city' to a 'mega-city' is primarily differentiated by:
(A) The dominant religion of the inhabitants.
(B) The architectural style of the buildings.
(C) The presence of a traditional marketplace.
(D) The scale of population size and the complexity of functions.

60. Match List-I with List-II.
List I: (Term)
P. Agrarian Relations
Q. Urban Movement
R. Middle Class
S. Slum
List II: (Example/Feature)
1. Residents' protest for better civic amenities.
2. Area with insecure housing tenure like Dharavi.
3. Relationship between a landlord and a sharecropper.
4. A social group characterized by professional jobs and consumerist lifestyle.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

61. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the 'middle class' in urban India?
(A) A small, elite group of industrialists and established old money families from major cities.
(B) The entire population of the city engaged in the diverse and growing informal economic sector.
(C) A stratified group in white-collar jobs with shared aspirations for consumption and mobility.
(D) A politically homogenous group that consistently and collectively votes for a single party.

62. 'Land ownership and agrarian relations' directly influence all of the following in rural society EXCEPT:
(A) The social status of an individual.
(B) The political power dynamics within a village.
(C) The likelihood of rural-urban migration.
(D) The formation of ethnic enclaves in distant cities.

63. The concept of an 'agrarian social structure' focuses on:
(A) The hierarchy and relationships between different groups dependent on land.
(B) The different types of crops grown in a region.
(C) The technology used for irrigation.
(D) The communication networks in rural areas.

64. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about urban violence?
(A) It can be spontaneous, like riots, or organized, like gang violence.
(B) It is always a result of individual psychological problems, not social factors.
(C) Competition for scarce resources like jobs and housing can be a major cause.
(D) It can be a manifestation of underlying social, economic, and political tensions.

65. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : De-peasantization is a critical aspect of rural transformation in many developing countries.
Reason (R) : This process is primarily driven by the increasing profitability of small-scale subsistence agriculture, encouraging farmers to remain on their land.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. Which one of the following best defines a 'slum'?
(A) A heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor.
(B) Any low-income neighborhood in a city.

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103. Which of the following is NOT an element of the 'agrarian social structure'?
(A) Landlords
(B) Tenant farmers
(C) Agricultural labourers
(D) Urban middle class professionals

104. The proliferation of call centers, IT parks, and financial consultancy firms in a city points to the growth of its:
(A) Industrial and manufacturing sector.
(B) Service and business sector.
(C) Agrarian sector.
(D) Informal and slum economy.

105. Read the following statements about rural and urban India:
(i) Agrarian unrest is solely a historical phenomenon with no contemporary relevance.
(ii) The urban middle class is a monolithic entity with no internal stratification.
(iii) Slums are often hubs of informal economic activity.
(iv) Gated communities promote social mixing across different economic classes.
(v) De-peasantization involves small farmers losing their land and seeking non-farm work.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are INCORRECT?
(A) (iii) and (v)
(B) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii) and (v)
(D) (iii), (iv) and (v)

106. The study of landlord-tenant relationships, forms of rent (cash, kind, labour), and land tenure security falls under the purview of:
(A) Urbanity
(B) Urban movements
(C) Land ownership and agrarian relations
(D) Middle-class formation

107. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Violence in urban areas is often linked to competition over scarce resources and socio-economic inequality.
Statement II : Urban violence is a random act and has no connection with the social structure of the city.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

108. The process by which rural migrants of a particular region or ethnicity create a concentrated residential and commercial hub in a new city is an example of the formation of an:
(A) Gated community
(B) Ethnic enclave
(C) Industrial park
(D) Slum

109. What is the primary focus of 'urban movements'?
(A) Issues concerning agricultural prices and subsidies.
(B) Issues concerning urban life, such as housing, environment, transportation, and civic amenities.
(C) Issues concerning caste-based discrimination in villages.
(D) Issues concerning international trade policies.

110. Match List-I with List-II.
List I: (Social Group)
P. Urban Middle Class
Q. Sharecropper
R. Slum Dweller
S. Tribal Community
List II: (Typical Location/Context)
1. Agrarian social structure
2. Forest fringe or peripheral rural settlement
3. Apartment complexes and gated communities
4. Unauthorized settlement in a city
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

111. Which of the following is the best description of 'de-peasantization'?
(A) The specific process of peasants adopting modern and efficient agricultural technologies.
(B) A large-scale socio-political movement for peasants to gain collective ownership of land.

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(A) (i) and (iv)
(B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

76. Changing inter-community relations in rural areas, sometimes leading to violence, are often triggered by:
(A) A consensus on cultural and religious practices.
(B) Contestation over political power, social status, and economic resources.
(C) The successful implementation of poverty alleviation programs.
(D) The universal adoption of mechanized agriculture.

77. Which of the following best exemplifies an 'urban movement'?
(A) A peasant rally in the state capital demanding loan waivers.
(B) A tribal community's struggle to protect forest rights.
(C) A city-wide campaign by citizens for the preservation of a public park against commercial encroachment.
(D) A strike by agricultural labourers for minimum wages.

78. The concept of 'urbanism as a way of life', emphasizing impersonality, superficiality, and transient social relations in cities, was famously articulated by:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Emile Durkheim
(C) M.N. Srinivas
(D) Louis Wirth

79. The persistent movement of agricultural laborers from Bihar to Punjab for seasonal farm work is an example of:
(A) Migration
(B) De-peasantization
(C) Urbanization
(D) Gentrification

80. Read the following statements concerning rural and urban social structures:
(i) The agrarian social structure is fundamentally shaped by land ownership patterns.
(ii) Gated communities are a manifestation of social inclusion in cities.
(iii) Slums are typically characterized by a lack of basic services like clean water and sanitation.
(iv) The urban middle class is a homogenous group with identical incomes and lifestyles.
(v) De-peasantization refers to the process of peasants becoming more powerful landowners.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iii)
(B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (iii) and (v)
(D) (ii), (iv) and (v)

81. Which of the following is NOT a typical characteristic of a slum?
(A) High population density.
(B) Secure land and property rights for residents.
(C) Presence of informal sector activities.
(D) Inadequate access to public infrastructure.

82. The term 'emergent class relations' in rural India refers to the:
(A) The rise of new classes like capitalist farmers and a rural proletariat, often cutting across caste lines.
(B) Solidification of the traditional caste hierarchy.
(C) Disappearance of all class distinctions in villages.
(D) The complete shift of the rural population to urban areas.

83. The study of 'Caste-Tribe Settlements' would most likely focus on:
(A) The impact of urban pollution on rural areas.
(B) The development of mega-cities in tribal regions.
(C) The spatial and social relationships between different communities in a rural setting.
(D) The class structure within a single, homogenous caste group.

84. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The growth of the service and business sectors in cities contributes to the

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(C) A residential area officially designated for industrial workers.
(D) A historical part of a city preserved for tourism.

67. A peasant movement demanding the abolition of the Zamindari system is fundamentally a struggle concerning:
(A) Urban infrastructure.
(B) Inter-tribal conflicts.
(C) Land ownership and agrarian relations.
(D) Industrial wages.

68. The growth of gated communities in metropolitan cities is often seen as a response by the middle and upper classes to:
(A) A desire for greater social integration with the poor.
(B) A government policy for promoting mixed-income housing.
(C) The rising cost of public transportation.
(D) Perceived urban insecurity and a desire for exclusive amenities.

69. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The term 'urbanity' describes the physical expansion and population growth of cities.
Statement II : The term 'urbanization' describes the way of life, attitudes, and social relations characteristic of city dwellers.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

70. Arrange the following urban concepts in a likely sequence of development or scale based on increasing scale and complexity:
(i) Mega-city
(ii) Town
(iii) City
(iv) Gated Community
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
(B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(C) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
(D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

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71. Which factor is a major contributor to the 'decline of the agrarian economy'?
(A) The increasing success of cooperative farming.
(B) A sustained increase in global prices for all agricultural commodities.
(C) Strong state support for traditional farming methods.
(D) The fragmentation of landholdings into economically unviable units.

72. An analysis of the social relationships between 'maliks' (landowners), 'kisans' (peasants), and 'mazdoors' (labourers) in a village is a study of:
(A) Agrarian class relations.
(B) Urban social structure.
(C) Caste-tribe continuum.
(D) Industrial relations.

73. The rise of a large, educated, professional, and service-oriented population in cities is central to the formation of the:
(A) Urban proletariat.
(B) Traditional aristocracy.
(C) Urban middle class.
(D) Landed gentry.

74. A key difference between 'industry' and 'service' as economic bases for a city is that:
(A) Industry involves manufacturing goods, while service involves providing intangible assistance or expertise.
(B) Industry is part of the formal sector, while service is part of the informal sector.
(C) Industry is only found in rural areas, while services are only found in cities.
(D) Industry employs the middle class, while service employs the working class.

75. Read the following statements about land tenure systems in India:
(i) The Zamindari system made landlords the proprietors of the land.
(ii) The Ryotwari system involved a revenue settlement made directly with the cultivators.
(iii) The Mahalwari system was a settlement made with the village or 'mahal'.
(iv) These systems were uniformly applied across all of British India without regional variations.

93. The term 'megacity' is generally used for cities with a population of:
(A) Over 1 million
(B) Over 10 million
(C) Over 5 million
(D) Over 500,000

94. Which of the following represents a form of 'agrarian unrest'?
(A) A strike by factory workers in an urban industrial zone.
(B) A residents' welfare association meeting in a city.
(C) An ethnic riot in a metropolitan area.
(D) A 'rasta roko' (road blockade) by farmers protesting low crop prices.

95. The study of the spatial segregation of different caste groups within a village falls under the topic of:
(A) Caste-Tribe Settlements
(B) Urbanism
(C) Gated Communities
(D) Urban Movements

96. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : An 'ethnic enclave' in a city is a space of social and economic deprivation, similar to a slum.
Statement II : An 'ethnic enclave' can also be a supportive environment that facilitates the adaptation of new immigrants by providing social networks and specialized commercial outlets.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is a contradiction of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is always true, and Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I can be false, and Statement II can be true.

97. The concept of 'agrarian relations' refers primarily to the social structure built around:
(A) Urban markets
(B) The control and use of land
(C) Industrial production
(D) Religious institutions

98. An increase in violence in rural areas due to disputes over land, water, or assertions of caste identity reflects:
(A) The success of rural development programs.
(B) Changing inter-community relations and conflict.
(C) The smooth functioning of traditional relationships.
(D) A decline in rural-urban migration.

99. The emergence of a large, non-agricultural workforce in rural areas, which was previously engaged in farming, is a sign of:
(A) Re-peasantization
(B) Agricultural intensification
(C) De-peasantization
(D) A strong agrarian economy

100. Read the following characteristics of urban areas:
(i) Predominance of industrial, service, and business activities.
(ii) Presence of socially exclusive residential areas like gated communities.
(iii) Emergence of social movements centered on civic and environmental issues.
(iv) A complete absence of poverty and inequality.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (i) and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii), and (iv)

101. What is the most fundamental difference between a 'town' and a 'city'?
(A) The presence of a railway station.
(B) The size, population density, and complexity of economic and social functions.
(C) The type of local government.
(D) The religious composition of the population.

102. When a tribal group starts adopting the customs and rituals of a neighboring dominant caste group, it can be seen as an example of interaction within the framework of:
(A) Urbanization process
(B) Gated community life
(C) Caste-tribe settlement
(D) Urban social movement

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expansion of the middle class.
Statement II : The middle class is primarily defined by its ownership of agricultural land.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

85. Match List-I with List-II.
List I: (Social Phenomenon)
P. De-peasantization
Q. Urbanization
R. Gated Community
S. Peasant Movement
List II: (Key Characteristic)
1. Increase in the proportion of the population living in cities.
2. Collective action by farmers, often related to economic distress.
3. Displacement of farmers from land-based livelihoods.
4. A privatized and secured residential enclave.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

86. Which of the following statements about 'agrarian unrest' is INCORRECT?
(A) It is often a response to economic policies perceived as anti-farmer.
(B) It is a recent phenomenon that only began in the 21st century.
(C) It can take various forms, from peaceful protests to violent outbreaks.
(D) Issues like indebtedness and crop failure are common triggers.

87. A city that serves as a major hub for finance, IT, and corporate headquarters, with a decline in its manufacturing base, is experiencing a shift towards which sectors?
(A) Primary and agrarian
(B) Industrial and extractive
(C) Traditional and artisanal
(D) Service and business

88. The concept of 'urbanity' is best understood as:
(A) The cultural and psychosocial aspects of living in a city.
(B) The statistical measure of urban growth.
(C) The physical infrastructure of a city.
(D) An administrative classification of a settlement.

89. A social movement in a city that brings together residents from various neighbourhoods to protest against a hike in electricity tariffs is an example of an:
(A) Agrarian Movement
(B) Caste-based Movement
(C) Urban Movement
(D) Linguistic Movement

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90. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The growth of gated communities in cities reflects a trend towards social fragmentation.
Reason (R) : These communities often seek to create a secure, homogenous, and exclusive environment, separating their residents from the diversity and problems of the wider city.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Agrarian Unrest - Farmers' protest
(B) Urban Movement - Slum dwellers' eviction protest
(C) De-peasantization - Strengthening of farming as a primary identity
(D) Land Ownership - Basis of agrarian social structure

92. The "decline of the agrarian economy" can be observed through:
(A) The rising contribution of agriculture to the national GDP.
(B) The growing dependence of the rural population on non-agricultural income.
(C) The increasing prosperity of small and marginal farmers.
(D) The expansion of land under cultivation for subsistence crops.

(C) The loss of peasant way of life as farmers are dispossessed and become wage workers.
(D) The state-led economic policy of creating large and productive collective farming zones.

112. An increase in caste-based violence in rural areas can be interpreted as a consequence of:
(A) The strengthening of the Jajmani system.
(B) The challenge to traditional hierarchies by newly assertive lower-caste groups.
(C) A decline in the importance of caste identity.
(D) The equal distribution of land among all castes.

113. The concepts of 'towns', 'cities', and 'mega-cities' are primarily classifications based on:
(A) Political ideology
(B) Population size and functional complexity
(C) Dominant religious group
(D) Climatic conditions

114. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the contemporary urban 'middle class'?
(A) Dependence on agricultural income.
(B) Homogeneity in caste and religion.
(C) A lifestyle oriented around consumption and the pursuit of education for social mobility.
(D) A preference for living in slums and informal settlements.

115. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : Slums are an integral part of the urban landscape in many rapidly urbanizing countries.
Reason (R) : Slums often provide affordable, albeit substandard, housing and are linked to the informal economy which absorbs a large amount of migrant labour.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. The Naxalbari uprising, which began in 1967, is a significant example of:
(A) An urban environmental movement.
(B) An armed peasant movement.
(C) A middle-class protest for consumer rights.
(D) A movement for the creation of a new state.

117. Which of the following is NOT considered a part of the 'agrarian social structure'?
(A) The relationship between landowners and tenants.
(B) The role of caste in land distribution.
(C) The system of agricultural wage labour.
(D) The management structure of an urban IT company.

118. A key feature distinguishing a 'gated community' from a 'slum' is:
(A) The presence of families.
(B) The socio-economic status of residents and control over access.
(C) The location within a city.
(D) The involvement in economic activities.

119. A sociologist studying how the impersonal, anonymous, and fast-paced life of a metropolis affects individual behavior is focusing on the concept of:
(A) Urbanization
(B) Rural-urban migration
(C) Urbanism
(D) De-peasantization

120. Arrange the following land tenure systems in the chronological order of their widespread implementation by the British in India:
(i) Ryotwari System
(ii) Mahalwari System
(iii) Permanent Settlement (Zamindari)
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (i), (ii), (iii)
(B) (iii), (i), (ii)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i)
(D) (i), (iii), (ii)

121. What is the most significant consequence of the 'decline of the agrarian economy' for rural households?
(A) Increased food security for all.
(B) Diversification of livelihoods and dependence on non-farm income.

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(C) Strengthening of community bonds.
(D) A decrease in migration to cities.

122. The term 'urbanity' refers to:
(A) The rate of growth of the urban population.
(B) The traits, attitudes, and way of life characteristic of urban dwellers.
(C) The administrative boundary of a city.
(D) The total number of people living in cities.

123. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Agrarian unrest is always violent and aims to overthrow the state.
Statement II : Contemporary agrarian unrest often involves organized protests demanding policy changes like debt relief and fair prices.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

124. The presence of a 'Chinatown' or a 'Little Italy' in a large cosmopolitan city is a classic example of an:
(A) Gated community
(B) Slum
(C) Ethnic enclave
(D) Central business district

125. Read the following statements about rural society:
(i) Agrarian relations concern the social dynamics of land control and cultivation.
(ii) De-peasantization leads to a greater number of people owning and farming land.
(iii) Changing inter-community relations can sometimes manifest as caste-based violence.
(iv) Migration is often a response to agrarian economic decline.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(B) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(C) (ii) and (iii)
(D) (i) and (ii) only

126. A protest organized by the residents of a housing colony against the illegal dumping of garbage in their area is best classified as an:
(A) Agrarian unrest
(B) Urban movement
(C) Ethnic conflict
(D) Peasant revolt

127. Which of these is a defining feature of the 'emergent class relations' in rural India since the Green Revolution?
(A) The disappearance of agricultural labourers as a class.
(B) The rise of a class of commercially oriented farmers and a growing class of rural wage workers.
(C) The strengthening and universalization of the Jajmani system.
(D) The equal distribution of land among all rural households.

128. Which statement best defines 'urbanization'?
(A) The study of urban lifestyles and cultures.
(B) The process of an increasing proportion of a country's population residing in urban areas.
(C) The spread of urban cultural traits to rural areas.
(D) The redevelopment of old city centers.

129. The social exclusion and physical fortification associated with 'gated communities' are seen as a challenge to the ideal of:
(A) A competitive urban economy.
(B) An integrated and inclusive urban society.
(C) Efficient private transportation systems.
(D) A strong urban middle class.

130. Read the following statements regarding urban transformations:
(i) A 'mega-city' is an urban center with a population of over 10 million.
(ii) 'Urbanity' and 'Urbanism' are interchangeable terms for the process of urban growth.
(iii) The growth of the service sector is a key driver of the expansion of the urban middle class.
(iv) Ethnic enclaves are always ghettos characterized by extreme poverty and social disorganization.
(v) Urban movements can be a form of citizen participation in urban governance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(B) (ii), (iv) and (v)

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(C) (i), (iii) and (v)
(D) (i), (iv) and (v)

131. The term 'agrarian social structure' fundamentally refers to the patterned social relationships in rural society based on:
(A) Patterned access to regional urban markets.
(B) General levels of literacy in rural areas.
(C) Ownership, control, and direct use of land.
(D) Spatial proximity to central political zones.

132. All of the following are potential causes of 'urban violence' EXCEPT:
(A) High levels of unemployment and economic disparity.
(B) Equitable distribution of and access to urban resources.
(C) Segregation and tension between different ethnic or religious groups.
(D) Contestation over urban public spaces.

133. A study of how tribal communities on the periphery of a village are slowly being integrated into the local caste and market economy would be an analysis of:
(A) Urban sprawl
(B) Gated communities
(C) Caste-tribe settlements and interactions
(D) An urban movement

134. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Land ownership is the principal determinant of class, status, and power in an agrarian society.
Statement II : Post-independence land reforms in India completely succeeded in creating an egalitarian agrarian structure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

135. Match List-I with List-II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Urbanism
Q. Slum
R. Agrarian Unrest
S. Gated Community
List II: (Associated Feature)
1. Farmers' agitation for loan waivers.
2. Residential enclave with restricted access.
3. Impersonal and anonymous social relations in a city.
4. Overcrowded area with insecure tenure.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

136. The loss of land due to debt, leading a former peasant to seek work in a city's construction industry, is a classic example of the combined process of:
(A) Urbanization and industrialization only.
(B) De-peasantization and migration.
(C) Land reform and rural development.
(D) Social mobility and sanskritization.

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137. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the urban 'middle class'?
(A) It is highly stratified, with significant variation in income and lifestyle.
(B) Its growth is linked to the expansion of the service and business sectors.
(C) It is defined primarily by its ownership of large tracts of agricultural land.
(D) Consumption of goods and services is a key marker of its identity.

138. The classification of urban centers into 'towns', 'cities', and 'mega-cities' is based on a continuum of:
(A) Geographical location
(B) Social homogeneity
(C) Population size and functional specialization
(D) Political affiliation

139. The term 'neighbourhood' in an urban context is best defined as:
(A) A recognized social unit where city inhabitants share a sense of place.
(B) A legally defined administrative unit or official governing zone of a city.
(C) The entire metropolitan region including suburban and peripheral areas.
(D) A commercial district within the city center containing only businesses.

140. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the

other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The Green Revolution in India contributed to a change in agrarian relations.
Reason (R) : It led to a uniform increase in prosperity for all categories of farmers, including small, marginal, and large landowners, thus reducing class conflict.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The shift from an economy dominated by manufacturing to one dominated by finance, IT, and retail is a shift from an industrial to a _____ economy.
(A) Service and Business
(B) Agrarian
(C) Subsistence
(D) Feudal

142. Which one of the following is NOT a central theme in the study of 'land ownership and agrarian relations'?
(A) Tenancy reforms
(B) Land ceiling legislation
(C) Urban zoning laws
(D) The impact of land distribution on social hierarchy

143. An agitation by slum-dwellers against their forced eviction to make way for a commercial complex is an example of an:
(A) Agrarian peasant movement
(B) Urban movement
(C) Inter-community rural violence
(D) Caste-based mobility movement

144. Identify the correct pair.
(A) Urbanism - The process of population growth in cities.
(B) Gated Community - An open, inclusive housing model.
(C) De-peasantization - Loss of land and shift to non-agricultural work.
(D) Agrarian Unrest - A sign of stable inter-community relations.

145. 'Changing inter-community relations and violence' in the rural context often refers to conflicts arising from:
(A) The success of land reforms in creating equality.
(B) Challenges to the traditional socio-economic hierarchy by assertive marginalized groups.
(C) The uniform prosperity brought about by the Green Revolution.
(D) A shared consensus over the distribution of village resources.

146. A residential area characterized by high walls, private security, and exclusive access to amenities for its affluent residents is known as a:
(A) Slum
(B) Ethnic Enclave
(C) Gated Community
(D) Traditional Neighbourhood

147. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The term 'decline of agrarian economy' implies that agriculture has completely disappeared as an economic activity.
Statement II : This term refers to the diminishing relative importance of agriculture to the national economy and the livelihood crisis within the sector.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

148. The study of the lifestyle, mindset, and social interactions that are typical of city life falls under the concept of:
(A) Urbanization
(B) Urbanism
(C) Demography
(D) Ecology

149. The movement of landless labourers from a drought-prone region to a metropolitan city in search of daily wage work is an example of:
(A) Social stratification
(B) Political mobilization
(C) Migration
(D) Urban renewal

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150. Read the following statements regarding rural transformations:
(i) The agrarian social structure is primarily defined by caste, independent of land ownership.
(ii) 'Emergent class relations' refer to the rise of capitalist farmers and wage labourers.
(iii) 'De-peasantization' is the process of farmers being dispossessed from their land.
(iv) Agrarian unrest is often a collective response to economic distress.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (i) and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

151. Which of the following is the most defining characteristic of a 'mega-city'?
(A) Homogeneous culture
(B) Predominantly agricultural economy
(C) A population count of over ten million people
(D) Absence of slums and poverty

152. In a village, the distinct spatial separation of the settlement of a Scheduled Tribe from that of the dominant landowning caste is a subject of study for:
(A) Urban planning
(B) Caste-Tribe settlements
(C) Industrial sociology
(D) Urban movements

153. A social movement that focuses on issues like rent control, public transportation, and pollution in a city is termed an:
(A) Agrarian movement
(B) Urban movement
(C) Caste movement
(D) Nationalist movement

154. Which concept best describes the hierarchy of landowners, tenants, and landless labourers in rural society?
(A) Urban class structure
(B) Agrarian class structure
(C) Industrial stratification
(D) Professional hierarchy

155. Read the following statements about urban and rural societies:
(i) Urbanism, as a way of life, is characterized by secondary-group relationships.
(ii) Land ownership is the primary basis of social structure in urban industrial societies.
(iii) Gated communities are examples of securitized and exclusive urban spaces.
(iv) The 'decline of the agrarian economy' is indicated by its decreasing share in national income.
(v) Peasant movements in India have historically been non-existent.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(B) (ii), (iv) and (v)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(D) (iii), (iv) and (v)

156. The growth of the urban 'middle class' is strongly associated with the expansion of:
(A) Agriculture and allied activities.
(B) Education, professional occupations, and the service sector.
(C) The informal sector and casual labour.
(D) Traditional artisanal production.

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157. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The term 'slum' refers to any densely populated area in a city.
Statement II : Sociologically, a 'slum' is defined by a combination of factors including insecure tenure, substandard housing, and lack of basic services.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

158. The phenomenon of farmers committing suicide due to debt and crop failure is an extreme manifestation of:
(A) Agrarian prosperity
(B) The success of the Green Revolution
(C) Agrarian unrest and distress
(D) Urbanization

159. An 'ethnic enclave' is primarily characterized by:
(A) Its legal status as an autonomous region.

(B) The high concentration of a specific ethnic or immigrant group.
(C) The presence of heavy industry.
(D) Its physical enclosure by walls and gates.

160. Match List-I with List-II.
List I: (Rural Phenomenon)
P. Agrarian Social Structure
Q. De-peasantization
R. Migration
S. Land Ownership
List II: (Description)
1. Movement of people from village to city for work.
2. The legal and social basis of holding and using land.
3. The process of losing land and becoming a non-agricultural worker.
4. Hierarchy of groups based on their relation to land.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

161. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of the 'decline of the agrarian economy'?
(A) Increased migration from rural to urban areas.
(B) Increased pressure on agriculture to provide livelihoods.
(C) Diversification of rural income sources towards non-farm activities.
(D) Enhanced economic stability for small and marginal farmers.

162. The concepts of 'urbanism', 'urbanity', and 'urbanization' relate respectively to:
(A) Way of life, behavioural traits, and population process.
(B) Population process, way of life, and behavioural traits.
(C) Behavioural traits, population process, and way of life.
(D) Population process, behavioural traits, and city planning.

163. The formation of 'gated communities' in cities primarily reflects:
(A) A government initiative for urban inclusion.
(B) The desire of the affluent for security, exclusivity, and private amenities.
(C) The natural clustering of kinship groups in an urban setting.
(D) An architectural style with no social implications.

164. Violence arising from disputes over access to village commons, water resources, or from the assertion of dalit rights is studied under the theme of:
(A) Urban violence
(B) Agrarian unrest
(C) Changing inter-community relations and violence
(D) Urban movements

165. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The social life in large cities is often characterized by anonymity and impersonal relationships.
Reason (R) : This is a key component of Louis Wirth's theory of 'Urbanism as a Way of Life', which links these traits to the city's size, density, and heterogeneity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. A key factor in the emergence of new class relations in the Indian countryside has been:
(A) The persistence of the feudal system.
(B) The commercialization of agriculture and the Green Revolution.
(C) The decline of rural-to-urban migration.
(D) The complete abolition of caste distinctions.

167. Identify the incorrect statement regarding land ownership and agrarian relations.
(A) Land reforms aimed to abolish intermediary tenures.
(B) Tenancy can exist in various forms, such as fixed-rent or sharecropping.
(C) Agrarian relations have remained static and unchanged throughout Indian history.
(D) Land ownership is a major source of social

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and political power in rural India.

168. The mobilization of citizens in a metropolitan area to oppose the construction of a metro car shed in a forest area is an example of an:
(A) Urban environmental movement
(B) Agrarian struggle for land rights
(C) Ethnic secessionist movement
(D) Industrial labour dispute

169. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : A 'neighbourhood' is merely a collection of houses in close proximity.
Statement II : A 'neighbourhood' is a social unit characterized by a sense of belonging and social interaction among its residents.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

170. Arrange the following stages in a logical sequence representing a common pattern of rural transformation for an individual:
(i) Becomes a landless agricultural labourer.
(ii) Migrates to a city for non-agricultural work.
(iii) Sells small, unproductive landholding due to debt.
(iv) Is a small, subsistence peasant.
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
(D) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

171. The shift of a country's workforce from being predominantly in agriculture to being in manufacturing and then in finance and IT signifies a transition through which sectors?
(A) Primary → Secondary → Tertiary/ Quaternary
(B) Secondary → Tertiary → Primary
(C) Tertiary → Primary → Secondary
(D) Primary → Tertiary → Secondary

172. The study of the relationship between zamindars, ryots, and agricultural labourers in pre-independence India is a study of:
(A) Urban class relations
(B) Agrarian social structure
(C) Caste-tribe interactions
(D) Modern corporate structure

173. The primary reason for rural-urban migration is often described as a combination of:
(A) 'Push' factors from rural areas and 'pull' factors from urban areas.
(B) 'Pull' factors from rural areas and 'push' factors from urban areas.
(C) The absence of any 'push' or 'pull' factors.
(D) Solely the attraction of an urban lifestyle.

174. A riot in a city that starts in a slum over the demolition of unauthorized structures is a form of:
(A) Agrarian unrest
(B) Urban violence
(C) Peasant movement
(D) Inter-state conflict

175. Read the following statements about urban social forms:
(i) A slum is defined by its high level of infrastructure and sanitation.
(ii) An ethnic enclave is a neighborhood with a high concentration of a particular ethnic group.
(iii) A gated community is a residential area with restricted access, aimed at providing security and exclusivity.
(iv) A traditional neighbourhood is characterized by impersonal and anonymous relationships.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv)
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

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176. Which of these is the best example of a contemporary 'peasant movement'?
(A) A movement of urban professionals for better work-life balance.
(B) A large-scale, organized protest by farmers against new agricultural laws.
(C) A campaign for the preservation of historical monuments in a city.
(D) A strike by bank employees for pension benefits.

177. The term 'de-peasantization' refers to a process where peasants:

(D) An urban ethnic enclave.

214. The primary reason for the study of 'land ownership and agrarian relations'?
(A) The architecture of urban dwellings.
(B) The social and economic relations between groups who own, control, and work on land.
(C) The functioning of stock markets in mega-cities.
(D) The patterns of international migration.

215. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The category of 'middle class' in urban India is marked by significant internal diversity.
Reason (R) : It encompasses a wide range of income levels, occupations, and consumption patterns, from a lower-middle-class clerk to a high-earning software professional.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

216. The concept of a 'slum' is primarily defined by:
(A) The ethnic composition of its residents.
(B) Its location in the city center.
(C) The condition of housing and the lack of basic civic services.
(D) The political affiliation of its inhabitants.

217. When a small peasant loses his land and is forced to migrate to a city to work as a rickshaw puller, it exemplifies:
(A) Upward social mobility
(B) De-peasantization and migration
(C) The success of rural development
(D) Reverse urbanization

218. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The growth of the 'service and business' sectors is a hallmark of a post-industrial urban economy.
Statement II : The industrial sector, focused on manufacturing, is the only source of employment in modern cities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

219. The term 'urban violence' can encompass all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Communal riots
(B) A peaceful protest march by farmers in a village
(C) Gang warfare over territory
(D) Vandalism during a protest against the city administration

220. Arrange the following events related to Indian agrarian history in chronological order:
(i) Green Revolution
(ii) Abolition of Zamindari
(iii) Naxalbari Uprising
(iv) Tebhaga Movement
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)
(B) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
(C) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
(D) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

221. A primary reason for the formation of 'gated communities' is the pursuit of:
(A) Social integration
(B) Security and exclusivity
(C) Low-cost housing
(D) Traditional community life

222. The system of social hierarchy in the countryside based on who owns land, who rents it, and who works on it is known as the:
(A) Agrarian social structure
(B) Urban class system
(C) Jajmani system
(D) Industrial relations system

223. What is the key difference between a city and a mega-city?
(A) A city has industry, a mega-city does not.
(B) A mega-city is a much larger urban agglomeration, typically with over 10 million people.
(C) A city has a middle class, a mega-city does not.
(D) A mega-city is a rural concept, while a city is

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(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

186. Which of the following is the most likely consequence of increasing caste-based political mobilization and assertion in rural areas?
(A) A strengthening of traditional patron-client relationships.
(B) A complete disappearance of caste identity.
(C) A change in inter-community power dynamics, sometimes leading to conflict.
(D) A decrease in demand for agricultural land.

187. Which of the following best characterizes the economy of a mega-city in a globalized world?
(A) Dominated by subsistence agriculture.
(B) A complex mix of industry, high-end services, business, and a large informal sector.
(C) Exclusively focused on industrial manufacturing.
(D) Primarily dependent on government administrative functions.

188. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : All peasant movements are spontaneous, unorganized, and short-lived.
Statement II : Many modern peasant movements are highly organized, have formal leadership, and use sustained strategies to influence state policy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

189. A sociologist studying a rural area finds a growing number of former farmers now working in nearby brick kilns and small towns. This process is known as:
(A) Urbanism
(B) De-peasantization
(C) Gentrification
(D) Re-ruralization

190. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The post-independence Indian state initiated land reforms as a key policy for rural transformation.
Reason (R) : The primary objectives included the abolition of intermediaries, providing security to tenants, and imposing ceilings on land holdings to redistribute surplus land.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

191. A key distinction between a 'neighbourhood' and a 'gated community' is:
(A) The presence of houses.
(B) The restriction of access and privatization of common space.
(C) The location in a city.
(D) The existence of social interaction.

192. In agrarian societies, social status and power are most directly correlated with:
(A) The level of English proficiency.
(B) The amount and quality of land owned.
(C) The number of family members working in cities.
(D) The proximity to a market.

193. The collective struggle by residents of a locality against the acquisition of a playground for a commercial project is an example of an:
(A) Agrarian movement
(B) Urban movement
(C) Ethnic revivalist movement
(D) Industrial dispute

194. Which of the following is NOT a typical feature of a 'slum'?
(A) Overcrowding
(B) Lack of basic services like sanitation
(C) Well-planned streets and spacious housing
(D) Insecure or illegal tenure

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195. 'De-peasantization' is a process that leads to:
(A) The strengthening of the peasantry as a class.
(B) The proletarianization or semi-proletarianization of the peasantry.
(C) The return of urban migrants to take up farming.
(D) The increase in the average size of land

233. The 'Telangana peasant struggle' (1946-51) was principally an uprising against:
(A) British colonial taxation.
(B) The forced cultivation of indigo.
(C) The oppressive feudal regime of the Nizam and the 'jagirdars'.
(D) The mechanization of agriculture.

234. The key sociological difference between 'urbanization' and 'urbanism' is that the former is a _____ process, while the latter is a _____ phenomenon.
(A) demographic; socio-cultural
(B) cultural; demographic
(C) economic; political
(D) political; economic

235. Match List-I with List-II.
List I: (Urban Phenomenon)
P. Middle Class
Q. Gated Community
R. Ethnic Enclave
S. Urban Movement
List II: (Description)
1. Residential area with walls and private security.
2. Collective action for civic amenities.
3. Group defined by professional jobs and consumption.
4. A neighborhood with a concentration of a single immigrant group.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

236. The increasing incidence of conflicts over water rights between different villages or communities in a rural region is a manifestation of:
(A) The success of cooperative resource management.
(B) Changing inter-community relations over scarce resources.
(C) A decline in the importance of agriculture.
(D) The process of urbanization.

237. Which of the following is NOT a component of the 'agrarian social structure'?
(A) The system of land tenure.
(B) The relationship between landlords and agricultural labourers.
(C) The organization of the urban service sector.
(D) The role of caste in access to land.

238. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : 'De-peasantization' refers to the process where peasants become more prosperous and acquire more land.
Statement II : 'De-peasantization' signifies the process of dispossession from land and the subsequent entry into the wage-labour market.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

239. The emergence of a large population segment in cities employed in non-manual, professional, and administrative jobs is characteristic of the growth of the:
(A) Urban middle class
(B) Urban poor
(C) Industrial working class
(D) Landed aristocracy

240. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The spatial segregation of communities, such as in slums, ethnic enclaves, and gated communities, is a significant feature of many modern cities.
Reason (R) : This segregation is often a reflection of underlying socio-economic inequalities, ethnic affiliations, and lifestyle choices.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

241. 'Tenancy reform' as part of land reforms primarily aimed to:
(A) Encourage absentee landlordism.
(B) Provide security of tenure and fair rent for tenant farmers.
(C) Promote corporate farming.
(D) Abolish all forms of private property in land.

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205. Read the following statements regarding urban transformation:
(i) Urbanity refers to the demographic shift of population to cities.
(ii) A mega-city is defined as a city with a population over 1 million.
(iii) Gated communities are characterized by restricted access and a high degree of social homogeneity.
(iv) Slums often have a vibrant informal economy despite poor living conditions.
(v) The growth of the service sector has been a major factor in the expansion of the urban middle class.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (iv), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

206. 'Land to the tiller' was a major slogan and objective of:
(A) Urban planning policies
(B) Industrial labour movements
(C) Post-independence land reforms
(D) The movement for creating gated communities

207. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Rural-to-urban migration is solely caused by the attraction of a modern lifestyle in cities.
Statement II : Agrarian distress, lack of employment, and poverty in rural areas act as powerful 'push' factors for migration.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

208. The term 'urbanism' as a way of life is most closely associated with which of the following sets of characteristics?
(A) Personal, intimate, and stable relationships.
(B) Homogeneity, tradition, and community control.
(C) Anonymity, impersonality, and segmental roles.
(D) Agricultural-based economy and barter system.

209. A sudden outbreak of rioting and looting in a city following a rumour or a controversial event is a form of:
(A) Organized urban movement
(B) Agrarian unrest
(C) Spontaneous urban violence
(D) A peaceful peasant protest

210. Match List-I with List-II.
List I: (Social Category)
P. Landless Labourer
Q. Rich Farmer
R. Slum Dweller
S. Urban Middle Class
List II: (Defining Characteristic)
1. Professional job, consumerist lifestyle
2. Resides in insecure, substandard housing
3. Employs wage labour, produces for the market
4. Sells manual labour in agriculture for wages
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

211. Which of the following best defines 'agrarian unrest'?
(A) A state of harmony and cooperation in rural society.
(B) The process of urban development.
(C) Manifestation of conflict and protest in rural society, typically involving farmers or farm labourers.
(D) The decline in urban population.

212. The increasing economic unviability of small farms, fragmentation of holdings, and dependence on volatile markets are symptoms of the:
(A) Strength of the agrarian economy.
(B) Decline of the agrarian economy.
(C) Rise of urbanism.
(D) Success of land consolidation.

213. The existence of separate hamlets for different caste groups within a single village is a manifestation of:
(A) Urban neighbourhood patterns.
(B) The spatial dimension of the caste-tribe settlement structure.
(C) The formation of gated communities.

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(A) Gain more land and become large farmers.
(B) Are dispossessed of their land and cease to be cultivators in the traditional sense.
(C) Voluntarily give up farming to pursue education.
(D) Form powerful cooperatives to control the market.

178. What is a key feature of the modern urban middle class?
(A) Its primary source of income is from land rent.
(B) It is a homogenous, unified political bloc.
(C) Its identity is often constructed around consumption, lifestyle, and children's education.
(D) It primarily resides in rural and semi-urban areas.

179. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Urbanization refers to the process of population concentration in cities.
Statement II : Urbanism refers to the distinct patterns of social life and personality traits found in cities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

180. Read the following statements related to rural and urban transformations:
(i) The Mahalwari system was a land revenue system where the village was the unit of settlement.
(ii) Urban violence is exclusively a law-and-order problem with no social roots.
(iii) Gated communities are designed to foster interaction between different socio-economic strata.
(iv) The decline of the agrarian economy is marked by a fall in agriculture's share of GDP.
(v) Agrarian unrest is often a response to economic distress faced by farmers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (iv) and (v)
(D) (iii), (iv) and (v)

181. A 'landlord-sharecropper' relationship is a classic example of:
(A) An urban service exchange.
(B) An industrial labour contract.
(C) An agrarian relation.
(D) A caste-tribe interaction.

182. The growth of exclusive, fortified residential complexes for the affluent in cities is known as the phenomenon of:
(A) Slum upgradation
(B) Ethnic enclaves
(C) Gated communities
(D) Urban renewal

183. The study of the spatial arrangement of dwellings, temples, and common lands in a village to understand caste hierarchy falls under:
(A) Analysis of caste-tribe settlements
(B) Urban geography
(C) The study of mega-cities
(D) Industrial sociology

184. The 'informal sector' of the urban economy, often concentrated in slums, is crucial for:
(A) Providing high-paying, secure jobs for the middle class.
(B) Absorbing migrant labour in low-skill, low-wage occupations.
(C) Driving a nation's high-tech research and development.
(D) Maintaining the traditional agrarian economy.

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185. Match List-I with List-II.
List I: (Term)
P. Urbanization
Q. Urbanism
R. Urbanity
S. Mega-city
List II: (Definition/Description)
1. A particular way of life of city dwellers (Louis Wirth).
2. A city with over 10 million inhabitants.
3. The process of an increasing proportion of the population living in urban areas.
4. The behavioural and attitudinal qualities of a person shaped by urban life.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

urban.

224. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of 'urbanism' as a way of life?
(A) Close, kinship-based relationships dominating social life.
(B) Anonymity in public spaces.
(C) A high degree of division of labour.
(D) Rational and utilitarian social interactions.

225. Read the following statements about urban society:
(i) Urban movements are collective actions by city dwellers concerning urban issues.
(ii) The middle class in cities is primarily engaged in agricultural activities.
(iii) Ethnic enclaves can provide a supportive network for new migrants.
(iv) Slums are areas characterized by secure land tenure and excellent public services.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iii)
(B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

226. A conflict between a Dalit community and a dominant land-owning caste over access to a village temple would be an example of:
(A) An urban movement
(B) Changing inter-community relations and violence
(C) Agrarian unrest focused on crop prices
(D) A slum clearance drive

227. The term 'de-peasantization' is analytically useful for understanding:
(A) The process of class formation within the peasantry.
(B) The linkage between agrarian crisis and rural-urban migration.
(C) The cultural vitalization of peasant communities.
(D) The success of government programs for agriculture.

228. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : A gated community is an urban space that exemplifies social inclusion and openness.
Statement II : A gated community is a privatized residential space with controlled access, often reflecting social segregation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

229. Which of the following is the best example of an 'urban movement'?
(A) A farmer's protest for loan waiver.
(B) A campaign by city residents for the right to clean air and against industrial pollution.
(C) A tribal struggle for forest rights.
(D) A caste-based agitation for reservation.

230. Read the following statements about rural and urban change:
(i) The agrarian social structure is solely determined by caste, not land ownership.
(ii) 'Urbanity' denotes the distinctive lifestyle and mindset associated with city life.
(iii) Peasant movements are always successful in achieving all their goals.
(iv) The urban middle class is a completely homogeneous group.
(v) The decline of the agrarian economy can be a 'push' factor for migration.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are INCORRECT?
(A) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (ii) and (v)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(D) (iii), (iv), and (v)

231. The hierarchy of Zamindars, tenants-at-will, and landless labourers is a classic representation of:
(A) The Indian caste system in its entirety.
(B) An urban industrial hierarchy.
(C) The structure of an ethnic enclave.
(D) A historical agrarian social structure.

232. An area within a city, such as Dharavi in Mumbai, known for its vast informal economy, dense population, and substandard housing, is sociologically categorized as a:
(A) Slum
(B) Gated community
(C) Central Business District
(D) Suburb

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holdings for all farmers.

196. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The urban middle class is a monolithic group with uniform income, occupation, and lifestyle.
Statement II : The urban middle class is internally stratified into lower, middle, and upper tiers, with diverse consumption patterns and social aspirations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

197. The increasing frequency of farmer protests, rallies, and blockades over issues like debt, pricing, and land acquisition is termed as:
(A) Urban violence
(B) Agrarian unrest
(C) Inter-community harmony
(D) De-peasantization

198. The main difference between 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' is that:
(A) Urbanism is a demographic process, while urbanization is a cultural phenomenon.
(B) Urbanism is a socio-cultural phenomenon, while urbanization is a demographic process.
(C) The terms are identical and can be used interchangeably.
(D) Urbanism relates to rural life, while urbanization relates to city life.

199. A residential area in a city heavily populated by migrants from a particular region of the country, with its own specific shops, eateries, and cultural associations, is an:
(A) Industrial zone
(B) Gated community
(C) Ethnic enclave
(D) Official government quarter

200. Read the following statements about rural society:
(i) The caste system has no influence on the agrarian social structure.
(ii) The 'Jajmani' system was a traditional system of exchange of goods and services.
(iii) 'De-peasantization' involves the loss of land and a shift to wage labour.
(iv) Migration from rural areas is primarily undertaken for leisure and tourism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv)
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

201. Which of the following is the best example of a 'caste-tribe settlement' interaction?
(A) Two urban neighbourhoods competing for municipal funds.
(B) A tribal community providing forest produce to a nearby caste-based village market.
(C) A conflict between two different corporations in a city's business district.
(D) A protest by factory workers against management.

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202. The concentration of corporate headquarters, financial institutions, and high-end retail in a specific part of a city indicates the dominance of which sectors?
(A) Agriculture and forestry
(B) Industry and manufacturing
(C) Service and business
(D) Mining and quarrying

203. The term 'emergent class relations' in the context of rural society refers to:
(A) The unchanging nature of the caste system.
(B) The development of new class categories like 'rich farmers' and 'agricultural proletariat' post-Green Revolution.
(C) The relations between urban and rural populations.
(D) The revival of feudalistic relations in the countryside.

204. Which of the following statements about urban movements is most accurate?
(A) They are always led by political parties.
(B) They are concerned with purely economic issues like wages.
(C) They are a form of collective action by urban residents on issues affecting their quality of life.
(D) They occur only in mega-cities and not in smaller towns.

242. The "informal economy" in urban centers, often located in slums, is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) High wages, job security, and social benefits.
(B) Lack of regulation and formal contracts.
(C) Ease of entry for migrant labour.
(D) Small-scale, self-employed activities.

243. The distinction between 'towns', 'cities', and 'mega-cities' is primarily one of:
(A) Climate
(B) Language
(C) Scale
(D) Religion

244. A social movement that emerges in a city to save a heritage building from demolition by a real estate developer would be an example of an:
(A) Agrarian movement
(B) Ethnic conflict
(C) Industrial strike
(D) Urban movement

245. Identify the incorrect statement.
(A) De-peasantization is often linked to rural indebtedness and farm unprofitability.
(B) Migration is a key process in the transformation of both rural and urban societies.
(C) The agrarian economy's decline means a reduction in the rural population's dependence on non-farm income.
(D) Agrarian unrest can be a response to state policies affecting agriculture.

246. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : An ethnic enclave is a residential area defined by enforced segregation and extreme poverty.
Statement II : An ethnic enclave can also be a voluntary concentration of an ethnic group for mutual support and cultural preservation.
(A) Statement I is always correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is always incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both statements can be true in different contexts.
(D) Both statements are always false.

247. The study of the hierarchy between a 'jotedar' (large landowner), a 'bargadar' (sharecropper), and a 'khetmajur' (agricultural labourer) falls under the theme of:
(A) Urban social stratification
(B) Formation of gated communities
(C) Urban movements
(D) Emergent agrarian class relations

248. The most prominent 'push' factor for migration from rural areas is:
(A) Agrarian distress and lack of livelihood opportunities.
(B) Availability of good entertainment in villages.
(C) Strong inter-community relations.
(D) Excellent infrastructure in rural areas.

249. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of 'urbanism' as a way of life, according to Louis Wirth?
(A) Superficiality of relationships
(B) Anonymity
(C) Strong kinship and family control
(D) Division of labor

250. The rise of exclusive, high-security residential areas in cities, catering to the affluent, is a trend associated with the growth of:
(A) Gated communities
(B) Slums
(C) Ethnic enclaves
(D) Traditional neighbourhoods

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The social and spatial organization of rural India is deeply embedded in historical structures, particularly the interplay between caste and tribe. Caste-tribe settlements are not merely geographical locations but are reflective of a complex social order where hierarchy and identity shape physical proximity and access to resources. In many agrarian societies, the dominant castes historically controlled the most fertile lands, with their settlements centrally located, while subordinate and service castes, along with tribal communities, were relegated to the peripheries. This spatial segregation reinforced social segregation. The agrarian social structure, therefore, cannot be dissociated from

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273. Which of the following is identified in the text as a potential flashpoint for inter-community disputes?
(A) Increased collaboration in agricultural practices.
(B) The equal distribution of political power among all castes.
(C) The universal acceptance of new social norms.
(D) Contests over land ownership and agrarian relations.

274. The passage implies that the political empowerment of marginalized groups can sometimes lead to:
(A) Heightened social tensions and a backlash from dominant groups.
(B) The immediate dissolution of all social hierarchies.
(C) A complete withdrawal of these groups from political life.
(D) A strengthening of traditional patron-client systems.

275. What analytical approach does the passage advocate for understanding rural violence?
(A) Focusing exclusively on the immediate triggers and events.
(B) Examining the psychological profiles of the individuals involved.
(C) Looking at the underlying shifts in the socio-economic and political landscape.
(D) Ignoring the role of economic factors in social conflicts.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of urban society necessitates a clear distinction between the interconnected concepts of urbanism, urbanity, and urbanization. Urbanization is primarily a demographic and ecological process, referring to the increasing proportion of a population living in urban areas and the associated expansion of urban land. It is a process of population shift from rural to urban settlements and the growth of cities. Urbanism, in contrast, is a sociological concept referring to the distinct social organization, patterns of interaction, and cultural ways of life that are characteristic of cities. It encompasses the social structures, relationships, and problems that arise from living in a dense, heterogeneous, and large-scale settlement. Finally, urbanity refers to the individual-level experience and manifestation of living in a city. It is about the traits, attitudes, and behaviors of an individual that are shaped by the urban environment—a certain mindset or state of being that is considered "urban." While urbanization provides the demographic base, urbanism describes the resulting social world, and urbanity captures the personal adaptation to that world. A comprehensive analysis of urban transformations requires an understanding of how these three dimensions—the demographic shift, the social way of life, and the individual experience—interact and shape one another.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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276. Which concept refers to the demographic process of population shift from rural to urban areas?
(A) Urbanization
(B) Urbanity
(C) Urbanism
(D) Urban enclave

277. According to the passage, urbanism is best described as:
(A) The individual mindset of a city-dweller.
(B) The architectural style of urban buildings.
(C) The rate of growth of a city's population.
(D) The way of life and social organization characteristic of cities.

278. The passage distinguishes 'urbanity' as:
(A) The physical expansion of urban land.
(B) The individual's attitudes and behaviors shaped by city life.
(C) The government policies for city management.
(D) The economic structure of a city.

279. Match the term with its corresponding description based on the passage:
List I (Term)
(a) Urbanization
(b) Urbanism
(c) Urbanity
List II (Description)
(i) A social way of life
(ii) A demographic shift

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the central argument of the paragraph regarding land in rural India?
(A) Land has always been purely an economic asset for agricultural production.
(B) Land's significance extends beyond economics to encompass power, status, and identity.
(C) Land reforms have successfully created an egalitarian agrarian structure.
(D) Traditional agrarian relations have been completely replaced by market forces.

257. According to the passage, the emergent class relations in contemporary rural India are characterized by:
(A) A simple landlord-tenant dichotomy.
(B) A complete dissolution of class hierarchies.
(C) A system based entirely on caste without any economic dimension.
(D) A complex stratification including capitalist farmers, peasants, and landless laborers.

258. The passage suggests that the impact of post-independence land reforms has been:
(A) Uneven and a subject of ongoing debate.
(B) Uniformly successful across the country.
(C) Entirely ineffective in changing land ownership patterns.
(D) A complete failure leading to more inequality.

259. Given the text, which statement best describes the relationship between caste and the emergent class relations?
(A) Emergent class relations have made caste identities completely irrelevant.
(B) The new class structure is a direct and unchanged replica of the caste system.
(C) Caste identities continue to influence and coexist with the new class structure.
(D) Caste and class are now mutually exclusive categories in rural India.

260. Match the concept from the passage with its description:
List I (Concept)
(a) Traditional Agrarian Relations
(b) Emergent Class Relations
(c) Land Reforms
(d) Land as a Symbol
List II (Description)
(i) A complex hierarchy including capitalist farmers and landless laborers
(ii) A source of power, status, and social identity
(iii) Post-independence attempts to rectify skewed land distribution
(iv) Feudal or semi-feudal tenurial arrangements
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
(B) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
(C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A significant transformation in rural India is the palpable decline of the agrarian economy, which triggers a cascade of social and demographic changes. This decline is not merely a reduction in agricultural GDP but a structural crisis affecting the viability of small-scale farming. Factors such as rising input costs, volatile market prices, fragmentation of landholdings, and ecological distress contribute to the diminishing returns from agriculture. This process directly fuels 'de-peasantization', a term describing the progressive loss of a peasant-like connection to the land, where small and marginal farmers are unable to sustain their livelihoods solely through cultivation. Consequently, they are pushed out of agriculture, not always by choice, and forced to seek alternative employment. This economic displacement is a primary driver of migration, both seasonal and permanent, from rural to urban areas or other rural regions with more opportunities. This migration is not just a movement of people but also a complex flow of remittances, ideas, and social change that reconfigures both the sending and receiving societies. The decline of the agrarian economy, de-peasantization, and migration are thus deeply interconnected processes that are fundamentally reshaping the character of rural India.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, 'de-peasantization' is best understood as the:

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(A) voluntary choice of farmers to move to cities for better lifestyles.
(B) government policy to reduce the number of people in agriculture.
(C) complete disappearance of agriculture as an economic activity.
(D) progressive loss of a sustainable livelihood from land cultivation.

262. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a factor contributing to the decline of the agrarian economy?
(A) Rising costs of agricultural inputs
(B) An increase in government subsidies for small farmers
(C) Volatility of market prices for produce
(D) Fragmentation of landholdings

263. What is the primary relationship between the decline of the agrarian economy and migration, as described in the text?
(A) Migration is an unrelated phenomenon that occurs simultaneously.
(B) Migration is the primary cause for the decline of the agrarian economy.
(C) The decline of the agrarian economy is a major cause of migration.
(D) The two processes are in conflict, with migration reducing agrarian decline.

264. The passage suggests that the consequences of migration are:
(A) Limited only to the demographic shift of populations.
(B) Felt exclusively in the urban areas that receive migrants.
(C) Confined to the economic well-being of the migrant individuals.
(D) Complex, involving flows of money and ideas that affect both sending and receiving areas.

265. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A) : The decline of the agrarian economy is a key driver of de-peasantization.
Reason (R) : De-peasantization involves farmers being pushed out of agriculture due to an inability to sustain their livelihoods.
In the context of the passage, which of the following is true?
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Agrarian unrest and peasant movements are intrinsic features of rural transformation, often emerging as collective responses to structural inequalities, economic distress, and perceived injustices within the agrarian system. These movements are not monolithic; they vary in their objectives, leadership, and forms of mobilization. Historically, peasant movements have rallied against feudal exploitation, exorbitant taxes, and land alienation. In the contemporary context, the nature of agrarian unrest has evolved. While land rights remain a crucial issue, modern peasant movements also articulate demands related to remunerative prices for agricultural produce, relief from indebtedness, opposition to corporate farming, and access to resources like water and seeds. The changing dynamics of the agrarian economy, including de-peasantization and the rise of new class relations, influence the social base of these movements, which can include a diverse coalition of landless laborers, marginal farmers, and even medium-sized cultivators. The state's response to such unrest, ranging from repression to co-optation and policy intervention, is a critical factor in shaping the trajectory and outcomes of these peasant struggles. Understanding agrarian unrest thus provides a lens into the conflicts and contradictions inherent in the process of agrarian development.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary argument of the passage regarding agrarian unrest?
(A) It is a new phenomenon caused solely by corporate farming.
(B) It is a collective reaction to structural problems within the agrarian system.
(C) It is always led by landless laborers against landowners.
(D) It is primarily a historical issue with no relevance today.

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267. According to the paragraph, how have the demands of contemporary peasant movements evolved compared to historical ones?
(A) They have narrowed their focus exclusively to land alienation.
(B) They now include issues like remunerative prices and relief from debt, alongside land rights.
(C) They have abandoned land rights as a central issue.
(D) They are now exclusively focused on opposing state policies without any economic demands.

268. The passage implies that the social base of modern peasant movements is:
(A) Often diverse, potentially including laborers, marginal farmers, and cultivators.
(B) Composed exclusively of large capitalist farmers.
(C) Limited to a single caste or community.
(D) Homogeneous and unchanging across different regions.

269. Which of the following best describes the role of the state in relation to agrarian unrest, as per the text?
(A) The state always acts as a neutral arbiter in all peasant disputes.
(B) The state's role is solely limited to repressing all forms of unrest.
(C) The state's actions, including policy changes and repression, significantly affect the movements' outcomes.
(D) The state has no role to play in agrarian unrest, which is a purely social issue.

270. Based on the passage, agrarian unrest can be seen as an indicator of:
(A) The complete failure of the agricultural sector.
(B) The seamless and peaceful nature of rural transformation.
(C) The political apathy of the rural population.
(D) The inherent conflicts and contradictions in agrarian development.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The process of rural transformation often disrupts established social equilibriums, leading to shifts in inter-community relations that can sometimes culminate in violence. These relations, traditionally governed by a mix of caste-based norms, economic interdependence, and ritual hierarchies, are put under strain by modernizing forces. The decline of the agrarian economy, for instance, can erode traditional patron-client relationships, creating new arenas of competition and conflict over scarce resources. Similarly, the political empowerment of historically marginalized groups can challenge the dominance of established castes, leading to a backlash and heightened social tensions. Land ownership and agrarian relations, being central to rural power structures, frequently become flashpoints for inter-community disputes. Violence in this context is rarely random; it is often a manifestation of deeper structural changes and contests over power, status, and resources. It can be triggered by land disputes, challenges to social norms, political rivalrivalries, or economic competition. Therefore, an analysis of changing inter-community relations and violence in rural areas must look beyond the immediate triggers and examine the underlying shifts in the social, economic, and political landscape that reconfigure power dynamics between different social groups.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the paragraph, what is a primary cause of strain on traditional inter-community relations in rural areas?
(A) The reinforcement of traditional patron-client relationships.
(B) The complete absence of economic interdependence.
(C) The impact of modernizing forces and the decline of the agrarian economy.
(D) The stability and unchanging nature of rural power structures.

272. The passage suggests that rural violence is often:
(A) A random and unpredictable occurrence without clear causes.
(B) A manifestation of underlying structural changes and power contests.
(C) Solely a result of personal animosities between individuals.
(D) An indicator of stable and harmonious inter-community relations.

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carefully.

The economic foundation of urban society is a dynamic mix of industry, service, and business activities that shapes its social structure and physical form. In the classical model of urban growth, cities were centers of industrial production, with factories and manufacturing plants forming the core of their economies. This industrial base created a distinct class structure, primarily revolving around the relationship between industrial capitalists and the working class. However, in recent decades, many urban economies, particularly in larger cities, have undergone a significant transformation. This involves a shift away from manufacturing-based industry towards a service-dominated economy. The service sector is highly diverse, encompassing everything from low-wage personal services to high-end financial, legal, and information technology services. This shift is accompanied by the growth of business activities, including corporate management, marketing, and entrepreneurship. This economic restructuring has profound social consequences, contributing to a more polarized urban labor market with high-paying jobs in the knowledge economy and a large number of low-paying, precarious jobs in the service sector. This, in turn, influences urban stratification, residential patterns, and the nature of urban social relations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What was the core of the economy in the classical model of urban growth, according to the passage?
(A) High-end financial services
(B) Agricultural trade
(C) Government administration
(D) Industrial production and manufacturing

287. The passage describes a recent major transformation in many urban economies as a shift:
(A) from a service economy back to an industrial one.
(B) from a business-focused model to an agricultural one.
(C) away from industry towards a service and business-dominated economy.
(D) towards an economy based solely on low-wage personal services.

288. According to the text, what is a key social consequence of the economic restructuring in cities?
(A) The complete disappearance of the working class.
(B) The creation of a more polarized urban labor market.
(C) A move towards perfect income equality.
(D) The decline of all business and corporate activities.

289. The service sector, as described in the passage, is:
(A) Homogeneous and consists only of high-paying jobs.
(B) Limited to information technology services.
(C) A shrinking part of the modern urban economy.
(D) Highly diverse, ranging from low-wage to high-end services.

290. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A) : The shift from an industrial to a service-based economy influences urban residential patterns.
Reason (R) : Economic restructuring leads to a polarized labor market, which affects how and where different social classes can afford to live.
In the context of the passage, which of the following is true?
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The internal social geography of a city is rarely homogenous; instead, it is a mosaic of distinct areas such as neighbourhoods, slums, and ethnic enclaves. A neighbourhood can be understood as a geographically localized community within a larger city, often characterized by a degree of social interaction among residents and a certain distinct identity. However, urban space is also marked by profound inequality, which is spatially manifested in the form of slums. Slums are residential areas

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(iii) An individual state of being

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

(A) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii)
(B) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii)
(C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii)
(D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i)

280. The main purpose of the paragraph is to:
(A) Argue that urbanization is the most important of the three concepts.
(B) Provide a historical account of city growth.
(C) Criticize the negative effects of urban life on individuals.
(D) Differentiate between the related but distinct concepts of urbanization, urbanism, and urbanity.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The landscape of urban society is characterized by a hierarchy of settlements, ranging from smaller towns to large cities and sprawling mega-cities. This hierarchy is not based solely on population size but also on the functional complexity, economic influence, and administrative power each type of settlement wields. Towns typically serve as service centers for their rural hinterlands, providing basic commercial, administrative, and social facilities. Cities, being larger and more complex, host a wider range of specialized economic activities, cultural institutions, and governmental functions, connecting broader regions. At the apex of this hierarchy are mega-cities, urban agglomerations with exceptionally large populations, often exceeding ten million people. These mega-cities function as command-and-control centers for the global economy, concentrating financial services, corporate headquarters, and innovation hubs. They are nodes in a global network, but their rapid, often unplanned, growth also generates immense challenges, including infrastructure strain, environmental degradation, and social inequality. The transition from town to city to mega-city reflects the broader processes of urbanization and economic development, with each level of the hierarchy presenting a unique set of social, economic, and political characteristics and challenges that shape the lives of its inhabitants.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, the hierarchy of urban settlements is determined by:
(A) A combination of population, functional complexity, and economic influence.
(B) Population size alone.
(C) The geographical location and climate of the settlement.
(D) The age of the settlement and its historical significance.

282. What is the typical function of a 'town' as described in the text?
(A) To act as a command center for the global economy.
(B) To serve as a service hub for its surrounding rural area.
(C) To host only large-scale industrial manufacturing.
(D) To function as an independent, self-sufficient entity.

283. The passage identifies 'mega-cities' as:
(A) Settlements with minimal impact on the global economy.
(B) Command-and-control centers in the global economic network.
(C) Urban areas with declining populations and economic functions.
(D) Primarily administrative centers with little economic activity.

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284. Which of the following is mentioned as a challenge associated with the growth of mega-cities?
(A) Infrastructure strain and social inequality.
(B) A lack of cultural institutions.
(C) A decline in economic innovation.
(D) Underpopulation and economic stagnation.

285. The transition from town to city to mega-city, as per the text, reflects:
(A) A process of ruralization and economic decline.
(B) The failure of urban planning policies.
(C) Broader processes of urbanization and economic development.
(D) A global trend towards smaller, decentralized settlements.

Direction : Please read the following source

In some instances, the contestation over urban space and resources, fueled by inequality and exclusionary practices like gating, can escalate into urban violence, reflecting the deep-seated tensions within urban society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What does the passage identify as a prominent spatial manifestation of the new middle class?
(A) The development of public parks
(B) The growth of inner-city slums
(C) The creation of open, unfenced neighbourhoods
(D) The proliferation of gated communities

297. According to the paragraph, a key motivation for residents moving into gated communities is the desire for:
(A) Security, exclusivity, and a curated environment.
(B) Greater integration with the wider city.
(C) Access to public transportation.
(D) A more politically active and engaged community life.

298. The passage suggests that a major social consequence of the growth of gated communities is:
(A) Increased social integration and class mixing.
(B) Heightened social fragmentation and exclusion.
(C) An improvement in public services for all citizens.
(D) The complete elimination of urban crime.

299. Urban movements, as described in the text, are:
(A) Always initiated and led by the middle class.
(B) Diverse, ranging from struggles for housing rights to demands for civic amenities.
(C) Exclusively focused on environmental issues.
(D) A phenomenon that always leads to urban violence.

300. The passage links urban violence to:
(A) Contestation over space and resources, often fueled by inequality and exclusion.
(B) The success of inclusive and equitable urban planning.
(C) The harmonious coexistence of different social classes.
(D) The absence of any middle class in a city.

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characterized by overcrowding, poor-quality housing, inadequate access to basic services like water and sanitation, and insecure tenure. They are not merely physical spaces of deprivation but also social spaces of marginalization, though often exhibiting strong internal social networks and informal economies. Another form of spatial clustering is the ethnic enclave, a geographically concentrated area where a particular ethnic or minority group is residentially and often economically dominant. These enclaves can serve as adaptive mechanisms for new migrants, providing social support, cultural preservation, and economic opportunities. At the same time, they can also be products of discrimination and exclusion from the wider society. Understanding these varied forms of urban residential patterning is crucial for grasping the dynamics of social inclusion, segregation, and inequality in urban society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to the passage, what is a defining characteristic of a 'slum'?
(A) Strong formal economic structures.
(B) High-quality housing and secure tenure.
(C) Inadequate access to basic services and overcrowding.
(D) A residential area with a specific ethnic majority.

292. The passage describes an 'ethnic enclave' as a geographic area that can:
(A) Serve as a support mechanism for migrants but also result from exclusion.
(B) Only be a product of voluntary self-segregation.
(C) Never provide any economic opportunities for its residents.
(D) Be characterized by a complete lack of social interaction.

293. What distinction does the passage draw between a 'neighbourhood' and a 'slum'?
(A) Neighbourhoods have no social interaction, whereas slums do.
(B) Slums are officially planned, whereas neighbourhoods grow organically.
(C) Neighbourhoods are only for the wealthy, while slums are for the poor.
(D) A neighbourhood is a general term for a localized community, while a slum is a specific type defined by deprivation.

294. The passage suggests that the social geography of a city is best described as:
(A) Perfectly integrated and homogenous.
(B) A structured mosaic of distinct and unequal areas.
(C) A random collection of buildings and people.
(D) An evenly distributed pattern of wealth and resources.

295. Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about ethnic enclaves?
(A) They are always a sign of a city's failure.
(B) They are a temporary phenomenon that disappears quickly.
(C) They have both positive and negative dimensions for their inhabitants.
(D) They are identical in form and function to slums.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Contemporary urban transformations are significantly shaped by the rise and consolidation of the middle class and its spatial and social practices. A prominent manifestation of this is the proliferation of gated communities, which are residential areas with strictly controlled entrances and often a host of private amenities. These communities represent a form of voluntary segregation, where residents seek security, exclusivity, and a curated living environment, distinct from the perceived chaos of the wider city. The growth of gated communities is often linked to a new middle-class ethos that prioritizes personal safety, status symbolism, and privatized consumption of services that were once publicly provided. This trend, however, contributes to social fragmentation and exclusion, creating physical and social barriers between different classes. In parallel, the urban landscape is also a site for various forms of collective action and protest, conceptualized as urban movements. These movements can be diverse, ranging from struggles for housing rights and against displacement by the urban poor, to middle-class movements for better civic amenities or environmental causes.

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this caste-based settlement pattern. It created a system where social status, ritual purity, and economic power were congruently aligned with land ownership and location within the village. The emergent class relations in contemporary rural India, while introducing new dynamics, often find themselves layered upon this pre-existing and resilient framework of caste and tribal identities, making the transformation of the agrarian social structure a slow and contested process. The study of rural society thus requires a nuanced understanding of how these traditional settlement patterns continue to influence modern class dynamics and social relations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the paragraph, what is the primary function of spatial segregation in caste-tribe settlements?
(A) To promote agricultural efficiency
(B) To reinforce social hierarchy and segregation
(C) To facilitate administrative control
(D) To encourage cultural exchange between communities

252. The paragraph suggests that the relationship between agrarian social structure and settlement patterns is:
(A) Mutually reinforcing and deeply interconnected
(B) Incidental and random
(C) A recent phenomenon of modern India
(D) Primarily driven by economic factors alone

253. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about emergent class relations in rural India?
(A) They have completely replaced the old caste-based structures.
(B) They are unaffected by historical settlement patterns.
(C) They often overlap with and are influenced by traditional caste hierarchies.
(D) They operate independently of caste and tribal identities.

254. Consider the following statements based on the passage:
Statement I : The location of a settlement within a village is often an indicator of the community's social status.
Statement II : The transformation of the agrarian social structure is a straightforward process driven purely by new class formations.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Only Statement II
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II
(C) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(D) Only Statement I

255. The passage implies that in traditional agrarian societies, which three elements were typically aligned?
(A) Political affiliation, educational attainment, and urban connections
(B) Individual merit, technological skill, and market access
(C) Social status, ritual purity, and economic power
(D) Migration patterns, industrial employment, and family size

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The dynamics of land ownership and agrarian relations form the bedrock of India's rural social fabric. Historically, land has not just been an economic asset but a symbol of power, status, and social identity. Traditional agrarian relations were often feudal or semi-feudal, characterized by a complex web of tenurial arrangements, obligatory services, and a highly skewed distribution of land. The post-independence era witnessed attempts at land reforms aimed at rectifying these historical injustices, but their success has been varied and contested. In the contemporary period, these historical patterns are being reshaped by market forces, technological interventions, and state policies, leading to the formation of emergent class relations. This new stratification is not solely defined by the traditional landlord-tenant binary. It includes a more complex hierarchy of large capitalist farmers, medium-sized commercial farmers, small and marginal peasants, and a growing class of landless agricultural laborers. These emergent class relations are dynamic and often coexist with, and are mediated by, older caste-based identities, creating a multifaceted and often contentious rural landscape where access to and control over land remain central to social and economic mobility.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) De-peasantization
Dispossession of land among agriculturalists frequently forces them to abandon traditional farming lifestyles. This social and economic shift involves a transition where former peasants or small-scale farmers enter the non-agricultural wage labour market for survival. Such a process signifies the erosion of the peasantry as a distinct social category. It highlights the vulnerability of small landholders within a changing and increasingly commercialized rural economic landscape today.

2. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Traditional agrarian systems often utilize reciprocal exchange mechanisms between diverse social groups to maintain economic stability. While these historical systems facilitate local service distribution, modern technological shifts like the green revolution frequently result in uneven benefits. Large-scale agricultural advancements often favour wealthy landowners who possess the capital for irrigation and fertilizers. This disparity usually exacerbates existing inequalities rather than promoting agrarian equality among the rural population.

3. (C) It is a behavioural component signifying patterns of life and social interactions in urban areas.
Distinctive psychological and social traits characterize individuals living within densely populated city environments. This concept focuses on the unique lifestyle, attitudes, and patterns of interaction that emerge from the heterogeneous nature of city life. Unlike the physical expansion of cities or mere population shifts, it examines the qualitative aspects of human behavior and social relations. It represents the internalized cultural experience of living in a metropolis.

4. (D) Sharecroppers (bargadars) demanding a two-thirds share of the produce.
Regional agrarian struggles in Bengal involved sharecroppers asserting their rights against traditional exploitative arrangements. These farmers sought to retain a significantly higher portion of their harvested crops instead of surrendering half to the landlords. This movement represented a major collective action against feudal remnants in the rural social structure. It reflected broader tensions concerning land control, produce distribution, and the economic rights of those who manually cultivate.

5. (B) (iii) and (iv)
Contemporary rural transformations involve the development of new social categories like rich capitalist farmers and landless agricultural workers. These changes signify a shift from traditional feudalistic arrangements to market-oriented class relations. Significant land ownership remains a central factor that grants certain social groups dominance within the local hierarchy. Understanding these dynamics reveals how property control and economic shifts influence political power and social status in villages.

6. (B) Gated community
Exclusive residential areas often feature physical barriers and controlled access points to ensure a high level of security. These developments provide private amenities such as parks and clubs for a socially homogenous, high-income population. Such patterns of living reflect a trend toward privatization and social seclusion in modern cities. They create self-contained environments that separate affluent residents from the public spaces and diverse populations of the wider metropolitan region.

7. (D) Cause: Agrarian distress and lack of livelihood options. Effect: Migration to urban centers for work.
Severe economic difficulties in rural areas, such as debt and crop failure, often force individuals to seek alternative livelihoods. When farming no longer provides a sustainable income, households look toward cities for employment in the industrial or service sectors. This movement is a direct response to the lack of viable local options. It highlights how the declining profitability of

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23. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Post-independence policies aimed to redistribute land and remove intermediaries to empower those who actually cultivated the soil. While these reforms were successful in some regions, their overall implementation was uneven across different states. Many areas continued to face issues such as landlessness and informal tenancy despite legal changes. Therefore, while the intention was to create a more equitable system, the complete eradication of exploitative agrarian relations remained an unfulfilled goal.

24. (A) Mega-city
Extremely large urban agglomerations are distinguished by their massive population scale and the complexity of their economic functions. When the number of inhabitants in a city exceeds ten million, it is classified using a specific term that highlights its significant global and regional influence. These areas often feature diverse social structures and intensive industrial or service activities. This classification helps researchers and planners understand the unique challenges of managing such enormous urban centers.

25. (A) (i) and (iv)
Collective actions in city environments frequently arise from pressing social issues like housing shortages, displacement, and environmental degradation. These organized efforts can manifest as small grassroots initiatives or large-scale public protests aimed at influencing policy. Such movements reflect the active engagement of residents in addressing challenges that impact their quality of life. They serve as essential mechanisms for expressing grievances and demanding improvements in urban governance and infrastructure.

26. (A) Abolition of the Jajmani system.
Contemporary conflicts in rural areas are typically driven by modern economic pressures such as rising debt and unremunerative crop prices. Issues regarding land acquisition for industrial development also frequently lead to widespread protests among farmers. In contrast, the decline of traditional reciprocal service systems is more of a gradual social transformation than a primary cause of modern collective unrest. Current struggles focus on the challenges of surviving within a volatile and commercialized agricultural market.

27. (D) Ethnic Enclave - A form of gated community
Neighborhoods where specific immigrant or ethnic groups cluster are primarily formed for social support and cultural continuity. These areas are distinct from residential enclaves that use walls and security guards to maintain exclusivity for high-income groups. While both involve geographic concentration, their social purposes and accessibility differ significantly. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for analyzing the diverse ways in which different populations organize themselves and interact within a complex urban environment.

28. (B) The integration of agriculture into the wider capitalist market economy.
The shift from subsistence-based farming to commercial production has fundamentally changed the rural landscape. As agriculture becomes part of a global market, farmers face greater competition, fluctuating prices, and a reliance on expensive industrial inputs. This transition often makes small-scale farming less viable, leading to a decline in traditional agrarian structures. The focus moves from local needs to market profitability, reshaping the economic survival strategies of rural households.

29. (C) It is typically characterized by social homogeneity and seclusion.
Modern residential developments often prioritize security and exclusivity by physically separating themselves from the rest of the city. These areas attract residents with similar high income levels and lifestyles, creating a sense of social uniformity. By using walls and restricted entry points, they foster a private environment that limits interaction with the broader urban population. This pattern reflects a growing trend toward social fragmentation and the privatization of living spaces.

30. (C) (iii) and (iv)
City life is characterized by a distinctive set of social-psychological traits and unique lifestyles that differentiate urban residents from those in rural areas. Simultaneously, ongoing tensions in the countryside are frequently rooted in fundamental issues such as land ownership

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resources. Wealthy landowners could easily afford expensive inputs like high-yield seeds and mechanization, which significantly increased their productivity. This created a distinct class of affluent farmers while marginalizing those with smaller holdings. Consequently, the disparity between different rural groups widened, leading to new class dynamics and tensions within the agrarian structure.

16. (B) Urbanization
Demographic changes often involve a significant shift in where people reside, typically moving from smaller rural settlements to larger urban centers. This process increases the statistical proportion of the total population living in towns and cities. It is driven by various economic factors, including industrial growth and expanded service sector opportunities. Such transformations fundamentally reshape the social and physical landscape of a country as it develops.

17. (B) Mahalwari System - Revenue settlement with the village community.
Historical land revenue systems varied in how they organized tax collection and land rights. One specific model treated the entire village as a single unit for revenue purposes, making the community collectively responsible for payments to the state. This approach recognized the village as a cohesive social and economic entity. It differed from systems focusing on individual cultivators or large landlords, highlighting regional variations in colonial administration.

18. (A) De-peasantization
When a small-scale farmer is forced to sell their property due to financial burdens, they often lose their status as an independent producer. This transition into manual wage labour marks a significant change in their economic role and social identity. Such a shift represents the erosion of the peasantry within the broader agricultural economy. It illustrates how market pressures and debt can displace traditional cultivators, turning them into a rural proletariat.

19. (C) It is a homogenous group with uniform income and lifestyle.
The expanding urban professional sector encompasses individuals with a wide range of incomes, occupations, and cultural backgrounds. While education and social mobility are common values, the group remains highly diverse rather than uniform. Markers such as consumption patterns and lifestyles vary significantly among different tiers of this social category. Consequently, assuming that this group shares a single identity or financial status overlooks the internal stratification present in modern urban societies.

20. (A) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
Agrarian and tribal movements in India have occurred in distinct waves, reflecting evolving grievances against exploitation. Early resistance often focused on tribal land rights, followed by sharecropper struggles for larger produce shares in the mid-twentieth century. Subsequent major uprisings challenged feudal oppression in princely states and later adopted more radical ideological frameworks. Mapping these events chronologically reveals the historical progression of peasant consciousness and the changing nature of collective action in the countryside.

21. (C) An expansion of the urban middle class.
Rapid growth in sectors like information technology, finance, and corporate business creates a high demand for educated and professional workers. This economic shift leads to the rise of a significant population segment characterized by white-collar occupations and higher disposable income. As more people enter these service-oriented roles, the social group defined by professional mobility and modern consumption patterns grows. This process fundamentally alters the social structure of contemporary cities.

22. (B) Caste-tribe continuum
Rural social dynamics often involve complex interactions between indigenous communities and more rigid hierarchical groups. When a tribal population maintains its cultural identity while participating in the local market and social systems of neighboring villages, it demonstrates a fluid social boundary. This interaction illustrates that communities do not exist in isolation but rather on a spectrum of social organization. It highlights the gradual integration and mutual influence occurring in peripheral settlements.

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social structure of the countryside and improving the lives of tillers.

68. (D) Perceived urban insecurity and a desire for exclusive amenities.
Affluent residents in metropolitan areas often choose to live in secluded developments that provide high levels of security and private facilities. These areas use physical barriers to separate inhabitants from the perceived dangers and overcrowding of the wider city. This pattern reflects a desire for a controlled environment and a socially homogenous community. Such choices contribute to social fragmentation, as wealth allows a segment of the population to retreat into protected and exclusive living spaces.

69. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Sociologists distinguish between the demographic growth of cities and the distinctive way of life that develops within them. The physical expansion and population increase refer to the process of becoming more urban. In contrast, the unique social attitudes, impersonal interactions, and diverse lifestyles characterize the qualitative experience of city living. Swapping these terms leads to a misunderstanding of how the quantitative scale of cities differs from the qualitative behavioral traits and cultural patterns of urban residents.

70. (A) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
Urban development follows a logical progression based on the scale of population and the complexity of functions. Smaller residential units often exist within broader urban frameworks, while settlements grow from basic towns into large cities. Eventually, these centers can expand into massive urban agglomerations with over ten million inhabitants. Each stage represents an increase in administrative complexity, infrastructure requirements, and the diversity of social and economic activities within the geographic area.

71. (D) The fragmentation of landholdings into economically unviable units.
When family property is repeatedly divided among heirs, the resulting small plots often become too small to support a household profitably. This makes it difficult for farmers to adopt modern technology or achieve economies of scale, leading to a loss of economic viability. As a result, many are forced to abandon farming as their primary livelihood. This fragmentation is a major driver of the crisis in the rural economy, pushing people toward wage labour and migration.

72. (A) Agrarian class relations.
Analyzing the interactions between landowners, peasants, and manual labourers reveals the hierarchy of power and status in a village. These groups are defined by their different roles in the production process and their respective access to land. Such relationships are often marked by economic dependency and social inequality. Understanding these dynamics is essential for seeing how wealth and property control shape the social structure and potential for conflict within the rural population today.

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73. (C) Urban middle class.
The growth of sectors like information technology, finance, and professional services leads to the rise of a significant social group. This segment is characterized by higher levels of education, professional employment, and a lifestyle focused on modern consumption and social mobility. As these individuals fill white-collar roles in the city, they form a distinct class that influences the urban culture and economy. This group is essential to the social fabric of contemporary metropolitan centers.

74. (A) Industry involves manufacturing goods, while service involves providing intangible assistance or expertise.
Economic bases in cities are distinguished by the nature of their output. One sector focuses on the large-scale production of physical items, which typically requires factories and manual labour. In contrast, another sector provides specialized knowledge, financial management, or personal assistance, which is intangible. While both are part of the urban economy, the transition toward services often creates a demand for a more professional and administrative workforce, reshaping the social structure of modern cities.

75. (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
Historical land revenue models varied significantly across different regions, reflecting diverse administrative priorities. Some systems designated large landlords as proprietors,

and the pricing of agricultural produce. These two aspects highlight the cultural complexity of cities and the economic struggles within the agrarian sector. Both concepts are essential for understanding modern social transformations across regions.

31. (A) A recognized territorial and social unit where city residents share a sense of identity.
Urban social life is often organized around specific geographic areas where residents interact and feel a sense of belonging. This unit is not merely an administrative division but a space where community bonds and a shared local identity are formed. People living in these areas often experience a level of familiarity that persists despite the broader anonymity of city life. It serves as a vital scale for social interaction and collective local identity.

32. (B) Emergent class relations in rural India.
The introduction of modern agricultural technology led to the rise of a distinct group of affluent farmers who focus on commercial profits. This change signifies a move away from traditional feudal-like hierarchies toward market-oriented structures. As some farmers prospered through large-scale production, others became part of a landless workforce. These shifting dynamics represent new forms of social stratification in the countryside, where economic capital and market access determine power and status.

33. (B) A potential shortage of family labour and an aging rural population.
Large-scale movement of young adults from villages to cities for work has profound effects on the source communities. As the younger workforce leaves, rural areas often face a deficit in manual labour available for traditional farming tasks. This demographic shift results in a population composed mostly of older individuals and children. Consequently, the sustainability of family-based agriculture becomes increasingly difficult, impacting the overall productivity and social structure of the village.

34. (A) Urban movement
Collective actions that address city-specific grievances, such as the need for affordable housing and the rights of those in informal settlements, are categorized based on their geographic and social context. These protests target issues that impact the quality of life and basic needs of residents within a metropolitan area. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of city dwellers in demanding better civic facilities and social justice from municipal or state authorities.

35. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various social and spatial patterns define the organization of both rural and city life. Hierarchies in the countryside are often rooted in who controls and owns the land. In urban areas, certain neighborhoods provide support for specific migrant groups, while others are characterized by substandard housing and limited services. Additionally, the physical layout of villages frequently reflects the social distance between different communities. These elements illustrate the complex stratification of modern societies.

36. (D) Inter-community relations are static and have not changed since independence.
Rural social dynamics in India have undergone significant transformations due to political changes, economic shifts, and social movements. Traditional hierarchies are increasingly challenged as marginalized groups assert their rights and demand a greater share of resources. Conflicts over land and water frequently arise, reflecting these changing power structures. To suggest that these relationships remain unchanged ignores the dynamic nature of contemporary rural society and the ongoing friction caused by shifting status and power.

37. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Modern urban growth is characterized by the rapid expansion of massive metropolitan areas and extremely large cities. A primary driver of this demographic shift is the development of the service and business sectors, which offer numerous employment opportunities. As these economic activities flourish, they attract people from various regions, leading to increased population concentration. This process reshapes the country's social and economic landscape, making cities the centers of modern economic life.

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38. (B) A reduction in the absolute number of people dependent on agriculture.
Economic shifts often mean that the relative importance of farming to the national income decreases. However, this does not always translate to fewer people working in the sector, as many remain dependent on land due to a lack of other options. The crisis is often marked by declining profitability and sustainability for small-scale cultivators. Therefore, while the sector's financial share might drop, the population pressure on rural land often stays significantly high.

39. (D) A concentration of a specific ethnic group providing mutual support.
Specific neighborhoods in cities often serve as landing points for migrants who share a common cultural or regional background. These areas allow residents to access familiar social networks, specialized markets, and emotional support as they adapt to a new environment. This concentration fosters a sense of community identity and helps individuals navigate the complexities of city life. Such areas are primarily defined by the social bonds and shared heritage of the inhabitants.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Traditional social hierarchies are often visibly manifested in the physical layout of rural settlements. Historical practices ensured that dominant and upper-caste groups occupied central areas, while those from lower-status groups were relegated to the outskirts. This spatial separation reinforced social distinctions and limited interaction between different communities. Such patterns illustrate how deeply embedded social inequalities were literally built into the geographic structure of villages, persisting as a legacy in many regions today.

41. (C) Urbanism
Living in a city fosters a specific set of cultural attitudes and social behaviors that differ from those found in rural areas. This concept examines the qualitative aspects of city life, such as anonymity, impersonal interactions, and diverse lifestyles. It focuses on how the urban environment shapes the psychological and social experiences of its inhabitants. Understanding this way of life is essential for analyzing the distinctive social fabric and cultural dynamics found in metropolitan centers.

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42. (A) The pattern of land ownership and control over agricultural resources.
Social organization in the countryside is fundamentally built upon who possesses the rights to the soil and its produce. This distribution of land determines the hierarchy between owners, tenants, and labourers, influencing their respective status and power. Control over essential resources like water and seeds further solidifies these social divisions. Consequently, the agrarian structure is primarily an economic and social system defined by property rights and the management of natural assets.

43. (D) A protest by residents against the construction of a polluting factory in their neighbourhood.
Collective actions in cities often focus on protecting the health and well-being of the local population. When residents mobilize to oppose industrial projects that threaten their air or water quality, they are engaging in a specific type of social movement. These efforts emphasize the preservation of a clean and safe living environment. Such protests reflect the growing concern among city dwellers regarding the ecological consequences of rapid industrial and urban development today.

44. (B) The movement of people from rural areas in search of livelihood, often to urban areas.
Economic challenges in the countryside, such as the declining viability of farming, often prompt individuals to leave their homes. They move toward towns and cities where industrial and service sector jobs offer a chance for a better income. This geographical shift is a key part of how societies transform as they modernize. It reflects the search for security and social mobility by those whose traditional livelihoods are no longer sustainable in the village.

45. (C) A socially and culturally homogeneous population.
Extremely large cities are characterized by immense population sizes and complex economic systems that have significant global influence. Due to their scale and the opportunities they offer, they attract people from diverse backgrounds, leading to high levels of social

and cultural heterogeneity. These urban centers are hubs of various languages, religions, and lifestyles rather than uniform communities. This diversity is a fundamental trait of massive urban agglomerations and differentiates them from smaller, more traditional settlements.

46. (D) Gated community
Modern residential enclaves are defined by physical boundaries and restricted entry to ensure the security and privacy of their inhabitants. These areas often provide specialized amenities that are only available to those who live within the walls. This pattern of living reflects a desire for exclusivity and a separation from the broader urban environment. Such developments are common among high-income groups who prioritize a protected and socially homogenous lifestyle in large metropolitan areas.

47. (A) The traditional patron-client relationships are weakening, leading to new forms of social and political alignments.
Rural social structures are undergoing significant changes as historical systems of reciprocal exchange and hierarchy are increasingly questioned. Marginalized groups are asserting their own identities and demanding greater political and economic power, which often disrupts old power balances. This shift leads to new alliances that bypass traditional caste-based dependencies. While this transformation can lead to progress, it also creates new tensions and conflicts over the control of local resources and political representation.

48. (B) Service and Business
Modern city economies frequently transition away from manufacturing toward activities that involve intangible assistance, information technology, and finance. When a metropolis is dominated by corporate headquarters, retail chains, and IT firms, it signifies a shift in its economic base. These sectors focus on providing expertise and managing transactions rather than producing physical goods. This transformation reshapes the urban workforce, creating a large demand for professional and administrative roles that define the modern middle class.

49. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Historical peasant struggles in certain regions were primarily directed against the extreme oppression of feudal lords and regional rulers. These movements were led by small farmers and landless labourers who sought relief from exploitative land systems and high taxation. They did not aim to benefit large landowners but rather fought for the rights of the marginalized tillers. Such uprisings played a crucial role in challenging traditional power structures and advocating for fundamental land reforms.

50. (A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
Transformation in the rural sector involves a complex sequence of economic displacement and geographic mobility. Excessive debt often forces small landholders to surrender their property, leading to a loss of their primary identity as cultivators. These individuals typically transition into wage labour or move toward urban centers in search of new employment opportunities. This interconnected process reshapes both the rural class structure and the demographic composition of modern industrial and service-oriented cities.

51. (C) High levels of social cohesion and integration.
Disruptive events in cities are often rooted in deep-seated issues such as economic inequality and competition for limited space and resources. Tensions between different ethnic or religious groups can also be mobilized for political purposes, leading to conflict. In contrast, strong community bonds and social integration typically act as deterrents to such outbreaks. When residents feel a sense of shared belonging and have equal opportunities, the likelihood of large-scale social friction and violence decreases significantly.

52. (D) Relationship to land, such as ownership, tenancy, and labour.
The primary way individuals are ranked in farming-based communities depends on their connection to the soil. Those who own large tracts of land typically hold the most power and status, while those who rent or work as manual labourers occupy lower positions. This economic arrangement dictates social interactions and influences political influence within the village. Therefore, the agrarian social structure is

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agriculture drives demographic shifts from the countryside to urban areas.

8. (B) (i) and (iii) only
Sociologists distinguish between the demographic growth of cities and the distinctive way of life that develops within them. The former refers to the statistical shift of the population from rural regions to towns. The latter explores the unique social attitudes and patterns of interaction characteristic of city residents. Understanding these concepts helps clarify how modern societies transform both in terms of their physical settlement patterns and their qualitative cultural experiences.

9. (C) Strengthening of subsistence-based agricultural production.
Loss of land typically forces small farmers to seek employment in non-agricultural sectors for their basic survival. This transition involves a decline in traditional farming identities and an increasing reliance on wage labour. Unlike processes that might reinforce local self-sufficiency, this trend signifies a move away from farming as a viable primary occupation. Consequently, individuals often migrate to cities, reflecting the breakdown of the traditional peasantry within a capitalist market economy.

10. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Diverse sociological concepts help define the transformation of modern rural and urban landscapes. Patterns of city living influence individual behavior and social interaction through specific lifestyles. Secure residential areas with restricted access reflect growing social fragmentation among affluent groups. Meanwhile, rural changes involve farmers losing land and becoming wage labourers. Collective protests by agricultural workers highlight ongoing tensions regarding economic distress and land rights in various regions.

11. (D) They are exclusively inhabited by the unemployed population of a city.
Substandard housing areas are frequently characterized by overcrowding and a lack of essential civic services. While residents often face insecure tenure, these locations are also vibrant hubs for various informal economic activities that support the wider city. Many individuals living in these areas are employed in low-wage sectors or are self-employed entrepreneurs. Therefore, viewing these settlements as exclusively home to the unemployed ignores the diverse roles residents play in the economy.

12. (B) Social, economic, and legal relationships between groups involved in agricultural work.
Examining how land is controlled and utilized involves understanding the complex interactions between landowners, tenants, and labourers. These interactions are governed by social traditions, economic contracts, and legal frameworks that define who has rights to the soil. This structure influences the distribution of wealth and power within rural communities. It goes beyond simple farming techniques or government trade policies, focusing instead on the human organization behind agricultural production.

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13. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Geographically concentrated areas often house specific ethnic or migrant groups who share common cultural backgrounds. These clusters can emerge voluntarily as people seek mutual support and familiar social networks in a new urban environment. While state policies can influence housing patterns, the formation of such neighborhoods is frequently a result of social affinity and economic survival strategies. These areas provide specialized services and a sense of belonging for residents in diverse cities.

14. (D) Individual cultivators or 'ryots' were the proprietors and paid revenue directly to the state.
Historical land ownership models in India included systems where the state established direct tax agreements with the actual cultivators of the soil. In this specific framework, individual farmers were recognized as the rightful owners of their land as long as they paid the required revenue. This bypassed large intermediaries like traditional landlords. Such a structure aimed to provide more security to the tillers while ensuring a steady income for the governing authority.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Significant technological advancements in agriculture fundamentally altered social hierarchies by favoring those with substantial

cities, collective actions often target improvements in civic amenities, while specific social groups emerge around professional occupations and modern lifestyles. Additionally, certain urban areas are marked by insecure housing and a lack of services. These elements together illustrate the complex social and economic landscape of contemporary society across different regions.

61. (C) A stratified group in white-collar jobs with shared aspirations for consumption and mobility.
The professional class in cities is not a uniform block but consists of various tiers based on income and occupation. These individuals are typically engaged in non-manual work and share common goals related to social advancement and the acquisition of modern goods. Education is highly valued as a primary tool for achieving these aspirations. This social category is a key driver of the modern urban economy and its culture of consumerism and professional achievement.

62. (D) The formation of ethnic enclaves in distant cities.
In rural communities, the distribution of land is a primary source of political influence and social standing. It determines who holds power in local governance and shapes the hierarchical relationships between different groups. Furthermore, the lack of land or profitable farming often pushes people to migrate to cities in search of alternative work. However, the specific cultural clustering of migrants into neighborhoods in a city is driven more by social networks and regional ties than rural landholdings.

63. (A) The hierarchy and relationships between different groups dependent on land.
Social organization in the countryside centers on the control and use of the soil, creating distinct layers of owners, tenants, and labourers. These groups are connected through economic contracts and social traditions that dictate their respective status and power. This structure influences how resources are distributed and how collective decisions are made within the village. Understanding this framework is essential for analyzing the power dynamics and social inequalities present in farming-based communities.

64. (B) It is always a result of individual psychological problems, not social factors.
Outbreaks of friction in cities are often rooted in structural issues such as extreme economic inequality and competition for scarce resources like housing and jobs. These tensions can manifest as spontaneous riots or more organized forms of conflict between different social or ethnic groups. Political mobilization around identity also plays a significant role. Therefore, focusing only on individual psychology ignores the deep-seated social, economic, and political causes that drive collective unrest in a metropolitan environment.

65. (C) A is true but R is false.
The displacement of farmers from their traditional livelihoods is a significant aspect of modern rural change. This process is typically driven by the declining profitability of small-scale agriculture and rising debt, which force people to leave their land. It is not a result of increased success in subsistence farming. As individuals lose their status as independent producers, they often transition into wage labour or migrate, highlighting the vulnerability of the peasantry in a market-oriented economy.

66. (A) A heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor.
Substandard residential areas in cities are primarily defined by their high density and the poor condition of their living spaces. These areas often lack basic civic services like clean water and proper sanitation, and residents frequently face insecure land rights. Such environments arise from rapid urban growth and the inability of formal systems to provide affordable housing. They serve as essential but neglected parts of the city, often housing the workforce of the informal economy.

67. (C) Land ownership and agrarian relations.
Struggles against historical land systems are fundamentally about who has the legal right to own and control the soil. These movements aim to remove intermediaries and ensure that those who actually cultivate the land are its rightful owners. Such actions target the hierarchical relationships that define rural status and wealth. This focus on redistributing property and power is central to transforming the economic and

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essentially a hierarchy built upon the control and cultivation of land resources.

53. (C) De-peasantization and migration
When small-scale farming becomes unprofitable, many individuals are forced to abandon their traditional roles as independent cultivators. They often lose their land and must seek manual work to survive. This process is frequently accompanied by a geographic shift as they move toward cities to find employment in sectors like construction or security. Such a transformation reflects the broader crisis in the agrarian economy and the subsequent movement of the rural workforce.

54. (B) Mega-city - A city with a focus on agriculture
Extremely large urban centers are defined by their massive populations and their roles as hubs for industry, high-end services, and global finance. Their economies are far removed from primary activities like farming, which are characteristic of rural areas. Instead, they provide a complex array of professional and commercial functions. Using the term for a settlement focused on agriculture is incorrect, as these cities represent the peak of urban demographic and economic concentration.

55. (A) (i), (ii) and (iv)
Urban life is characterized by secondary relationships that are often impersonal, alongside an economy driven by the service and industrial sectors. A significant feature of these areas is the growth of a professional class that prioritizes education and modern consumption patterns. While challenges like poverty exist, they are not universal across all urban settings. Understanding these key traits helps define the sociological experience of living in a large metropolitan environment and its distinct class structure.

56. (A) The study of how caste and tribal populations interact and are spatially arranged in relation to each other in rural areas.
Research in rural sociology often examines the physical and social boundaries between different community types. This includes looking at how indigenous groups and hierarchical caste societies live in proximity, share resources, or maintain social distance. The spatial organization of their dwellings and the nature of their economic exchanges reveal much about regional social structures. Such studies explore the mutual influences and tensions that arise when these diverse social systems coexist within a shared territory.

57. (C) Demanding better prices, subsidies, and relief from debt.
Organized collective actions by farmers since independence have primarily focused on their economic survival within a volatile market. They seek government intervention to ensure fair compensation for their crops and financial support to manage rising production costs. Additionally, many movements aim to secure relief from the heavy burden of indebtedness that plagues small landholders. These struggles highlight the ongoing crisis of viability in the agricultural sector and the continuous demand for supportive state policies.

58. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Modern residential enclaves are designed to provide a high level of security and exclusivity for affluent residents. By using physical barriers and restricted access, they intentionally separate themselves from the broader urban population. This trend reflects a growing social segregation where wealthy groups choose to live in secluded environments. Such developments are not intended to be inclusive or accessible to everyone, but rather to offer a private and protected space for a specific social class.

59. (D) The scale of population size and the complexity of functions.
Urban settlements are classified based on the number of inhabitants they support and the diversity of their economic and social roles. As a settlement grows from a town to a city and eventually to a mega-city, it takes on more specialized administrative, commercial, and industrial functions. This progression involves increasingly complex infrastructure and a wider range of services. Thus, the classification depends on the quantitative growth of the population and the qualitative sophistication of city life.

60. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various social phenomena characterize the intersection of rural and urban transformations. Interactions between those who own land and those who work it define agrarian structures. In

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while others established direct tax agreements with individual cultivators. Another approach made entire village communities collectively responsible for revenue payments. These frameworks were not applied uniformly but were adapted to local social and economic conditions. Understanding these various systems is crucial for analyzing the long-term impact of colonial policies on India's agrarian social structure and land rights.

76. (B) Contestation over political power, social status, and economic resources.
Rural social dynamics are increasingly marked by friction as historically marginalized groups challenge traditional hierarchies. These groups assert their rights to land, water, and political representation, which often leads to resistance from dominant communities. This struggle for a greater share of resources and status disrupts established power balances and can manifest as collective violence. Such conflicts reflect the broader transformation of rural society as communities navigate changing social norms and compete for essential economic and political assets.

77. (C) A city-wide campaign by citizens for the preservation of a public park against commercial encroachment.
Collective actions by residents to protect common urban spaces and improve their quality of life are classified based on their specific metropolitan context. These movements often focus on issues like environmental protection, civic amenities, or housing rights within the city. Such mobilization reflects the active engagement of city dwellers in defending public assets and influencing municipal decisions. These efforts illustrate how people come together to address grievances that impact the shared social and physical environment of their metropolis.

78. (D) Louis Wirth
A classic sociological theory suggests that city life is defined by a unique set of social and psychological characteristics. These include a high degree of anonymity, impersonal interactions, and diverse lifestyles that emerge from the city's large size and density. This perspective focuses on how the urban environment shapes the qualitative experience of its inhabitants, leading to more rational and specialized relationships. Understanding this framework is essential for analyzing the distinctive social fabric and behavioral patterns of metropolitan dwellers.

79. (A) Migration
The temporary or seasonal movement of labourers between different regions for work is a common strategy for economic survival. In many cases, people from economically distressed areas travel to regions with intensive agriculture to find employment during harvest or planting seasons. This geographic mobility allows workers to earn wages that are not available in their home villages. It represents a vital link between different regional economies and illustrates the fluid nature of the rural workforce in search of livelihood opportunities.

80. (A) (i) and (iii)
The organization of rural society is fundamentally shaped by who possesses and manages the soil. Meanwhile, certain urban areas are defined by high population density and a lack of essential services like clean water and sanitation. These two concepts highlight the central role of land in the countryside and the challenges of substandard housing in cities. Both are key to understanding the deep social inequalities that persist across both rural and urban environments in many developing regions.

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81. (B) Secure land and property rights for residents.
Substandard housing areas are frequently characterized by high density and the lack of essential public services. A major challenge for residents is the absence of formal legal protection for their homes, often leading to a constant threat of eviction. These locations are also hubs for informal economic activities that support the wider city. The lack of secure tenure distinguishes these settlements from formal residential areas, highlighting the precarious nature of life for many low-income urban dwellers.

82. (A) The rise of new classes like capitalist farmers and a rural proletariat, often cutting across caste lines.
Technological changes in agriculture have led to the development of new social hierarchies that are increasingly defined by economic capital. Some groups have transitioned into market-

cultural continuity in diverse urban settings rather than simple zones of squalor.

97. (B) The control and use of land
Examining how land is managed involves understanding the complex interactions between those who possess property rights and those who work the soil. These interactions define the hierarchy of owners, tenants, and labourers, influencing their respective status and power. The legal and social frameworks governing land use determine how wealth and resources are distributed in rural communities. This structure is the fundamental basis for organizing production and social life in any agrarian society, shaping its overall stability.

98. (B) Changing inter-community relations and conflict.
Rural social dynamics are increasingly marked by friction as historically marginalized groups challenge traditional hierarchies. These groups assert their rights to land, water, and political representation, which often leads to resistance from dominant communities. This struggle for a greater share of resources and status disrupts established power balances and can manifest as collective violence. Such conflicts reflect the broader transformation of rural society as communities navigate changing social norms and compete for essential economic and political assets.

99. (C) De-peasantization
The displacement of farmers from their traditional roles involves a loss of land and a subsequent move into non-agricultural wage labour. This process signifies the erosion of the peasantry as a distinct social category and a move away from farming as a viable primary occupation. Individuals who undergo this shift often lose their status as independent producers and must adapt to different economic roles. Understanding this transformation is crucial for analyzing the vulnerability of small landholders within a changing economy.

100. (A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
Modern cities are defined by the dominance of non-agricultural economic activities like services and business. Their social landscape often features specialized residential zones that restrict access to maintain exclusivity for affluent groups. Furthermore, these environments foster various collective actions focused on improving civic facilities and protecting the local environment. Such traits highlight the complexity of city life, where economic specialization and social fragmentation coexist with active citizen participation and organized movements, despite the persistence of inequality.

101. (B) The size, population density, and complexity of economic and social functions.
Urban settlements are classified based on the number of inhabitants they support and the diversity of their economic and social roles. As a settlement grows from a town to a city, it takes on more specialized administrative, commercial, and industrial functions. This progression involves increasingly complex infrastructure and a wider range of services. Thus, the classification depends on the quantitative growth of the population and the qualitative sophistication of social life and economic organization in the geographic area.

102. (C) Caste-tribe settlement
Rural social dynamics often involve complex interactions between indigenous communities and more rigid hierarchical groups. When a tribal population adopts the rituals and customs of neighboring dominant communities, it demonstrates a fluid social boundary and a process of cultural exchange. This interaction illustrates that communities do not exist in isolation but rather on a spectrum of mutual influence. It highlights the gradual integration and social transformations occurring when these diverse groups live in close geographic proximity.

103. (D) Urban middle class professionals
The primary way individuals are ranked in farming-based communities depends on their connection to the soil. This hierarchy includes landowners, tenant farmers, and agricultural labourers who are directly involved in the production process. Their respective status and power are dictated by their property rights and roles in cultivation. In contrast, those working in professional city-based occupations belong to a different social structure, defined by education and service-oriented work rather than the management of rural land resources.

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city dwellers in addressing issues that directly impact their daily lives and economic well-being within a shared metropolitan environment and its administrative framework.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Modern residential enclaves reflect a desire among affluent groups to separate themselves from the complexities and diversity of city life. By creating secure and exclusive environments, these communities foster social homogeneity and reduce interaction with the wider urban population. This trend contributes significantly to social fragmentation, as wealth is used to build physical and social barriers. Such developments illustrate how urban space is being privatized to cater to the needs and safety perceptions of a specific class.

91. (C) De-peasantization - Strengthening of farming as a primary identity
The displacement of farmers from their traditional roles involves a loss of land and a subsequent move into non-agricultural wage labour. This process signifies the erosion of the peasantry as a distinct social category rather than the reinforcement of a farming identity. Individuals who undergo this shift often lose their status as independent producers and must adapt to different economic roles. Understanding this transformation is crucial for analyzing the vulnerability of small landholders within a changing and commercialized rural economy.

92. (B) The growing dependence of the rural population on non-agricultural income.
Economic shifts in the countryside are visible when households increasingly rely on work outside of farming to survive. This trend highlights the declining profitability and viability of traditional agricultural production for many families. As farming fails to provide sufficient income, individuals seek seasonal work in cities or local non-farm industries. This shift in income sources is a clear sign that the agrarian economy is losing its central role as the sole provider of rural livelihoods and economic stability.

93. (B) Over 10 million
Extremely large urban agglomerations are distinguished by their massive population scale and the complexity of their economic functions. When the number of inhabitants in a city exceeds ten million, it is classified using a specific term that highlights its significant global and regional influence. These areas often feature diverse social structures and intensive industrial or service activities. This classification helps researchers and planners understand the unique challenges of managing such enormous urban centers.

94. (D) A 'rasta roko' (road blockade) by farmers protesting low crop prices.
Collective actions by rural populations often manifest as visible protests to demand fair compensation for their labor and produce. When farmers organize blockades to disrupt transportation, they are expressing deep-seated grievances about economic policies and market volatility. These acts of resistance are aimed at forcing the government to address issues such as debt and unremunerative prices. Such mobilization reflects the ongoing tensions and struggles for survival within the contemporary agrarian social and economic structure.

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95. (A) Caste-Tribe Settlements
Research in rural sociology often examines the physical and social boundaries between different community types. This includes looking at how various hierarchical and indigenous groups live in proximity while maintaining social distance through their residential patterns. The arrangement of their dwellings reveals much about regional power dynamics and historical social organization. Such studies explore the mutual influences and tensions that arise when these diverse social systems coexist within a shared territory and compete for local resources.

96. (D) Statement I can be false, and Statement II can be true.
Neighborhoods where specific immigrant or ethnic groups cluster are not necessarily areas of deprivation. Instead, they can provide a supportive environment that helps new arrivals adapt by offering familiar social networks and specialized commercial outlets. These areas foster a sense of belonging and provide economic opportunities through community-based enterprises. While some such neighborhoods may face challenges, many serve as vital hubs of mutual aid and

111. (C) The loss of peasant way of life as farmers are dispossessed and become wage workers.
Dispossession of land among agriculturalists frequently forces them to abandon traditional farming lifestyles. This social and economic shift involves a transition where former peasants or small-scale farmers enter the non-agricultural wage labour market for survival. Such a process signifies the erosion of the peasantry as a distinct social category and a move away from farming as a viable primary occupation. It highlights the vulnerability of small landholders within an increasingly commercialized and competitive rural economic landscape today.

112. (B) The challenge to traditional hierarchies by newly assertive lower-caste groups.
Rural social dynamics are increasingly marked by friction as historically marginalized groups challenge traditional hierarchies and demand greater equality. These groups assert their rights to resources and social status, which often leads to resistance from historically dominant communities. This struggle for a greater share of power and dignity disrupts established social balances and can manifest as collective violence. Such conflicts reflect the broader transformation of rural society as communities navigate changing norms and compete for essential social assets.

113. (B) Population size and functional complexity
Urban settlements are classified based on the number of inhabitants they support and the diversity of their economic and social roles. As a settlement grows from a town to a city and eventually to a mega-city, it takes on more specialized administrative, commercial, and industrial functions. This progression involves increasingly complex infrastructure and a wider range of services. Thus, the classification depends on the quantitative growth of the population and the qualitative sophistication of social life and organization.

114. (C) A lifestyle oriented around consumption and the pursuit of education for social mobility.
The professional class in cities is characterized by high levels of education and employment in non-manual, service-oriented roles. These individuals share common goals related to social advancement and the acquisition of modern goods, often valuing education as a primary tool for mobility. This social category is a key driver of the modern urban economy and its culture of professional achievement and modern living. Their identity is built around their aspirations and specific patterns of consumption in the city.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Substandard housing areas are frequently an integral part of rapidly growing cities because they provide affordable living options for migrant workers. These areas are closely linked to the informal economy, which absorbs a large portion of the urban workforce in various low-wage occupations. While living conditions are often poor, these settlements serve a vital economic function by supporting the city's growth. They illustrate the gap between formal housing provision and the actual needs of the low-income population.

116. (B) An armed peasant movement.
Historical struggles in the countryside have sometimes taken the form of radical, ideologically driven uprisings against land inequality and exploitation. These movements were led by marginalized farmers and labourers who used direct action to challenge the power of large landowners. Such events represent a critical turning point in agrarian politics, highlighting the extreme frustrations of those without land rights. They illustrate how deep-seated grievances regarding land control and economic injustice can lead to large-scale, organized, and sometimes violent collective actions.

117. (D) The management structure of an urban IT company.
The social organization of the countryside is built upon the relationships between landowners, tenants, and labourers who are involved in agricultural production. This includes the role of social hierarchies in determining access to land and the systems of manual labour and rent. In contrast, the administrative hierarchy and management patterns of modern service-oriented businesses belong to a different social structure altogether. These urban systems are defined by professional expertise and corporate roles rather than the cultivation of rural land.

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104. (B) Service and business sector.
Modern city economies frequently transition away from manufacturing toward activities that involve intangible assistance, information technology, and finance. When a metropolis is dominated by corporate headquarters, retail chains, and IT firms, it signifies a shift in its economic base. These sectors focus on providing expertise and managing transactions rather than producing physical goods. This transformation reshapes the urban workforce, creating a large demand for professional and administrative roles that define the modern middle class and its consumer culture.

105. (B) (i), (ii) and (iv)
Contemporary rural society is frequently marked by collective unrest over economic issues, showing that agrarian struggles are very much alive. Additionally, the professional class in cities is internally stratified with varying incomes and lifestyles rather than being a uniform block. Secure residential enclaves further reflect social segregation rather than promoting mixed-income interactions. Understanding these realities is essential for analyzing the complex and often fragmented nature of modern social structures in both rural areas and large metropolitan centers.

106. (C) Land ownership and agrarian relations
Examining how land is controlled and utilized involves understanding the complex interactions between those who possess property rights and those who work the soil. These interactions are governed by social traditions and legal frameworks that define rights to tenancy, forms of rent, and security of tenure. This structure determines the distribution of wealth and status within rural communities. It focuses on the human organization and power dynamics behind agricultural production rather than urban policies or professional groups.

107. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Disruptive events in cities are often rooted in deep-seated issues such as economic inequality and competition for limited space and resources. Tensions between different groups can also be mobilized for various social and political reasons, leading to collective conflict. Therefore, viewing such outbreaks as purely random events ignores the structural causes that drive social friction. Analyzing these patterns reveals how the social organization and resource distribution in a city significantly influence the likelihood of unrest and violence.

108. (B) Ethnic enclave
Neighborhoods where specific immigrant or regional groups cluster are primarily formed for social support and cultural continuity in a new urban environment. These areas allow residents to access familiar networks, specialized markets, and a sense of shared heritage. By concentrating in specific geographic zones, migrants can better navigate the challenges of city life while maintaining their community bonds. Such areas are defined by the social affinity and cultural identity of the inhabitants rather than high-income exclusivity or squalor.

109. (B) Issues concerning urban life, such as housing, environment, transportation, and civic amenities.
Collective actions that address city-specific grievances focus on improving the quality of life and basic needs of residents within a metropolitan area. These movements target issues like environmental protection, public transportation, and housing rights. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of city dwellers in demanding better civic facilities and social justice from local authorities. These efforts illustrate how people come together to address grievances that impact the shared social and physical environment of their urban community.

110. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various social groups are defined by their specific economic roles and residential contexts within rural and urban landscapes. The professional class often occupies secure apartment complexes, while those in informal urban settlements face substandard housing conditions. In the countryside, hierarchies are built around land cultivation and produce sharing, and some communities live on the fringes of traditional settlements. These diverse patterns illustrate how social status and identity are spatially organized across different environments in a transforming society.

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oriented, wealthy producers who employ others, while many have become landless manual labourers. These emerging class distinctions often bypass traditional caste boundaries, creating new forms of social and economic stratification. This transformation reflects the commercialization of the countryside and the shifting nature of status and power within the rural population today.

83. (C) The spatial and social relationships between different communities in a rural setting.
Research in rural sociology often examines the physical and social boundaries between indigenous groups and hierarchical caste societies. This includes looking at how these diverse communities live in proximity, share local resources, or maintain social distance through their residential patterns. The arrangement of their dwellings reveals much about the regional power dynamics and historical social organization. Such studies explore the mutual influences and tensions that arise when different social systems coexist within a shared territory.

84. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The expansion of the professional class in cities is closely linked to the growth of sectors like information technology, finance, and corporate management. This group is primarily defined by its high levels of education and employment in non-manual, service-oriented roles. Their identity is built around modern lifestyles and consumption rather than agricultural landholdings. Therefore, while their economic influence is significant, it is rooted in urban professional expertise rather than traditional rural property or farming activities.

85. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Diverse social phenomena illustrate the transformation of modern rural and urban landscapes. Demographic shifts involve an increasing proportion of people residing in cities. At the same time, rural changes include farmers being dispossessed of their land and transitioning to other types of work. Collective actions by these populations often focus on economic distress. Additionally, specific residential patterns like secure, private enclaves reflect growing social segregation among the affluent. These concepts together explain contemporary societal shifts and tensions.

86. (B) It is a recent phenomenon that only began in the 21st century.
Collective protests by rural populations have a long history, dating back to the colonial era and the early years after independence. These movements are often responses to exploitative land systems, heavy indebtedness, and state policies that negatively impact agricultural livelihoods. They can manifest in various forms, from large rallies to more disruptive outbreaks of conflict. To suggest that such unrest is only a modern occurrence ignores the enduring struggles of farmers and labourers against social and economic inequality.

87. (D) Service and business
Modern city economies frequently transition away from manufacturing toward activities that involve intangible assistance, information technology, and finance. When a metropolis is dominated by corporate headquarters, retail chains, and IT firms, it signifies a shift in its economic base. These sectors focus on providing expertise and managing transactions rather than producing physical goods. This transformation reshapes the urban workforce, creating a large demand for professional and administrative roles that define the modern middle class.

88. (A) The cultural and psychosocial aspects of living in a city.
Living in a city fosters a specific set of cultural attitudes and social behaviors that differ from those found in rural areas. This concept examines the qualitative aspects of city life, such as anonymity, impersonal interactions, and diverse lifestyles. It focuses on how the urban environment shapes the psychological and social experiences of its inhabitants. Understanding this way of life is essential for analyzing the distinctive social fabric and cultural dynamics found in metropolitan centers.

89. (C) Urban Movement
Collective actions that address city-specific grievances, such as rising costs for essential civic services, are categorized based on their geographic and social context. These protests bring together residents from different neighborhoods to demand fair treatment and better management of public utilities. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of

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118. (B) The socio-economic status of residents and control over access.
Modern residential enclaves are defined by physical boundaries and restricted entry to ensure the security and privacy of affluent inhabitants. In contrast, substandard housing areas are characterized by high population density, poor infrastructure, and a lack of formal legal protection for residents. While both represent geographic concentrations of specific groups, their respective social status and levels of exclusivity differ significantly. This distinction highlights the growing social and spatial segregation based on wealth and security concerns in large metropolitan areas.

119. (C) Urbanism
Living in a city fosters a specific set of cultural attitudes and social behaviors that differ from those found in rural areas. This concept examines the qualitative aspects of city life, such as anonymity, impersonal interactions, and diverse lifestyles that emerge from the city's large size and density. It focuses on how the urban environment shapes the psychological and social experiences of its inhabitants. Understanding this way of life is essential for analyzing the distinctive social fabric of metropolitan dwellers.

120. (B) (iii), (i), (ii)
Historical land revenue models in India were introduced in waves, reflecting the evolving administrative priorities of the governing authority. Initial systems designated large landlords as proprietors, while subsequent models established direct agreements with individual cultivators. Later, another approach treated entire village communities as a single unit for tax purposes. Mapping these systems chronologically reveals the historical progression of land management and its long-term impact on rural social structures and property rights across various regions of the country.

121. (B) Diversification of livelihoods and dependence on non-farm income.
Economic shifts in the countryside are visible when households increasingly rely on work outside of farming to survive. This trend highlights the declining profitability and viability of traditional agricultural production for many families. As farming fails to provide sufficient income, individuals seek seasonal work in cities or local non-farm industries. This shift in income sources is a clear sign that the agrarian economy is losing its central role as the sole provider of rural livelihoods and overall economic stability.

122. (B) The traits, attitudes, and way of life characteristic of urban dwellers.
Living in a city fosters a specific set of cultural attitudes and social behaviors that differ from those found in rural areas. This concept examines the qualitative aspects of city life, such as anonymity, impersonal interactions, and diverse lifestyles. It focuses on how the urban environment shapes the psychological and social experiences of its inhabitants. Understanding this way of life is essential for analyzing the distinctive social fabric and behavioral patterns of those residing in large metropolitan centers.

123. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Collective actions by rural populations are not always violent but often involve organized protests and rallies to demand policy changes. These movements focus on pressing economic issues such as the need for fair crop prices, subsidies, and relief from the heavy burden of debt. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of farmers in seeking systemic improvements through sustained strategies and formal leadership. These struggles highlight the ongoing challenges within the agrarian sector and the demand for supportive state intervention.

124. (C) Ethnic enclave
Neighborhoods where specific immigrant or regional groups cluster are primarily formed for social support and cultural continuity in a new urban environment. These areas allow residents to access familiar networks, specialized markets, and a sense of shared heritage. By concentrating in specific geographic zones, migrants can better navigate the challenges of city life while maintaining their community bonds. Such areas are defined by the social affinity and cultural identity of the inhabitants rather than restricted access or total deprivation.

125. (A) (i), (iii) and (iv)
Social dynamics in the countryside are fundamentally shaped by who controls the land and how communities interact. Tensions

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identity are formed over time. People living in these areas experience a level of familiarity that persists despite the broader anonymity of city life. It serves as a vital scale for social interaction and the development of local community ties.

140. (C) A is true but R is false.
Technological changes in agriculture significantly modified existing social relationships in rural areas. While the introduction of new farming methods increased overall productivity, the benefits were not distributed equally across all social groups. Wealthy landowners gained substantial wealth due to their ability to invest in necessary technology, while smaller farmers faced increased costs. This uneven growth often intensified class tensions rather than creating universal prosperity. Understanding these dynamics is essential for analyzing the complex social outcomes of agricultural modernization.

141. (A) Service and Business
Modern city economies frequently transition away from manufacturing toward activities that involve intangible assistance, information technology, and finance. When a metropolis is dominated by corporate headquarters and retail chains, it signifies a major shift in its economic base. These sectors focus on providing expertise and managing transactions rather than producing physical goods. This transformation reshapes the urban workforce, creating a large demand for professional and administrative roles that define the post-industrial economy of large metropolitan areas.

142. (C) Urban zoning laws
Research in rural sociology centers on the relationships between those who own land and those who work on it, focusing on reforms and redistribution. This includes analyzing how land ceilings and tenancy laws impact the social hierarchy and economic security of farmers. In contrast, regulations that manage land use and construction within city limits belong to the field of urban planning. These urban rules address city development rather than the fundamental social and economic dynamics of agrarian relations.

143. (B) Urban movement
Collective actions that address city-specific grievances, such as the rights of those in informal settlements and opposition to forced displacement, are categorized based on their social and geographic context. These protests involve residents mobilizing to demand housing security and fair treatment from municipal or state authorities. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of city dwellers in addressing issues that directly impact their livelihoods and basic needs. These efforts illustrate the struggles for social justice in large cities.

144. (C) De-peasantization - Loss of land and shift to non-agricultural work.
The displacement of farmers from their traditional roles involves a loss of land and a subsequent move into non-agricultural wage labour. This process signifies the erosion of the peasantry as a distinct social category and a shift toward different economic identities. Individuals who undergo this transformation often lose their status as independent producers and must adapt to new roles. Understanding this process is crucial for analyzing the vulnerability of small landholders within a changing and increasingly commercialized economy.

145. (B) Challenges to the traditional socio-economic hierarchy by assertive marginalized groups.
Rural social dynamics are increasingly marked by friction as historically marginalized groups challenge traditional hierarchies and demand greater equality. These groups assert their rights to land, resources, and social dignity, which often leads to resistance from historically dominant communities. This struggle for a greater share of power and status disrupts established social balances and can manifest as collective violence. Such conflicts reflect the broader transformation of rural society as communities navigate changing norms and compete for essential assets.

146. (C) Gated Community
Modern residential enclaves are defined by physical boundaries and restricted entry to ensure the security and privacy of affluent inhabitants. These areas often provide specialized amenities that are only available to those who live within the walls. This pattern of living reflects a desire for exclusivity and a separation from the broader urban environment. Such developments are common among high-income groups who

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inequality and competition for limited space and resources. Tensions between different social or ethnic groups can also lead to collective conflict when one group feels marginalized. In contrast, when resources are distributed fairly and everyone has equal opportunities, the likelihood of social friction and violence decreases. Shared access to amenities and economic security typically acts as a deterrent to large-scale social unrest in urban areas.

133. (C) Caste-tribe settlements and interactions
Rural social dynamics often involve complex interactions between indigenous communities and more rigid hierarchical groups living in proximity. When a tribal population participates in the local market and social systems of neighboring villages, it illustrates a process of gradual integration and cultural influence. This interaction shows that communities do not exist in isolation but rather within a spectrum of social organization. It highlights the spatial and social transformations that occur when diverse groups share a territory and resources.

134. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Land ownership is a primary source of political influence and social status in rural societies, determining the hierarchy of power within the community. While post-independence policies aimed to create a more equitable system, their implementation was uneven and faced many challenges. As a result, many regions still experience significant landlessness and inequality despite the intended reforms. Thus, while the legal goals were ambitious, the actual transformation of the agrarian structure into a truly egalitarian system remains incomplete.

135. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various social phenomena characterize the intersection of rural and urban transformations. Lifestyles in cities involve specific behavioral traits, while certain neighborhoods are marked by poor conditions and insecure tenure. In the countryside, collective protests often arise from economic distress among farmers. Additionally, secure residential enclaves reflect a desire for exclusivity among affluent groups. These concepts together explain the complex social and economic landscape of contemporary society, where economic shifts and social fragmentation occur across different regions.

136. (B) De-peasantization and migration
When a small-scale farmer is forced to sell their property due to financial burdens, they lose their status as an independent cultivator. This economic displacement often prompts them to move toward cities to find manual work in sectors like construction. Such a transformation reflects the combined effects of the crisis in the agrarian economy and the subsequent geographic shift of the rural workforce. It illustrates how market pressures can turn traditional farmers into a mobile urban labour force.

137. (C) It is defined primarily by its ownership of large tracts of agricultural land.
The professional class in cities is characterized by high levels of education and employment in non-manual, service-oriented roles. This group is internally stratified with varying incomes and lifestyles rather than being a uniform block. Their identity is constructed around modern patterns of consumption and social aspirations rather than rural landholdings. Therefore, assuming that their status is rooted in agricultural property overlooks the fundamental professional and administrative nature of the modern urban middle class today.

138. (C) Population size and functional specialization
Urban settlements are classified based on the number of inhabitants they support and the diversity of their economic and social roles. As a settlement grows in scale, it takes on more specialized administrative, commercial, and industrial functions. This progression involves increasingly complex infrastructure and a wider range of services to meet the needs of a large population. Thus, the classification depends on both the quantitative scale of the inhabitants and the qualitative sophistication of the city's economic activities.

139. (A) A recognized social unit where city inhabitants share a sense of place.
Urban social life is often organized around specific geographic areas where residents interact and feel a sense of belonging. This unit is not merely an administrative division but a space where community bonds and a shared local

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can sometimes arise between different groups, leading to conflict over resources or social status. Additionally, the decline in agricultural viability often pushes people to migrate toward cities in search of alternative livelihoods. These concepts together explain the complex transformations occurring in rural society, where economic shifts, community friction, and geographic mobility are deeply interconnected and influence overall social stability.

126. (B) Urban movement
Collective actions that address city-specific grievances, such as the mismanagement of civic facilities or environmental health issues, are categorized based on their geographic and social context. These protests involve residents mobilizing to demand better services and accountability from local authorities. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of city dwellers in addressing issues that directly impact their daily lives and well-being. These efforts illustrate how people come together to influence municipal decisions and improve their shared urban environment.

127. (B) The rise of a class of commercially oriented farmers and a growing class of rural wage workers.
Technological changes in agriculture have led to the development of new social hierarchies increasingly defined by economic capital. Some groups have transitioned into wealthy, market-oriented producers who focus on profits, while many others have become landless manual labourers. These emerging class distinctions signify a move away from traditional hierarchies toward structures where economic resources and market access determine power. This transformation reflects the commercialization of the countryside and the shifting nature of status within the modern rural population.

128. (B) The process of an increasing proportion of a country's population residing in urban areas.
Demographic changes often involve a significant shift in where people reside, typically moving from smaller rural settlements to larger urban centers. This process increases the statistical proportion of the total population living in towns and cities over time. It is driven by various economic factors, including industrial growth and expanded service sector opportunities. Such transformations fundamentally reshape the social and physical landscape of a country as it develops and its economic activities become more concentrated.

129. (B) An integrated and inclusive urban society.
Modern residential enclaves reflect a desire among affluent groups to separate themselves from the complexities and diversity of city life. By creating secure and exclusive environments with restricted access, these communities foster social homogeneity and reduce interaction with the wider urban population. This trend poses a challenge to the ideal of an inclusive society where different groups share public spaces and interact. Such developments illustrate how wealth is used to build physical and social barriers.

130. (C) (i), (iii) and (v)
Extremely large cities are defined by massive populations, while the growth of the professional class is closely linked to the expanding service sector. Additionally, collective actions by residents serve as a form of participation in how their cities are governed. These concepts highlight the complexity of modern urban life, where economic specialization and demographic concentration coexist with active citizen engagement. Understanding these dynamics is essential for analyzing the social and economic shifts occurring in today's large metropolitan areas.

131. (C) Ownership, control, and direct use of land.
Social organization in the countryside is fundamentally built upon who possesses the rights to the soil and its management. This distribution of land determines the hierarchy between different groups, influencing their respective status, wealth, and power. Control over these essential resources dictates social interactions and shapes the overall social structure of rural communities. Therefore, the agrarian social structure is essentially an economic and social system defined by property rights and the practical engagement with agricultural land.

132. (B) Equitable distribution of and access to urban resources.
Disruptive events in cities are often rooted in deep-seated issues such as extreme economic

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prioritize a protected and socially homogenous lifestyle in large, diverse metropolitan areas.

147. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
A shift in the national economy often means that the relative importance of farming decreases, although it continues to exist as a vital activity. This trend highlights the livelihood crisis within the sector, where many find it difficult to survive on agricultural income alone. As the share of national income from farming drops, the challenges faced by small cultivators intensify. Therefore, this concept refers to a diminishing economic influence and a crisis of viability rather than the disappearance of agriculture.

148. (B) Urbanism
Living in a city fosters a specific set of cultural attitudes and social behaviors that differ from those found in rural areas. This concept examines the qualitative aspects of city life, such as anonymity, impersonal interactions, and diverse lifestyles. It focuses on how the urban environment shapes the psychological and social experiences of its inhabitants. Understanding this way of life is essential for analyzing the distinctive social fabric and cultural dynamics found in metropolitan centers and how they influence individual behavior.

149. (C) Migration
Economic challenges in the countryside, such as lack of work or agricultural distress, often prompt individuals to leave their homes in search of better opportunities. They move toward cities where industrial or daily wage work offers a chance for a higher income. This geographic shift is a key part of how societies transform as they modernize and economic activities become more centralized. It reflects the search for survival and social mobility by those whose traditional livelihoods are threatened.

150. (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
Modern rural transformations involve the development of new social categories like rich capitalist farmers and landless agricultural workers. These changes are often accompanied by the displacement of small farmers from their land and collective protests over economic issues. Together, these facets highlight the complex shifts in the agrarian structure, where economic capital determines status and collective action responds to distress. Understanding these interconnected processes is essential for analyzing the changing social and economic landscape of the contemporary countryside.

151. (C) A population count of over ten million people
Extremely large urban agglomerations are distinguished by their massive population scale and the complexity of their economic and social functions. When the number of inhabitants in a city exceeds ten million, it is classified using a specific term that highlights its significant global and regional influence. These areas often feature diverse cultures and intensive industrial or service activities. This classification helps researchers and planners understand the unique challenges of managing such enormous and highly heterogeneous urban centers.

152. (B) Caste-Tribe settlements
Research in rural sociology often examines the physical and social boundaries between indigenous groups and hierarchical caste societies. This includes looking at how these diverse communities are spatially arranged and how their residential patterns reflect social distance. The arrangement of their dwellings reveals much about regional power dynamics and historical social organization. Such studies explore the mutual influences and tensions that arise when different social systems coexist within a shared territory and navigate their interactions.

153. (B) Urban movement
Collective actions that address city-specific grievances, such as the need for better public transportation and environmental protection, are categorized based on their social and geographic context. These protests involve residents mobilizing to demand better services and accountability from local authorities. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of city dwellers in addressing issues that directly impact their daily lives and well-being. These efforts illustrate how people come together to influence municipal decisions and improve their shared urban environment.

154. (B) Agrarian class structure
The primary way individuals are ranked in farming-based communities depends on their

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When residents mobilize to oppose projects that threaten green spaces or forests, they are engaging in a specific type of social movement. These efforts emphasize the preservation of a healthy and sustainable living environment for all city dwellers. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of citizens in addressing grievances that impact the shared environmental and physical landscape.

169. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Urban social life is often organized around specific geographic areas where residents interact and feel a sense of belonging. This unit is not merely an administrative division but a space where community bonds and a shared local identity are formed. People living in these areas experience a level of familiarity and social interaction that persists despite the broader anonymity of city life. It serves as a vital scale for building community ties and experiencing a shared sense of place.

170. (A) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
The transformation of rural life often follows a sequence where a small farmer faces mounting debt and is forced to sell their property. This loss of land leads them to become a landless labourer within the village before they eventually migrate to a city in search of better-paying work. Each stage represents a significant change in their economic role and social identity. This progression illustrates the broader crisis in the agrarian economy and the subsequent movement of people.

171. (A) Primary → Secondary → Tertiary/Quaternary
Economic development typically involves a major shift in the workforce across different sectors as a country modernizes. Initially, most people are engaged in farming-based activities, but as industrialization grows, more workers move into manufacturing. Eventually, the economy becomes dominated by high-end services, finance, and information technology. This transition reflects the increasing complexity and specialization of the national economy. It reshapes the overall social and occupational structure, creating new classes of professional and administrative workers.

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172. (B) Agrarian social structure
Examining the interactions between those who owned land, those who rented it, and those who worked on it reveals the hierarchy of rural society. These groups were connected through various revenue systems and social traditions that dictated their respective status and power. Understanding these historical dynamics is essential for seeing how property control and economic roles shaped the social organization of the countryside. This framework illustrates the foundational relationships that define the social and economic fabric of farming communities.

173. (A) 'Push' factors from rural areas and 'pull' factors from urban areas.
Geographical mobility is often driven by a combination of negative conditions in the source area and attractive opportunities in the destination. Economic distress and lack of work in villages act as powerful pressures that force people to leave their homes. At the same time, the promise of higher wages and better services in cities acts as a strong incentive for relocation. Understanding these two forces is essential for analyzing the demographic shift from the countryside toward urban centers.

174. (B) Urban violence
Disruptive events in cities are often rooted in deep-seated issues such as the lack of affordable housing and the insecurity of those in informal settlements. Tensions over the demolition of unauthorized structures can spark spontaneous riots as residents feel threatened and marginalized. These outbreaks reflect the friction caused by rapid urban growth and the competition for space and resources. Such conflict illustrates the underlying social and economic problems that can lead to large-scale unrest in a metropolitan environment.

175. (B) (ii) and (iii)
Neighborhoods where specific immigrant or ethnic groups cluster are formed for social support, while secure residential enclaves reflect a desire for exclusivity among the affluent. These two concepts represent different ways in which urban space is organized and inhabited by diverse social groups. One focuses on cultural continuity and mutual aid, while the other prioritizes security and private amenities. Understanding

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trend increases pressure on rural households to find alternative sources of income outside of agriculture. Consequently, many individuals are forced to migrate toward cities for work. These challenges signify a move away from economic security for small-scale cultivators, highlighting the vulnerability of the peasantry in a market-oriented economy and the overall decline of the agrarian sector.

162. (A) Way of life, behavioural traits, and population process.
Sociologists distinguish between the demographic process of population growth in cities and the distinctive social attitudes and behaviors that emerge within them. One concept focuses on the qualitative experience of city living, while another explores the behavioral traits shaped by the urban environment. A third term refers to the quantitative shift of people from rural regions to towns. Together, these terms provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of urban transformation.

163. (B) The desire of the affluent for security, exclusivity, and private amenities.
Modern residential enclaves are defined by physical boundaries and restricted entry to ensure the security and privacy of their inhabitants. These developments often provide specialized private amenities that are only available to those living within the walls. This pattern of living reflects a desire for exclusivity and a separation from the broader urban environment. Such choices are common among high-income groups who prioritize a protected and socially homogenous lifestyle in large and diverse metropolitan areas today.

164. (C) Changing inter-community relations and violence
Rural social dynamics are increasingly marked by friction as historically marginalized groups challenge traditional hierarchies and demand their rights to resources like water and land. These assertions often lead to resistance from dominant communities, resulting in collective conflict. This struggle for a greater share of power and social status disrupts established balances and reflects the broader transformation of rural society. Such tensions illustrate the ongoing challenges communities face as they navigate changing social norms and compete for assets.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A classic sociological theory suggests that city life is defined by unique characteristics such as anonymity and impersonal interactions. These traits are linked to the city's large population size, high density, and social heterogeneity. The urban environment shapes the psychological and social experiences of its inhabitants, leading to more rational and specialized relationships compared to rural life. Understanding this framework is essential for analyzing the distinctive social fabric and behavioral patterns found in large metropolitan centers.

166. (B) The commercialization of agriculture and the Green Revolution.
Technological changes and the shift toward market-oriented farming have fundamentally altered social hierarchies in the countryside. These advancements led to the rise of a distinct class of affluent farmers who focus on profits, while others became part of a landless workforce. This transformation signifies a move away from traditional hierarchies toward structures where economic capital determines status and power. Such dynamics reflect the increasing commercialization of rural life and the subsequent changes in social stratification.

167. (C) Agrarian relations have remained static and unchanged throughout Indian history.
Social organization in the countryside has undergone significant transformations over time, influenced by various land reform policies and technological shifts. These changes include the abolition of intermediaries and the introduction of various forms of tenancy and rent agreements. Land ownership remains a major source of power and status, but the relationships between different groups have evolved. Therefore, assuming that these dynamics remain unchanged ignores the continuous impact of political, economic, and social factors on rural structures.

168. (A) Urban environmental movement
Collective actions in cities often focus on protecting the local ecology and public assets from industrial or commercial development.

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lifestyle in large and diverse metropolitan areas today.

183. (A) Analysis of caste-tribe settlements
Research in rural sociology often examines the physical and social boundaries between indigenous groups and hierarchical communities. This includes looking at how these diverse groups live in proximity while their residential patterns reflect the social distance between them. The arrangement of their dwellings, common lands, and religious structures reveals much about regional power dynamics and historical social organization. Such studies explore the mutual influences and tensions that arise when different social systems coexist within a shared territory.

184. (B) Absorbing migrant labour in low-skill, low-wage occupations.
The unregulated part of the urban economy is a vital sector that provides livelihoods for a large portion of the city's workforce, especially those living in substandard housing. This sector offers employment in low-skill roles that are easily accessible to new migrants from rural areas. While these jobs often lack security and high wages, they serve an essential function in supporting the broader urban system. This highlights the gap between formal employment opportunities and the actual workforce in cities.

185. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various sociological concepts help define the transformation of modern rural and urban landscapes. Demographic shifts involve an increasing proportion of people residing in cities, while living in these centers fosters a specific way of life and behavioural traits. Additionally, extremely large cities with massive populations present unique management challenges. Together, these terms provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing both the quantitative growth of urban areas and the qualitative social and psychological experiences of their diverse inhabitants.

186. (C) A change in inter-community power dynamics, sometimes leading to conflict.
Rural social dynamics are increasingly marked by friction as historically marginalized groups challenge traditional hierarchies and demand greater equality. These groups assert their rights to resources and political representation, which often leads to resistance from historically dominant communities. This struggle for a greater share of power and dignity disrupts established social balances and can manifest as collective violence. Such conflicts reflect the broader transformation of rural society as communities navigate changing social norms and compete for essential assets.

187. (B) A complex mix of industry, high-end services, business, and a large informal sector.
Extremely large cities in the modern era are characterized by diverse economies that combine industrial manufacturing with high-end financial and professional services. These urban centers also support a vast informal sector that provides livelihoods for many low-income residents. This complex mix of economic activities attracts a highly heterogeneous population from various regions. Understanding this diversity is essential for analyzing the economic functions and social stratification present in these massive global hubs of commerce and administration.

188. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Collective actions by rural populations are often highly organized and led by formal leadership to influence state policy. These movements use sustained strategies, such as rallies and blockades, to demand changes in agricultural regulations and financial support. This mobilization reflects the active and strategic engagement of farmers in addressing grievances regarding economic distress and survival. To view these movements as purely spontaneous ignores the sophisticated planning and organization that characterize many modern peasant and agricultural struggles.

189. (B) De-peasantization
Dispossession of land among agriculturalists frequently forces them to abandon traditional farming lifestyles. This social and economic shift involves a transition where former peasants or small-scale farmers move into non-agricultural work for their survival. Such a process signifies the erosion of the peasantry as a distinct social category within the rural economy. It highlights the vulnerability of small landholders who must find new economic roles as their traditional livelihoods become increasingly unviable in a commercialized landscape.

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these patterns is essential for analyzing the complex social and spatial organization of modern metropolitan areas today.

176. (B) A large-scale, organized protest by farmers against new agricultural laws.
Collective actions by rural populations often take the form of highly organized movements to influence state policy and protect their economic interests. These struggles are led by farmers who mobilize through sustained strategies and formal leadership to demand changes in agricultural regulations. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of those dependent on land in addressing issues that directly impact their livelihoods and survival. These efforts highlight the ongoing tensions and organized resistance within the contemporary agrarian social structure.

177. (B) Are dispossessed of their land and cease to be cultivators in the traditional sense.
Dispossession of land among agriculturalists frequently forces them to abandon traditional farming lifestyles. This social and economic shift involves a transition where former peasants or small-scale farmers lose their status as independent producers and must find other work to survive. Such a process signifies the erosion of the peasantry as a distinct social category. It highlights the vulnerability of small landholders within an increasingly commercialized and competitive rural economic landscape, leading to a change in their identity.

178. (C) Its identity is often constructed around consumption, lifestyle, and children's education.
The professional class in cities is characterized by high levels of education and employment in non-manual, service-oriented roles. These individuals share common goals related to social advancement and value education as a primary tool for achieving their aspirations. Their identity is built around modern patterns of consumption and specific social goals rather than rural landholdings or a single political ideology. This group is a key driver of urban culture and its focus on professional success and social mobility.

179. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Sociologists distinguish between the demographic growth of cities and the distinctive way of life that develops within them. The physical expansion and population increase refer to the process of becoming more urbanized over time. In contrast, the unique social attitudes, impersonal interactions, and diverse lifestyles characterize the qualitative experience of city dwellers. Together, these terms provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing both the quantitative scale of urban growth and the qualitative behavioral traits of people living in cities.

180. (C) (i), (iv) and (v)
Historical land revenue systems sometimes focused on the village community, while modern economic shifts are visible in the changing contribution of farming to the national income. Additionally, collective protests by rural populations often signal deep-seated economic distress and grievances regarding agricultural viability and debt. Understanding these facets provides a comprehensive view of how rural societies adapt to economic pressures while maintaining certain traditional frameworks. These elements illustrate the ongoing challenges and transformations present in the contemporary agrarian sector.

181. (C) An agrarian relation.
Examining the interactions between those who possess land and those who work on it under specific produce-sharing agreements reveals the hierarchy of rural society. These relationships are governed by economic contracts and social traditions that dictate how the harvest is distributed between the two parties. Such an arrangement is a foundational part of the social organization in many farming-based communities. It influences the distribution of wealth and power and shapes the overall social and economic structure of the countryside.

182. (C) Gated communities
Modern residential enclaves are defined by physical boundaries and restricted entry to ensure the security and privacy of affluent inhabitants. These areas often provide specialized private amenities that are only available to those who live within the walls. This pattern of living reflects a desire for exclusivity and a separation from the broader urban environment. Such developments are common among high-income groups who prioritize a protected and socially homogenous

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211. (C) Manifestation of conflict and protest in rural society, typically involving farmers or farm labourers.
Collective actions by rural populations often manifest as visible protests to demand fair compensation and policy changes regarding their livelihoods. These movements express deep-seated grievances about economic distress and systemic inequality in the countryside. These acts of resistance are aimed at forcing the government to address issues such as debt and unremunerative prices. Such mobilization reflects the ongoing tensions and struggles for survival within the contemporary agrarian social and economic structure and its power dynamics.

212. (B) Decline of the agrarian economy.
Economic shifts in the countryside are visible when farming becomes increasingly unviable for many households due to land fragmentation and market volatility. This trend highlights the crisis of survival within the sector, where agricultural income is no longer sufficient for stability. As the economic base of rural life weakens, many individuals are forced to seek alternative income sources. This decline signals a move away from agriculture as a secure and central provider of rural livelihoods and overall economic prosperity.

213. (B) The spatial dimension of the caste-tribe settlement structure.
Research in rural sociology often examines the physical and social boundaries between different hierarchical communities living within a single village. The existence of separate residential areas reflects the social distance and historical power dynamics between these groups. The arrangement of their dwellings reveals much about regional social organization and the persistence of traditional hierarchies. Such patterns illustrate how deeply embedded social inequalities are literally built into the geographic structure of settlements, influencing daily interactions and resource access.

214. (B) The social and economic relations between groups who own, control, and work on land.
Examining how land is managed involves understanding the complex interactions between those who possess property rights and those who work the soil. These interactions define the hierarchy of owners, tenants, and labourers, influencing their respective status and power. The legal and social frameworks governing land use determine how wealth and resources are distributed in rural communities. This structure is the fundamental basis for organizing production and social life in any agrarian society, shaping its overall stability.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The professional class in cities is not a uniform block but consists of various tiers with different income levels and occupations. These individuals are typically engaged in non-manual, service-oriented roles and share common aspirations for social mobility and education. However, their patterns of consumption and social status vary significantly among lower and upper professional groups. Understanding this internal diversity is essential for analyzing the complex and often fragmented nature of the modern urban social structure and lifestyles.

216. (C) The condition of housing and the lack of basic civic services.
Substandard housing areas are sociologically defined by a combination of factors including insecure tenure, poor housing quality, and a lack of essential civic services. These settlements serve as vital parts of the city, often housing the workforce of the informal economy in overcrowded and squalid conditions. Understanding their complex social and economic roles is crucial for analyzing the challenges of housing and urban growth. These areas represent the gap between formal housing provision and the actual needs of residents.

217. (B) De-peasantization and migration
When a small-scale farmer is forced to sell their property due to financial burdens, they lose their status as an independent cultivator. This economic displacement often prompts them to move toward cities to find manual work in low-paying sectors. Such a transformation reflects the combined effects of the crisis in the agrarian economy and the subsequent geographic shift of the rural workforce. It illustrates how market pressures can turn traditional farmers into a mobile urban labour force seeking survival.

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190. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Post-independence policies aimed to fundamentally transform the rural social structure by removing intermediaries and empowering actual cultivators. Key strategies included imposing limits on land ownership and providing better security for tenants to ensure a more equitable distribution of resources. These reforms were designed to challenge the historical feudal-like hierarchies and improve the economic well-being of the rural population. Such initiatives illustrate the state's active role in trying to create a more egalitarian agrarian structure.

191. (B) The restriction of access and privatization of common space.
Modern residential enclaves are distinguished by physical boundaries and restricted entry, prioritizing the security and privacy of their affluent inhabitants. Unlike traditional areas where public spaces are accessible to all, these developments privatize amenities and limit social mixing with the broader urban population. This pattern reflects a desire for exclusivity and a controlled living environment. Such developments illustrate a trend toward social fragmentation as wealth allows for the creation of protected and self-contained residential spaces.

192. (B) The amount and quality of land owned.
Social organization in the countryside is fundamentally built upon who possesses the rights to the soil. This distribution of property determines the hierarchy between different groups, influencing their respective status, wealth, and power within the community. Control over large tracts of high-quality land is a primary source of political influence and social standing. Therefore, the agrarian social structure is essentially an economic and social system where land ownership is the fundamental determinant of one's position.

193. (B) Urban movement
Collective actions that address city-specific grievances, such as the protection of public spaces from commercial development, are categorized based on their social and geographic context. These protests involve residents mobilizing to demand better management of community assets and accountability from local authorities. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of city dwellers in addressing issues that directly impact their quality of life. These efforts illustrate how people come together to influence municipal decisions and protect their shared urban environment.

194. (C) Well-planned streets and spacious housing
Substandard housing areas are frequently characterized by high population density, poor infrastructure, and a lack of essential civic services. A major challenge for residents is the poor condition of their living spaces and the absence of formal legal protection for their homes. These locations are the opposite of well-planned residential districts, featuring overcrowding and inadequate facilities. Such environments highlight the precarious nature of life for many low-income urban dwellers in rapidly growing and unequal metropolitan centers.

195. (B) The proletarianization or semi-proletarianization of the peasantry.
Dispossession of land among agriculturalists frequently forces them to abandon their traditional roles as independent cultivators. This social and economic shift involves a transition where former peasants enter the wage labour market to survive, either in the countryside or by migrating to cities. Such a process signifies the erosion of the peasantry as a distinct social category. It highlights how market pressures turn traditional farmers into a workforce that must sell its labour to survive in a commercialized economy.

196. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The professional class in cities is not a uniform block but consists of various tiers with different income levels and lifestyles. These individuals are typically engaged in non-manual, service-oriented roles and share common aspirations for social mobility and education. However, their patterns of consumption and social status vary significantly among lower and upper professional groups. Overlooking this internal stratification ignores the diverse and complex nature of the modern urban social structure and the variety of experiences within it.

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connection to the soil. This hierarchy includes landowners, tenant farmers, and landless labourers who are directly involved in the production process. Their respective status and power are dictated by their property rights and roles in cultivation. Understanding this framework is essential for analyzing the power dynamics and social inequalities present in rural societies, where land ownership is the fundamental basis of social and economic organization.

155. (A) (i), (iii) and (iv)
City life is characterized by secondary relationships and unique lifestyles, while modern urban space often features specialized, exclusive residential enclaves. Simultaneously, the declining share of farming in the national income signals a shift in the overall economic structure. These concepts together illustrate the qualitative experience of urban living, the trend toward social fragmentation in cities, and the changing importance of agriculture. Understanding these facets provides a comprehensive view of modern social and economic transformations across different regions.

156. (B) Education, professional occupations, and the service sector.
The growth of the professional class in cities is closely linked to the expansion of sectors like information technology, finance, and administration. This group is primarily defined by its high levels of education and employment in non-manual, service-oriented roles. Their identity is built around modern lifestyles, social mobility, and specific patterns of consumption. As more people enter these professional roles, they form a distinct class that significantly influences the urban culture and the contemporary metropolitan economy and society.

157. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Substandard housing areas are sociologically defined by a combination of factors including insecure tenure, poor housing quality, and a lack of basic civic services. While they are often densely populated, this high density alone does not define them. These settlements serve as essential parts of the city, often housing the workforce of the informal economy. Understanding their complex social and economic roles is crucial for analyzing the challenges of housing and urban growth in rapidly developing countries today.

158. (C) Agrarian unrest and distress
Severe economic difficulties in rural areas, such as heavy debt and crop failure, can lead to extreme consequences for farming households. These challenges highlight the crisis of viability within the agricultural sector and the profound distress felt by small landholders. Such situations often spark collective protests as farmers demand better financial support and policy interventions from the state. These manifestations are clear indicators of the deep-seated problems and tensions present in the contemporary agrarian social and economic structure.

159. (B) The high concentration of a specific ethnic or immigrant group.
Neighborhoods where specific immigrant or ethnic groups cluster are primarily formed for social support and cultural continuity in a new urban environment. These areas allow residents to access familiar networks, specialized markets, and a sense of shared heritage. By concentrating in specific geographic zones, migrants can better navigate the challenges of city life while maintaining their community bonds. Such areas are defined by the social affinity and cultural identity of the inhabitants rather than physical walls.

160. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Various social phenomena illustrate the transformation of modern rural and urban landscapes. Hierarchies in the countryside are built around land ownership and the different roles people play in cultivation. Simultaneously, rural changes include individuals being dispossessed of their land and moving toward cities in search of work. These interconnected processes of economic displacement and geographic mobility reshape both rural class structures and urban populations. Understanding these concepts is essential for analyzing contemporary societal shifts and tensions.

161. (D) Enhanced economic stability for small and marginal farmers.
Economic shifts in the countryside are often marked by the declining profitability of farming and the fragmentation of landholdings. This

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204. (C) They are a form of collective action by urban residents on issues affecting their quality of life.
Collective actions that address city-specific grievances, such as the need for better civic facilities and housing rights, are categorized based on their social and geographic context. These protests involve residents mobilizing to demand better services and accountability from local authorities. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of city dwellers in addressing issues that directly impact their daily lives and well-being. These efforts illustrate how people come together to influence municipal decisions and improve their shared social and physical urban environment.

205. (B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
Modern urban life is characterized by secure, exclusive residential enclaves and substandard housing areas with vibrant informal economies. Additionally, the growth of the professional class is closely linked to the expanding service sector. These concepts highlight the qualitative experience of city living, the trend toward social fragmentation, and the changing importance of different economic activities. Understanding these facets provides a comprehensive view of modern social and economic transformations occurring within today's large and diverse metropolitan areas.

206. (C) Post-independence land reforms
Policies aimed at fundamentally transforming the rural social structure focused on removing intermediaries and empowering actual cultivators. This slogan represented the goal of ensuring that those who work the soil are also its rightful owners. Such initiatives were designed to challenge historical feudal-like hierarchies and improve the economic well-being of the rural population. These reforms illustrate the state's active role in trying to create a more egalitarian agrarian structure and promote social justice in the countryside.

207. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Geographical mobility is often driven by a combination of negative conditions in the source area and attractive opportunities in the destination. Economic distress and lack of work in villages act as powerful pressures that force people to leave their homes. While urban lifestyles may be appealing, the search for survival and a basic livelihood remains the primary motivator for most migrants. Understanding these two forces is essential for analyzing the demographic shift from the countryside toward cities.

208. (C) Anonymity, impersonality, and segmental roles.
A classic sociological theory suggests that city life is defined by unique characteristics such as anonymity and impersonal interactions. These traits are linked to the city's large population size and social heterogeneity, where individuals often interact in specialized and rational ways. The urban environment shapes the qualitative experience of its inhabitants, leading to diverse lifestyles and more superficial relationships compared to rural life. Understanding this framework is essential for analyzing the distinctive social fabric of modern metropolitan dwellers.

209. (C) Spontaneous urban violence
Disruptive events in cities are often sudden and unplanned, sparked by controversial incidents or rumors that cause social friction. Unlike organized movements that have clear leaders and strategies, these outbreaks are characterized by rapid escalation and chaotic behavior like rioting. Such events reflect the underlying social and economic tensions within a densely populated metropolitan environment. They illustrate how fragile the social order can be when deep-seated grievances or ethnic divisions are triggered by unexpected local events.

210. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Various social groups are defined by their specific economic roles and residential contexts within rural and urban landscapes. The professional class often occupies modern lifestyles, while those in informal settlements face substandard housing conditions. In the countryside, hierarchies are built around land cultivation and the employment of wage labour by wealthy producers. These diverse patterns illustrate how social status and identity are spatially and economically organized across different environments in a society undergoing major economic and social transformations.

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197. (B) Agrarian unrest
Collective actions by rural populations often manifest as visible protests to demand fair compensation and policy changes regarding land and crop prices. When farmers organize rallies and blockades, they are expressing deep-seated grievances about economic distress and market volatility. These acts of resistance are aimed at forcing the state to address issues such as debt and survival. Such mobilization reflects the ongoing tensions and struggles for livelihood security within the contemporary agrarian social and economic structure.

198. (B) Urbanism is a socio-cultural phenomenon, while urbanization is a demographic process.
Sociologists distinguish between the demographic growth of cities and the distinctive social attitudes and behaviors that emerge within them. One concept focuses on the qualitative experience of city living and its cultural traits, while the other refers to the quantitative shift of people from rural regions to towns. Together, these terms provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing both the increasing proportion of the population in cities and the unique behavioral and lifestyle patterns characteristic of urban residents.

199. (C) Ethnic enclave
Neighborhoods where specific immigrant or regional groups cluster are primarily formed for social support and cultural continuity in a new urban environment. These areas allow residents to access familiar networks, specialized markets, and a sense of shared heritage. By concentrating in specific geographic zones, migrants can better navigate the challenges of city life while maintaining their community bonds. Such areas are defined by the social affinity and cultural identity of the inhabitants rather than high-income exclusivity or official status.

200. (B) (ii) and (iii)
Traditional rural societies often featured reciprocal service exchange systems between different groups. Modern transformations include the displacement of farmers from their land and their subsequent transition into wage labour. These interconnected processes of social and economic change reshape the structure of the countryside. Understanding these concepts is essential for analyzing how traditional systems evolve and how new economic realities impact the identity and livelihoods of the rural population in a commercialized and changing environment.

201. (B) A tribal community providing forest produce to a nearby caste-based village market.
Rural social dynamics often involve complex interactions between indigenous communities and hierarchical groups living in proximity. When a tribal population engages in trade and exchange with neighboring villages, it illustrates a process of economic integration and mutual influence. This interaction shows that communities do not exist in isolation but rather within a spectrum of social and economic organization. It highlights the spatial and social transformations that occur when diverse groups share a territory and its local markets.

202. (C) Service and business
Modern city economies frequently transition away from manufacturing toward activities that involve intangible assistance, information technology, and finance. When a metropolis is dominated by corporate headquarters and high-end retail, it signifies a major shift in its economic base. These sectors focus on providing expertise and managing transactions rather than producing physical goods. This transformation reshapes the urban workforce, creating a large demand for professional and administrative roles that define the modern metropolitan economy and its professional class.

203. (B) The development of new class categories like 'rich farmers' and 'agricultural proletariat' post-Green Revolution.
Technological changes in agriculture have led to the development of new social hierarchies that are increasingly defined by economic capital. Some groups have transitioned into market-oriented, wealthy producers, while many others have become landless manual labourers. These emerging class distinctions signify a move away from traditional feudal-like hierarchies toward structures where economic resources determine power. This transformation reflects the commercialization of the countryside and the shifting nature of status and power within the modern rural population today.

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218. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Modern city economies frequently transition away from manufacturing toward activities that involve intangible assistance, information technology, and finance. While industrial production remains important in some areas, the growth of the professional class is more closely linked to these service-oriented roles. This transformation reshapes the urban workforce, creating a large demand for administrative and technical expertise. Therefore, the post-industrial economy features a diverse array of sectors, with the service and business areas becoming increasingly dominant in major metropolitan centers.

219. (B) A peaceful protest march by farmers in a village
Disruptive events in cities take many forms, including spontaneous riots, gang warfare, and vandalism during public demonstrations. These outbreaks are characterized by physical conflict and damage to property within an urban environment. In contrast, non-violent collective actions in the countryside represent a different type of social mobilization. Understanding these distinctions is essential for analyzing the diverse ways in which social tensions manifest as either disruptive violence or organized, peaceful protest in different social and geographic contexts.

220. (C) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
Agrarian history is marked by a sequence of significant struggles and policy changes. Early movements involved sharecroppers demanding larger produce shares, followed by legislative efforts to remove colonial intermediaries. Later, radical armed uprisings emerged due to land inequality, occurring alongside major technological shifts in farming practices. Each event represents a critical turning point in the relationship between cultivators and the state, reflecting the evolving priorities of the rural population and government policies in a transforming agricultural landscape.

221. (B) Security and exclusivity
Modern residential enclaves are defined by physical boundaries and restricted entry to ensure the security and privacy of affluent inhabitants. These developments often provide specialized private amenities that are only available to those living within the walls. This pattern of living reflects a desire for exclusivity and a separation from the broader urban environment. Such developments are common among high-income groups who prioritize a protected and socially homogenous lifestyle in large and diverse metropolitan areas today.

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222. (A) Agrarian social structure
The primary way individuals are ranked in farming-based communities depends on their connection to the soil. This hierarchy includes landowners, tenants, and labourers who are directly involved in the production process. Their respective status and power are dictated by their property rights and roles in cultivation. Understanding this framework is essential for analyzing the power dynamics and social inequalities present in rural societies, where land ownership is the fundamental basis of social and economic organization and status.

223. (B) A mega-city is a much larger urban agglomeration, typically with over 10 million people.
Extremely large urban agglomerations are distinguished by their massive population scale and the complexity of their economic and social functions. When the number of inhabitants in a city exceeds ten million, it is classified using a specific term that highlights its significant global and regional influence. These areas often feature diverse cultures and intensive industrial or service activities. This classification helps researchers and planners understand the unique challenges of managing such enormous and highly heterogeneous urban centers.

224. (A) Close, kinship-based relationships dominating social life.
A classic sociological theory suggests that city life is defined by unique characteristics such as anonymity and impersonal interactions. These traits are linked to the city's large population size and social heterogeneity, where individuals often interact in specialized and rational ways. In contrast, rural life is often centered on close kinship bonds and traditional community control. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing the distinctive social fabric and behavioral patterns of metropolitan dwellers compared to more traditional settlements.

225. (A) (i) and (iii)
Collective actions by residents to address city-specific grievances focus on improving the quality of life and basic needs within a metropolitan area. Meanwhile, specific neighborhoods where immigrant or ethnic groups cluster are formed for social support and cultural continuity. These two concepts represent different ways in which urban space is organized and inhabited. One focuses on active citizen participation to influence governance, while the other prioritizes community bonds and mutual aid as migrants adapt to a new environment.

226. (B) Changing inter-community relations and violence
Rural social dynamics are increasingly marked by friction as historically marginalized groups challenge traditional hierarchies and demand equal rights to local religious and social spaces. These assertions often lead to resistance from dominant communities, resulting in collective conflict. This struggle for a greater share of power and dignity disrupts established social balances and reflects the broader transformation of rural society. Such tensions illustrate the ongoing challenges communities face as they navigate changing norms and status.

227. (B) The linkage between agrarian crisis and rural-urban migration.
Dispossession of land among agriculturalists frequently forces them to abandon their traditional roles as independent cultivators and seek survival elsewhere. This social and economic shift involves a transition where former peasants move toward cities in search of alternative livelihoods. Such a process signifies the erosion of the peasantry as a distinct social category. It highlights the vulnerability of small landholders and illustrates how the crisis in farming drives demographic shifts and geographic mobility in contemporary society.

228. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Modern residential enclaves are defined by physical boundaries and restricted entry, prioritizing the security and privacy of their affluent inhabitants. These developments often privatize common spaces and limit social mixing with the broader urban population. This pattern reflects a desire for exclusivity and a controlled living environment. Such developments illustrate a trend toward social fragmentation as wealth allows for the creation of protected and self-contained residential spaces that separate different social classes in the city.

229. (B) A campaign by city residents for the right to clean air and against industrial pollution.
Collective actions that address city-specific grievances, such as environmental protection and public health, are categorized based on their social and geographic context. These protests involve residents mobilizing to demand better management of community assets and accountability from local authorities. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of city dwellers in addressing issues that directly impact their daily lives and well-being. These efforts illustrate how people come together to influence municipal decisions and protect their shared environment.

230. (A) (i), (iii), and (iv)
Social dynamics in the countryside are fundamentally shaped by who controls the land, while city life is characterized by distinctive attitudes and behavioral traits. Collective protests by rural populations often signal deep-seated economic distress, though they are not always successful in their goals. Additionally, the professional class in cities is internally stratified rather than being a uniform block. Understanding these realities is essential for analyzing the complex and often fragmented nature of social transformations across different regional and economic contexts.

231. (D) A historical agrarian social structure.
Examining the historical interactions between large landowners, various types of tenants, and landless labourers reveals the hierarchy of rural society in many regions. These groups were connected through exploitative land systems and social traditions that dictated their respective status and power. Understanding these foundational relationships is essential for seeing how property control and economic roles shaped the social organization of the countryside. This framework illustrates the social and economic fabric of farming communities before major modern reforms.

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232. (A) Slum
Substandard housing areas are sociologically defined by a combination of factors including insecure tenure, poor housing quality, and a lack of essential civic services. These settlements serve as vital parts of the city, often housing the workforce of the informal economy in overcrowded and squalid conditions. Understanding their complex social and economic roles is crucial for analyzing the challenges of housing and urban growth in rapidly developing countries. These areas represent the gap between formal infrastructure and actual population needs.

233. (C) The oppressive feudal regime of the Nizam and the 'jagirdars'.
Historical peasant struggles in certain regions were primarily directed against the extreme oppression of feudal lords and regional rulers. These movements were led by small farmers and landless labourers who sought relief from exploitative land systems and high taxation. They did not aim to benefit large landowners but rather fought for the rights of the marginalized tillers. Such uprisings played a crucial role in challenging traditional power structures and advocating for fundamental land reforms and social justice.

234. (A) demographic; socio-cultural
Sociologists distinguish between the demographic growth of cities and the distinctive social attitudes and behaviors that emerge within them. One concept refers to the quantitative shift of people from rural regions to towns, increasing the urban proportion of the total population. In contrast, the other term focuses on the qualitative experience of city living and its distinctive behavioral and lifestyle patterns. Together, these terms provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing both the quantitative scale and qualitative cultural aspects of urban transformation.

235. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various social phenomena characterize the intersection of rural and urban transformations. The professional class often occupies modern lifestyles, while secure residential enclaves reflect a desire for exclusivity among the affluent. Neighborhoods where immigrant groups cluster provide social support, and collective actions in cities often focus on improving civic facilities. Together, these concepts provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing both the social stratification and the qualitative experiences of diverse inhabitants within large and changing metropolitan environments.

236. (B) Changing inter-community relations over scarce resources.
Rural social dynamics are increasingly marked by friction as different communities compete for limited essential resources like water. These disputes often reflect a challenge to traditional power structures as groups demand a fairer share of common assets. Such struggle for resource control disrupts established balances and can manifest as collective conflict. These tensions reflect the broader transformation of rural society as communities navigate changing social norms and intense economic competition for the foundational elements of their livelihoods.

237. (C) The organization of the urban service sector.
The social organization of the countryside is built upon the relationships between landowners, tenants, and labourers who are involved in agricultural production. This includes the systems of land tenure and the role of social hierarchies in determining access to land. In contrast, the administrative hierarchy and professional roles within modern city-based businesses belong to a different social structure altogether. These urban systems are defined by professional expertise and service-oriented work rather than the management of rural land resources.

238. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Dispossession of land among agriculturalists frequently forces them to abandon traditional farming lifestyles. This social and economic shift involves a transition where former peasants lose their status as independent cultivators and must find wage labour to survive. Such a process signifies the erosion of the peasantry as a distinct social category. It highlights the vulnerability of small landholders within an increasingly commercialized rural economic landscape where traditional livelihoods are becoming increasingly unviable for many families.

239. (A) Urban middle class
The growth of sectors like information technology, finance, and professional services leads to the rise

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researchers can examine the structural failures and social frictions inherent in agrarian change.

271. (C) The impact of modernizing forces and the decline of the agrarian economy.
Traditional rural social balances are disrupted by modern economic shifts and the overall decline of agriculture. These forces erode long-standing patron-client networks that once governed community interactions. As traditional structures weaken, new arenas of competition for resources emerge, leading to increased tension and the potential for conflict between different social groups within the rural landscape.

272. (B) A manifestation of underlying structural changes and power contests.
Violence in rural settings is seldom a series of random events; instead, it frequently manifests from deep-seated shifts in social and economic power. It often arises when established hierarchies are challenged or when groups compete for control over vital resources. Such occurrences reflect the broader tensions that occur as rural societies navigate the difficult process of structural and political transformation.

273. (D) Contests over land ownership and agrarian relations.
Because land ownership is the central pillar of rural power and identity, it frequently serves as the primary source of conflict. Disputes over territory and agricultural relations are common flashpoints where inter-community tensions escalate into broader social or political struggles. These contests reflect the high stakes involved in maintaining or challenging the traditional social order within village life.

274. (A) Heightened social tensions and a backlash from dominant groups.
When historically disadvantaged groups gain political influence, it often threatens the dominance of long-established higher castes. This shift in the local power dynamic can lead to a significant backlash from those wishing to maintain the status quo. Consequently, such empowerment, while socially progressive, can inadvertently trigger heightened social tensions and instances of violence as different groups contest authority.

275. (C) Looking at the underlying shifts in the socio-economic and political landscape.
To truly understand rural conflict, one must look beyond immediate provocations and investigate the fundamental changes in the social and economic environment. This involves analyzing how power dynamics are being reconfigured between various groups. By focusing on these underlying structural shifts, researchers can gain a more comprehensive view of why violence occurs and how it relates to broader societal transformations.

276. (A) Urbanization
Urbanization is a specific demographic and ecological term used to describe the movement of people from rural areas into cities. It focuses on the increasing percentage of a country's population residing in urban centers and the physical expansion of those settlements. This process provides the essential population base upon which the social and individual aspects of city life are built.

277. (D) The way of life and social organization characteristic of cities.
Urbanism is a sociological concept that captures the unique social structures and patterns of interaction found within cities. It refers to the specific way of life that emerges when large, diverse groups of people live in high-density environments. This includes the complex social relationships, cultural norms, and shared problems that characterize the urban experience as a collective social world.

278. (B) The individual's attitudes and behaviors shaped by city life.
Urbanity focuses on the personal and psychological level of city life, referring to the specific traits and mindsets adopted by individuals in response to an urban environment. It represents the internal adaptation to the pressures and opportunities of the city. Essentially, urbanity is the state of being "urban," manifested through the distinct behaviors and attitudes of the city-dweller.

279. (C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii)
Urbanization is defined as a demographic shift involving population movement, while urbanism describes the collective social way of life within cities. Urbanity refers to the individual

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to poor living conditions, while in others, people choose to live together to maintain cultural ties and access familiar social networks. These areas provide economic opportunities and a sense of belonging in a new environment. Understanding these various contexts is essential for analyzing the complex and diverse social roles these ethnic concentrations play in cities.

247. (D) Emergent agrarian class relations
Technological changes and the shift toward market-oriented farming have led to the development of new social hierarchies in the countryside. These advancements have created a distinct class of wealthy producers who employ others, alongside sharecroppers and landless labourers. This transformation signifies a move away from traditional hierarchies toward structures where economic capital and market access determine power. Such dynamics reflect the increasing commercialization of rural life and the subsequent changes in social and economic stratification within the contemporary farming population.

248. (A) Agrarian distress and lack of livelihood opportunities.
Geographical mobility is often driven by a combination of negative conditions in the source area and attractive opportunities in the destination. Economic distress and lack of work in villages act as powerful pressures that force people to leave their homes in search of survival. While urban lifestyles may be appealing, the primary motivator for most migrants is the need for a basic livelihood that is no longer available in their home region. These forces drive the demographic shift toward cities.

249. (C) Strong kinship and family control
A classic sociological theory suggests that city life is defined by unique characteristics such as anonymity and impersonal interactions. These traits are linked to the city's large population size and social heterogeneity, where individuals often interact in specialized and rational ways. In contrast, rural life is often centered on close kinship bonds and traditional community control over individual behavior. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing the distinctive social fabric and behavioral patterns of metropolitan dwellers compared to more traditional, smaller settlements.

250. (A) Gated communities
High-security residential developments represent a growing trend in metropolitan areas where affluent residents seek isolation from the broader city. These enclaves feature physical barriers like walls and controlled entry points to provide a sense of safety and exclusivity. Private management often handles internal amenities and services, creating a self-contained environment. This residential pattern reflects deepening social fragmentation as wealth becomes a primary factor in determining the spatial organization and quality of urban living in large, diverse cities.

251. (B) To reinforce social hierarchy and segregation
Historically, village layouts in India reflected a rigid social order where geographical distance mirrored social distance. Dominant groups occupied central, fertile areas, while marginalized communities were pushed to the edges. This arrangement physically manifested caste-based distinctions, ensuring that social status and power remained visible. Consequently, the layout served to maintain and strengthen existing hierarchies.

252. (A) Mutually reinforcing and deeply interconnected
The village settlement pattern is inextricably linked to the agrarian social structure through the distribution of land and resources. Historical social hierarchies determine where various groups live and how they access agricultural assets. This spatial arrangement solidifies economic and ritual status, creating a persistent framework where physical location and social standing are continuously intertwined and mutually supportive.

253. (C) They often overlap with and are influenced by traditional caste hierarchies.
Modern economic changes in rural areas introduce new class dynamics, yet these do not exist in a vacuum. Instead, they develop on top of long-standing caste and tribal structures. The resulting social landscape is a complex layering where traditional identities continue to influence modern economic positions, making

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of a significant social group in cities. This segment is characterized by higher levels of education, professional employment, and a lifestyle focused on modern consumption and social mobility. As these individuals fill white-collar roles in the city, they form a distinct class that influences the urban culture and economy. This group is essential to the social and occupational fabric of contemporary metropolitan centers.

240. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Modern cities often feature the physical separation of different social groups based on wealth, ethnicity, or lifestyle. This spatial segregation, visible in various types of neighborhoods, reflects underlying socio-economic inequalities and the desire for social homogeneity. These patterns are not random but are shaped by economic pressures and cultural affiliations. Understanding these divisions is essential for analyzing the fragmented nature of modern urban social structures and how space is utilized to maintain social and economic boundaries.

241. (B) Provide security of tenure and fair rent for tenant farmers.
Policies aimed at transforming the rural social structure often included measures to protect those who cultivated land owned by others. These reforms focused on ensuring that tenants could not be easily evicted and that the rent they paid was reasonable. Such initiatives were designed to challenge exploitative relationships and improve the economic security of small farmers. These efforts illustrate the state's role in trying to create a more equitable agrarian system by regulating the rights and responsibilities of cultivators.

242. (A) High wages, job security, and social benefits.
The unregulated part of the urban economy is characterized by a lack of formal contracts and social protections for workers. This sector provides livelihoods through small-scale, self-employed activities that are easily accessible to migrants. While these jobs offer essential income, they typically lack the stability and benefits found in formal employment. This highlights the gap between the formal and informal sectors in cities, where many must survive in low-skill roles without long-term financial security or legal protection.

243. (C) Scale
Urban settlements are classified based on the number of inhabitants they support and the diversity of their economic and social roles. As a settlement grows in population, it takes on more specialized administrative, commercial, and industrial functions. This progression involves increasingly complex infrastructure and a wider range of services to meet the needs of a large population. Thus, the classification depends on both the quantitative scale of the inhabitants and the qualitative sophistication of the city's overall economic and social organization.

244. (D) Urban movement
Collective actions that address city-specific grievances, such as the protection of historical landmarks from commercial development, are categorized based on their social and geographic context. These protests involve residents mobilizing to demand better management of cultural assets and accountability from local authorities. Such mobilization reflects the active participation of city dwellers in addressing issues that directly impact their heritage and the quality of their urban environment. These efforts illustrate how people come together to influence municipal decisions and protect shared public history.

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245. (C) The agrarian economy's decline means a reduction in the rural population's dependence on non-farm income.
Economic shifts in the countryside are visible when households increasingly rely on work outside of farming to survive. This trend highlights the declining profitability and viability of traditional agricultural production for many families. As farming fails to provide sufficient income, individuals seek seasonal work in cities or local non-farm industries. This shift in income sources is a clear sign that the agrarian economy is losing its central role as the sole provider of rural livelihoods and overall economic stability today.

246. (C) Both statements can be true in different contexts.
Neighborhoods where specific immigrant or regional groups cluster can be areas of either deprivation or voluntary concentration for social support. In some cases, forced segregation leads

fragmentation of landholdings, the volatility of market prices, and rising input costs. These factors make small-scale farming increasingly unviable. Conversely, the text does not cite an increase in government subsidies as a cause for decline; instead, it focuses on market and ecological stressors that diminish returns.

263. (C) The decline of the agrarian economy is a major cause of migration.
The worsening economic viability of farming acts as a primary push factor, driving people away from rural settlements. As cultivation fails to provide a sustainable living, inhabitants are forced into seasonal or permanent relocation to seek better opportunities in other regions or urban centers. Thus, the decline of the agrarian sector is directly responsible for fueling significant demographic shifts.

264. (D) Complex, involving flows of money and ideas that affect both sending and receiving areas.
Migration is a multifaceted process that extends beyond the simple movement of people across geographic boundaries. It creates a dynamic exchange between the sending and receiving communities, involving the transfer of financial remittances and the spread of new ideas. These flows fundamentally reconfigure the social and economic landscapes of both rural origins and urban destinations, driving broader societal transformation.

265. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
The ongoing decline of the agrarian economy serves as a fundamental driver for the process of de-peasantization. This occurs because the economic crisis makes it impossible for small-scale farmers to sustain their livelihoods through traditional cultivation. Consequently, they are pushed out of their historical roles, confirming that the structural economic failure directly explains the resulting shift in social identity.

266. (B) It is a collective reaction to structural problems within the agrarian system.
Agrarian unrest is an intrinsic response to the deep-seated inequalities and economic hardships found within the rural system. These movements emerge when communities collectively challenge perceived injustices, such as land alienation or exploitation. Rather than being random or modern aberrations, they are organized reactions to the structural contradictions that define the evolving social and economic landscape of rural India.

267. (B) They now include issues like remunerative prices and relief from debt, alongside land rights.
While historical peasant struggles were primarily centered on land rights and opposition to feudal taxes, contemporary movements have broadened their scope. Modern activists now advocate for fair agricultural prices, relief from the burden of indebtedness, and access to essential resources like water. This evolution reflects the changing complexities of the agrarian economy and the new challenges faced by modern cultivators.

268. (A) Often diverse, potentially including laborers, marginal farmers, and cultivators.
Modern agrarian movements often bring together a wide range of social groups, including landless laborers, marginal farmers, and even medium-scale cultivators. This diverse coalition reflects the shared economic distress caused by de-peasantization and the changing structure of the rural economy. These movements are not limited to a single class but represent a broad collective response to agrarian crises.

269. (C) The state's actions, including policy changes and repression, significantly affect the movements' outcomes.
The government plays a pivotal role in determining the trajectory of peasant movements through its varied responses. By alternating between repression, co-optation, and the introduction of new policies, the state directly influences whether a movement succeeds or fails. Understanding this interaction is essential, as the state's actions are a critical factor in shaping the long-term results of agrarian struggles.

270. (D) The inherent conflicts and contradictions in agrarian development.
The presence of agrarian unrest highlights the underlying tensions and contradictions that accompany the process of rural development. It signals that transformation is not a smooth or peaceful journey but one marked by significant conflict over resources and status. Such movements provide a lens through which

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the transition toward purely class-based social relations a complicated and slow process.

254. (D) Only Statement I
Geographic positioning within a rural settlement serves as a clear indicator of a community's social and economic power. While the first statement accurately reflects the role of spatial location in signaling status, the second is incorrect because the transformation of agrarian structures is actually a slow and contested journey, heavily influenced by resilient, pre-existing frameworks of caste and tribal identity.

255. (C) Social status, ritual purity, and economic power
In the traditional agrarian framework, various facets of identity were systematically integrated to maintain the social order. Specifically, a community's standing was defined by the convergence of its social rank, its position in the ritual hierarchy of purity, and its control over economic resources like land. These three elements worked together to define an individual's place within the village.

256. (B) Land's significance extends beyond economics to encompass power, status, and identity.
In rural India, land is much more than a simple factor of production or an economic asset. It serves as a fundamental pillar of the social fabric, representing authority, prestige, and ancestral identity. Historically, ownership has dictated social relations and political influence, making land the primary marker of an individual's or community's overall standing within the local hierarchy.

257. (D) A complex stratification including capitalist farmers, peasants, and landless laborers.
Contemporary rural stratification has moved beyond a simple landlord-tenant relationship into a multi-layered hierarchy. This complex structure includes capitalist farmers, medium-sized commercial cultivators, and marginal peasants, alongside a growing segment of landless laborers. These new categories reflect the changing economic landscape while still being influenced by traditional social identities, creating a diverse and multifaceted rural social structure.

258. (A) Uneven and a subject of ongoing debate.
Efforts to redistribute land after independence were intended to correct historical inequalities, but their implementation has yielded inconsistent results across different regions. While some areas saw significant changes, others remained largely resistant to reform. This variation has led to ongoing discussions and contests regarding the ultimate effectiveness of these policies in transforming traditional, highly skewed landownership patterns.

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259. (C) Caste identities continue to influence and coexist with the new class structure.
New economic class structures in rural areas do not operate independently of the older social order. Instead, caste identities remain highly relevant, mediating how individuals access new economic opportunities and resources. This leads to a situation where modern economic roles and traditional social rankings coexist, often creating a complex and contentious environment where both systems shape social mobility.

260. (A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
Traditional agrarian relations are defined by feudal tenurial arrangements, while emergent class relations involve a hierarchy from capitalist farmers to landless laborers. Land reforms represent post-independence attempts to redistribute property, and land itself acts as a symbol of power and identity. Correctly mapping these concepts is essential for understanding the historical and contemporary evolution of rural Indian society.

261. (D) progressive loss of a sustainable livelihood from land cultivation.
De-peasantization signifies a structural shift where small and marginal farmers can no longer maintain their traditional way of life through land cultivation alone. This process involves the weakening of the historical bond between the peasant and the soil, often forcing individuals to look outside of agriculture for survival. It is driven by economic pressures rather than being a voluntary lifestyle choice.

262. (B) An increase in government subsidies for small farmers
Several pressures contribute to the current crisis in the agrarian economy, including the

state of being or the personal experience of urban inhabitants. Mapping these three terms correctly is vital for distinguishing between the structural, social, and psychological dimensions of contemporary urban transformations and city growth.

280. (D) Differentiate between the related but distinct concepts of urbanization, urbanism, and urbanity.
The primary goal of the text is to clarify the distinctions between three frequently confused concepts: urbanization, urbanism, and urbanity. By defining each term and explaining its unique focus—whether demographic, sociological, or individual—the passage provides a conceptual framework for studying cities. This differentiation is necessary for conducting a comprehensive and nuanced analysis of the various facets of urban life.

281. (A) A combination of population, functional complexity, and economic influence.
The ranking of urban settlements is not a simple matter of counting inhabitants. Instead, it involves a combination of factors, including the complexity of the services provided, the extent of economic power, and the level of administrative authority held. This multi-dimensional approach explains why certain settlements, like mega-cities, occupy the top of the hierarchy despite having different population totals.

282. (B) To serve as a service hub for its surrounding rural area.
Towns occupy the lower levels of the urban hierarchy and primarily function as essential service centers for their surrounding rural hinterlands. They provide basic administrative, commercial, and social facilities that support the needs of nearby agricultural communities. Unlike larger cities, their scope is generally local, facilitating the exchange of goods and services between rural producers and small-scale urban consumers.

283. (B) Command-and-control centers in the global economic network.
Mega-cities are massive urban agglomerations that act as critical nodes within the global economic network. They serve as command-and-control centers, housing major financial services, corporate headquarters, and centers of technological innovation. These cities exert influence far beyond their immediate borders, shaping international markets and trends while managing the vast flows of global capital, information, and people across the world.

284. (A) Infrastructure strain and social inequality.
The rapid and often unplanned growth characteristic of mega-cities creates significant difficulties for both the environment and society. These include immense pressure on infrastructure like transportation and water, as well as rising levels of social inequality and ecological degradation. Such challenges are a direct consequence of the immense scale and density of these global hubs as they continue to expand.

285. (C) Broader processes of urbanization and economic development.
The progression from smaller towns to larger cities and eventually to mega-cities is a physical reflection of the broader processes of urbanization and economic growth. This shift indicates increasing specialization, economic diversification, and the concentration of resources. Each stage in this hierarchy represents a different level of development, bringing with it unique social, economic, and political characteristics for the inhabitants.

286. (D) Industrial production and manufacturing
In the traditional model of urban growth, the economy was primarily centered on factories and manufacturing plants. This industrial base was the engine of city development, drawing in workers and shaping the physical layout of the urban environment. It also established a distinct social structure based on the interaction between industrial owners and the growing urban working class.

287. (C) away from industry towards a service and business-dominated economy.
Modern cities have experienced a significant shift away from their traditional reliance on manufacturing and industrial production. Instead, urban economies are now increasingly dominated by the service and business sectors. This transformation includes a wide variety of activities, from corporate management and

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high-end financial services to low-wage personal services, fundamentally changing the economic foundation and social dynamics of urban areas.

288. (B) The creation of a more polarized urban labor market.
The transition to a service-oriented economy has led to a noticeable polarization in the urban job market. On one end, there is a growth in high-paying positions within the knowledge and financial sectors. On the other end, there is a proliferation of low-paying and unstable service jobs. This widening gap creates new forms of social stratification and inequality within the city.

289. (D) Highly diverse, ranging from low-wage to high-end services.
The service sector in modern urban economies is incredibly broad and diverse, rather than being a single, uniform category. It encompasses a wide spectrum of employment opportunities, ranging from elite professional services in law and finance to essential but low-paying roles in hospitality and personal care. This diversity is a hallmark of the contemporary urban economy, influencing social and economic stratification.

290. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
The shift toward a service-based economy directly impacts where different groups live within a city. This occurs because the resulting polarization of the labor market creates significant income disparities. High-income earners and low-wage workers have vastly different housing needs and financial capabilities, which naturally leads to the geographic segregation of social classes in different parts of the urban landscape.

291. (C) Inadequate access to basic services and overcrowding.
Slums are defined by a combination of physical and legal deprivation, including severe overcrowding, substandard housing, and a lack of access to basic necessities like clean water and sanitation. These areas also suffer from insecure land tenure, making the residents vulnerable. While they often possess vibrant internal social networks, their primary defining feature is the absence of adequate urban infrastructure.

292. (A) Serve as a support mechanism for migrants but also result from exclusion.
Ethnic enclaves are geographically concentrated residential areas that provide vital social and economic support for migrant or minority communities. They help preserve cultural heritage and offer initial economic opportunities. However, they can also be the result of broader societal discrimination and exclusion, which forces these groups to cluster together for protection and shared resources in an unfamiliar urban environment.

293. (D) A neighbourhood is a general term for a localized community, while a slum is a specific type defined by deprivation.
While a neighborhood is a general term for any geographically localized community with a shared identity, a slum is a specific and problematic type of urban area. Slums are distinguished by their high levels of poverty, physical deprivation, and marginalization. Therefore, a slum can be seen as a specific, disadvantaged neighborhood defined by its lack of resources and inadequate living conditions.

294. (B) A structured mosaic of distinct and unequal areas.
The internal layout of a city is far from being uniform; instead, it consists of a complex pattern of different and often unequal residential areas. This mosaic includes neighborhoods, slums, and ethnic enclaves, each with its own social and economic character. This structured spatial arrangement reflects the broader social inequalities and cultural diversity present within the larger urban population.

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295. (C) They have both positive and negative dimensions for their inhabitants.
Ethnic enclaves serve a dual purpose for their inhabitants, offering both benefits and drawbacks. On the positive side, they provide social support, economic networks, and cultural preservation for new migrants. On the negative side, their existence can be a sign of social exclusion and limited opportunities within the wider city. This complexity makes them a significant feature of urban residential patterns.

296. (D) The proliferation of gated communities
The rise of the contemporary middle class is clearly visible in the increasing number of gated communities within urban areas. These developments feature controlled access points and private amenities, reflecting a shift toward more secluded and exclusive living arrangements. They serve as a physical marker of middle-class status and the desire for a controlled environment separate from the rest of the city.

297. (A) Security, exclusivity, and a curated environment.
People choose to live in gated communities primarily because they seek a sense of safety and social exclusivity that they feel is lacking in the broader city. These areas provide a curated lifestyle where services are privatized and the environment is carefully managed. This preference highlights a middle-class ethos that values personal security and status over integration with diverse urban populations.

298. (B) Heightened social fragmentation and exclusion.
The proliferation of gated communities leads to increased social fragmentation by creating physical and symbolic barriers between different economic classes. This voluntary segregation reduces interaction between diverse social groups and reinforces patterns of exclusion. Instead of fostering a unified city, the trend toward gating splits the urban landscape into isolated pockets of privilege, further deepening the existing social divide.

299. (B) Diverse, ranging from struggles for housing rights to demands for civic amenities.
Urban movements encompass a wide range of collective actions that arise in response to city-based challenges. These can include poor communities fighting for housing rights and against displacement, as well as middle-class groups demanding better civic services or environmental protections. These movements reflect the diverse interests and tensions found within the city, highlighting the various ways citizens contest urban policies and resources.

300. (A) Contestation over space and resources, often fueled by inequality and exclusion.
Violence in cities is often a manifestation of deep-seated tensions related to inequality and the exclusion of certain groups. When access to urban space and vital resources becomes highly unequal—often exacerbated by practices like gated communities—it can lead to significant social friction. This contestation over who belongs in and controls the city can eventually escalate into various forms of urban violence.

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CHAPTER 05
State, Politics and Development

1. In the context of the Indian state's policy towards tribes, what does 'integration' primarily mean?
(A) Compelling tribal communities to adopt mainstream cultural practices while abandoning their own traditions.
(B) Allowing tribal communities to develop along the lines of their own genius while being part of the larger national framework.
(C) Enforcing complete geographical and social isolation for tribal communities from the rest of the national population.
(D) Relocating all tribal populations to urban centers through state programs to facilitate their rapid economic growth.

2. The concept of the 'Inner Line Permit' in India is a legacy of which colonial-era regulation?
(A) The Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873
(B) The Indian Councils Act, 1861
(C) The Government of India Act, 1919
(D) The Indian Forest Act, 1878

3. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is characterized by a system of rational-legal authority.
Statement II : In practice, the Indian bureaucracy is completely immune to political pressure and informal networks.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. Which of the following best describes the role of bureaucracy as an agent of development in post-independence India?
(A) Acting as a regulatory and law-enforcing body with no direct role in socio-economic development planning.
(B) Serving as a neutral observer and facilitator of purely market-driven national development processes.
(C) Focusing exclusively on the administrative tasks of tax collection and the maintenance of public records.
(D) The primary instrument for implementing state-led development plans and welfare schemes.

5. The term 'Good Governance' became prominent in development discourse primarily through the publications of which international organization?
(A) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
(B) The International Labour Organization (ILO)
(C) The World Bank
(D) The World Health Organization (WHO)

6. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the relationship between governance and development.
(A) Effective governance is considered a prerequisite for sustainable development.
(B) The concept of governance is limited only to the actions of the central government.
(C) Poor governance, marked by corruption, can divert resources away from development projects.
(D) Participatory governance can lead to more inclusive development outcomes.

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7. The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in India mandates free and compulsory education for children in which age group?
(A) 3 to 10 years
(B) 5 to 15 years
(C) 6 to 18 years
(D) 6 to 14 years

8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The political culture of a society

includes its citizens' orientations towards the political system.
Reason (R) : Political culture is static and does not change over time, being deeply embedded in historical traditions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. According to Almond and Verba, a 'participant' political culture is characterized by:
(A) A passive acceptance of the authority of the state without any active political involvement.
(B) An orientation focused on local community issues with little awareness of the national system.
(C) A high level of awareness and involvement in the political process, including input and output aspects.
(D) A complete detachment and apathy towards all political objects and administrative functions.

10. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is primarily associated with the empowerment of:
(A) Panchayati Raj Institutions
(B) Urban Local Bodies
(C) State Finance Commissions
(D) Inter-State Councils

11. Consider the following statements regarding Grass-root Democracy in India:
(i) The 74th Amendment Act provides for a three-tier system of Panchayats.
(ii) The Gram Sabha is the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system.
(iii) One-third of the seats in Panchayats are reserved for women.
(iv) State Election Commissions are responsible for conducting Panchayat elections.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

12. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Law is an instrument of social control that reflects the dominant values of a society.
Statement II : Social change always precedes legal change; law never initiates social change.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

13. The concept of 'legal pluralism' in the context of Indian society refers to:
(A) The existence of a single, unified legal code for all citizens regardless of their personal background.
(B) The practice of having multiple judges hear a single case in the Supreme Court to ensure diverse views.
(C) The co-existence of state law with various non-state, customary, and religious legal systems.
(D) The official translation of Indian laws into multiple regional languages to improve public accessibility.

14. The 'Gender and Development' (GAD) approach differs from the 'Women in Development' (WID) approach primarily because GAD:
(A) Focuses exclusively on providing direct welfare services and social assistance programs to women.
(B) Seeks to integrate women into existing development models without questioning their underlying structures.
(C) Ignores the role of men in development processes entirely to focus on women's specific empowerment.
(D) Focuses on the unequal power relations between men and women and seeks to transform them.

15. What is 'Gender Budgeting'?
(A) A process of dissecting the government budget to assess its impact on men and women.
(B) A separate budget created exclusively for the purpose of women's welfare and social security.
(C) A budget prepared and presented by female finance ministers in a formal legislative session.

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(D) The mandatory allocation of 50% of all government funds to various women-specific schemes.

16. Which Act was enacted in India as a key legislative tool to combat corruption by empowering citizens to access information from public authorities?
(A) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
(B) The Right to Information Act, 2005
(C) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
(D) The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003

17. Which of the following is an example of an 'anomic' pressure group?
(A) A formally organized trade union like the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC).
(B) A spontaneous and unorganized protest erupting in response to a specific event.
(C) A professional body like the Indian Medical Association (IMA).
(D) A business association like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI).

18. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The International Monetary Fund (IMF) often provides financial assistance to countries facing balance of payment problems.
Reason (R) : This assistance frequently comes with 'structural adjustment' conditionalities that require borrowing countries to adopt neoliberal policies like privatization and deregulation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

19. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of a pressure group?
(A) Articulating the interests of its members.
(B) Influencing public policy and legislation.
(C) Contesting elections to form a government.
(D) Engaging in lobbying with government officials.

20. The term 'factionalism' in Indian politics most accurately refers to:
(A) The formal division of a political party into two or more separate parties.
(B) The healthy ideological debate that occurs between different political parties.
(C) The process of forming a coalition government with multiple parties.
(D) The existence of cohesive sub-groups within a political party based on personal loyalty or ideology.

21. Consider the following movements:
(i) The Narmada Bachao Andolan
(ii) The Chipko Movement
(iii) The Dalit Panthers Movement
(iv) The Dravidian Movement
(v) The Gorkhaland Movement
Which of the above are primarily classified as movements based on caste or ethnic/regional identity?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (iii), (iv) and (v)
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(D) (ii), (iv) and (v)

22. The Self-Respect Movement, a significant caste-based movement in South India, was initiated by:
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) E.V. Ramasamy Naicker (Periyar)
(C) Jyotiba Phule
(D) Narayana Guru

23. Which one of the following is a prominent example of a social movement based on ideology, specifically advocating for agrarian revolution through armed struggle?
(A) The JP Movement
(B) The Bhoodan Movement
(C) The Swadeshi Movement
(D) The Naxalite Movement

24. The term 'civil society' in contemporary political discourse typically refers to:
(A) The sphere of autonomous associations and groups where citizens pursue shared interests independent of the state.
(B) The formal realm of government institutions and their various administrative and regulatory departments.

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(C) The corporate or private business sector focused primarily on profit maximization and market competition.
(D) The military and law enforcement agencies responsible for maintaining internal order and national security.

25. Match the following items in List I with those in List II.
List I:(Movement/Concept)
P. Dalit Panthers
Q. Chipko Movement
R. Citizenship as Status
S. Bhoodan Movement
List II:(Associated Leader/Thinker)
1. T.H. Marshall
2. Vinoba Bhave
3. Namdeo Dhasal
4. Sunderlal Bahuguna
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

26. T.H. Marshall's theory of citizenship describes its evolution in which three successive stages?
(A) Civil, Political, and Social
(B) Economic, Social, and Political
(C) Legal, Cultural, and Economic
(D) Political, Civil, and Cultural

27. The term 'activism' in the context of social change refers to:
(A) The passive observation of social problems.
(B) The academic study of social movements.
(C) The policy of non-interference in political matters.
(D) The practice of taking direct action to achieve political or social goals.

28. Consider the following statements about Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):
(i) NGOs are, by definition, part of the formal government structure.
(ii) They often play a role in service delivery, advocacy, and monitoring of state actions.
(iii) All NGOs in India are funded exclusively by foreign sources.
(iv) NGOs are considered a key component of civil society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iii)
(B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i) and (iv)
(D) (ii) and (iii)

29. The policy of 'reservations' in India is a form of:
(A) Universal adult franchise
(B) Economic liberalism
(C) Affirmative action
(D) Judicial review

30. The Mandal Commission, whose recommendations led to the implementation of reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in central government jobs, was appointed in which year?
(A) 1953
(B) 1990
(C) 2006
(D) 1979

31. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The policy of reservations in India has been a subject of intense political debate and social conflict.
Reason (R) : It seeks to address historical injustices and inequalities based on caste but is also seen by some as conflicting with the principle of meritocracy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

32. The process of dividing tribal populations through the drawing of administrative and international boundaries is a key issue related to the concept of:
(A) Tribe-caste continuum
(B) Nation-state formation
(C) Ritual purity and pollution
(D) Jajmani system

33. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a 'nation-state'?
(A) A defined territory with clear borders.
(B) The absence of a formal legal system.

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changes. Which of the following Acts is a direct outcome of such campaigning?
(A) The Foreign Exchange Management Act
(B) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
(C) The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act
(D) The Information Technology Act

71. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Civil society acts as a watchdog, holding the state accountable for its actions and policies.
Reason (R) : Civil society is synonymous with the state and is part of the government's formal structure.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

72. Who among the following is constitutionally mandated to decide on the inclusion of a caste or community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Prime Minister of India
(C) The Parliament of India
(D) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes

73. The impact of the creation of the nation-state on border-dwelling tribes often includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Disruption of kinship and economic networks that straddle the border.
(B) Imposition of a new national identity over tribal identity.
(C) Strengthening of traditional self-governing institutions across borders.
(D) Increased surveillance and militarization of their traditional lands.

74. A government policy that focuses on privatization of public sector enterprises and deregulation of the market is most aligned with which model of development?
(A) Neoliberal model
(B) Socialist model
(C) Gandhian model
(D) Welfarist model

75. Arrange the following events related to reservations in India in chronological order:
(i) Implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations
(ii) Appointment of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission (First Backward Classes Commission)
(iii) Constitutional provision for reservations for SCs and STs
(iv) Enactment of the Constitution (103rd Amendment) Act for EWS reservation
(A) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
(B) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(C) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
(D) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

76. The term 'governance' is broader than 'government' because it:
(A) Refers exclusively to the activities of private non-governmental organizations and activist groups.
(B) Includes the processes and institutions through which authority is exercised, involving state, market, and civil society actors.
(C) Excludes the role of the private sector and civil society to focus on formal legislative bodies.
(D) Is exclusively concerned with the formulation and execution of a nation's foreign policy objectives.

77. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The NITI Aayog is the primary body for formulating five-year plans in India, continuing the legacy of the Planning Commission.
Statement II : Public policy implementation in India is often challenged by a 'policy-implementation gap'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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(D) Expediting the process of constitutional amendments.

43. Which of the following approaches to Gender and Development (GAD) would most likely advocate for 'gender-mainstreaming' in all public policies?
(A) The Welfare Approach
(B) The Women in Development (WID) Approach
(C) The Efficiency Approach
(D) The Gender and Development (GAD) Approach

44. The establishment of the Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayuktas at the state level in India is intended to address which major issue?
(A) Regional inequality
(B) Corruption among public functionaries
(C) Electoral malpractice
(D) Environmental pollution

45. Which international organization publishes the annual Human Development Report (HDR), which includes the Human Development Index (HDI)?
(A) World Trade Organization (WTO)
(B) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(C) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
(D) World Bank

46. When a business association lobbies the government to lower corporate taxes, it is acting as a/an:
(A) Anomic pressure group
(B) Institutional pressure group
(C) Non-associational pressure group
(D) Associational pressure group

47. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The disability rights movement in India has shifted from a charity-based model to a rights-based model.
Statement II : The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, is a key legislative outcome of this movement's advocacy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

48. The demand for the creation of separate states like Telangana or Jharkhand are examples of movements based primarily on:
(A) Gender
(B) Region
(C) Ideology
(D) Caste

49. What is the central argument of scholars who critique the role of international development organizations like the World Bank and IMF?
(A) They are significantly underfunded and lack the resources necessary to meet the critical needs of developing countries.
(B) They provide excessive amounts of financial aid without implementing any oversight or regulatory conditions.
(C) Their policy prescriptions often serve developed nations' interests and undermine the sovereignty of borrowing countries.
(D) They focus excessively on social development initiatives at the total expense of sustainable national economic growth.

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50. Match the following items in List I with those in List II.
List I:(Concept/Institution)
P. Bureaucracy
Q. Public Policy
R. Grass-root Democracy
S. Civil Society
List II:(Primary Focus)
1. Decentralization and local self-governance
2. Sphere of non-state, non-market associations
3. Implementation of state's objectives
4. State's chosen course of action on a subject
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

51. What distinguishes a social movement from a political party?
(A) Social movements are inherently violent, whereas political parties are strictly committed to non-violence.
(B) Social movements primarily seek to capture state power by contesting elections, while political parties do not.
(C) Political parties seek state power through

(C) A sovereign government.
(D) A population with a shared sense of identity or 'nationhood'.

34. A key challenge faced by the bureaucracy in India is 'political neutrality'. What does this concept mean?
(A) Bureaucracy should function based on rules and merit, irrespective of the political party in power.
(B) Civil servants should actively participate in party politics.
(C) Civil servants should be appointed by the ruling political party.
(D) Bureaucracy should have the power to overrule the elected government.

35. Which committee/commission made recommendations for reforms in the Indian civil services, including a shift from a career-based to a skill-based bureaucracy?
(A) Sarkaria Commission
(B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(C) Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)
(D) Kothari Commission

36. The shift in the development paradigm from state-led growth to market-led growth in India is most closely associated with:
(A) The Five-Year Plans of the 1950s
(B) The Green Revolution of the 1960s
(C) The Emergency period of 1975-77
(D) The economic reforms of 1991

37. Consider the following public policies:
(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
(ii) National Health Mission (NHM)
(iii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
Which of the above statement(s) is/are primarily aimed at enhancing livelihood security through guaranteed wage employment?
(A) Only (i)
(B) Only (ii)
(C) (i) and (iii)
(D) (ii) and (iii)

38. The formulation of public policy in India is a complex process involving various actors. Which of the following is typically NOT a direct actor in the formal policy formulation stage?
(A) The Cabinet
(B) The Judiciary
(C) The Parliament
(D) The Bureaucracy

39. Which of the following is the best example of how political culture influences political processes?
(A) The legal requirement for candidates to file an affidavit of their assets.
(B) The constitutional procedure for amending the constitution.
(C) The delimitation of electoral constituencies by the Election Commission.
(D) The widespread practice of voting based on caste and community affiliations.

40. What is the primary function of the Gram Sabha in the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) To function as the general body of the village, exercising direct democracy and overseeing the Gram Panchayat.
(B) To act as the legislative body of the state level governance.
(C) To directly elect the Prime Minister through a local village vote.
(D) To serve as a court for resolving complex inter-state water disputes.

41. Arrange the following legal enactments in chronological order of their passing:
(i) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
(ii) The Hindu Marriage Act
(iii) The Right to Information Act
(iv) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
(A) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
(B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(D) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

42. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been a significant tool in the Indian judicial system for:
(A) Allowing any citizen to seek judicial redress for a public wrong or injury.
(B) Protecting the commercial interests of large corporations.
(C) Settling private property disputes between two individuals.

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(D) The executive and the judiciary exclusively.

61. Consider the following statements about citizenship in India:
(i) The Indian Constitution provides for dual citizenship.
(iii) Civil society organizations have been vocal in recent debates concerning citizenship laws.
(iv) Citizenship in India is primarily determined by the principle of 'jus soli' (right of the soil).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

62. The Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with:
(A) The provisions for the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
(B) The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha.
(C) The languages recognized by the Constitution.
(D) The administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any state except the four northeastern states.

63. 'Red tapism' is a dysfunctional aspect of bureaucracy that primarily leads to:
(A) Delays in decision-making and implementation
(B) Increased transparency
(C) Enhanced efficiency
(D) Greater accountability to the public

64. A key objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to:
(A) Provide extensive funding for urban infrastructure and high-tech industrial development.
(B) Guarantee 100 days of manual wage employment to rural households who volunteer for unskilled work.
(C) Offer specialized skill development and vocational training programs to unemployed urban youth.
(D) Distribute highly subsidized food grains and essential commodities to the rural poor population.

65. A political culture where citizens are aware of the political system but are related to it as passive subjects rather than active participants is known as:
(A) Parochial political culture
(B) Subject political culture
(C) Participant political culture
(D) Apathetic political culture

66. The concept that law should be used as a tool to bring about desired social changes, such as gender equality or abolition of untouchability, is termed:
(A) Social engineering
(B) Social stratification
(C) Social mobility
(D) Social exclusion

67. The shift from the 'Women in Development' (WID) to the 'Gender and Development' (GAD) approach signifies a move from:
(A) A focus on relationships to a focus on individual women.
(B) A focus on men's roles to an exclusive focus on women's economic needs.
(C) An integrationist approach to a relational and transformative approach.
(D) A political approach to a purely welfare-based approach.

68. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in India was established to address:
(A) Electoral reforms
(B) Centre-State relations
(C) Human rights violations
(D) Governmental corruption

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69. Which type of pressure group includes bodies like the army or the bureaucracy that operate within the governmental machinery to influence policy?
(A) Associational pressure groups
(B) Anomic pressure groups
(C) Institutional pressure groups
(D) Non-associational pressure groups

70. The women's movement in India has successfully campaigned for several legislative

elections, while movements focus on change outside formal structures.
(D) Social movements operate strictly legally, whereas political parties often operate outside the legal framework.

52. Consider the following characteristics:
(i) Hierarchical authority structure
(ii) Impersonality
(iii) Division of labor based on functional specialization
(iv) Adherence to formal rules
(v) Appointments based on personal relationships
Which of the above are NOT considered characteristics of Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy?
(A) Only (v)
(B) (iv) and (v)
(C) (i) and (iii)
(D) Only (iv)

53. The National Health Mission (NHM) of India subsumed which two earlier health programs?
(A) National Leprosy Eradication Programme and National AIDS Control Programme
(B) Pulse Polio Programme and National Tuberculosis Control Programme
(C) National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission
(D) Janani Suraksha Yojana and Universal Immunization Programme

54. The 'creamy layer' concept in the context of reservations in India is used to:
(A) Extend reservation benefits to the most affluent members of a backward class.
(B) Exclude the more affluent members of a backward class from the benefits of reservation.
(C) Identify the most backward castes within the OBC list for special preference.
(D) Provide reservations for economically weaker sections of the general category.

55. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments mandated the reservation of seats for women in local self-government bodies.
Reason (R) : This provision was intended to enhance the political participation of women at the grass-root level.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

56. The conflict between tribal communities' traditional rights over forests ('jal, jangal, jameen') and state forest laws or development projects is a central theme in:
(A) Tribal identity, nation-states and borders
(B) Urban governance
(C) International relations
(D) Party politics

57. The term 'political socialization' is closely related to 'political culture'. It refers to the process by which:
(A) Political parties are formed and registered.
(B) Laws are enacted by the legislature.
(C) Individuals acquire their political beliefs and values.
(D) Governments are formed after elections.

58. Which of the following is an example of social legislation aimed at social reform?
(A) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
(B) The Income Tax Act
(C) The Companies Act
(D) The Indian Penal Code

59. Which of the following represents a leadership style often seen in the initial, charismatic phase of a social movement?
(A) Bureaucratic leadership
(B) Democratic leadership
(C) Laissez-faire leadership
(D) Charismatic leadership

60. The politics of reservation in India demonstrates the interplay between:
(A) Foreign policy and domestic politics.
(B) Social justice imperatives and electoral calculations.
(C) Environmental protection and industrial growth.

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78. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act deals with:
(A) The powers and functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(B) The provisions for official languages of the Union.
(C) The anti-defection law.
(D) The structure and composition of Urban Local Bodies.

79. The demand for a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India relates to a conflict between:
(A) The right to freedom of religion and the principle of secularism ensuring equal laws for all citizens.
(B) The powers of the central government and the state governments.
(C) The economic policies of liberalization and socialism.
(D) The interests of agricultural and industrial sectors.

80. A key feature of 'leadership' in the context of NGOs and activism is often its role in:
(A) Maintaining the status quo and preventing social change.
(B) Mobilizing resources and people towards a specific social goal.
(C) Seeking personal profit through social work.
(D) Enforcing government regulations strictly.

81. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) Naxalite Movement - Ideology-based
(B) Dalit Panthers - Gender-based
(C) Chipko Movement - Environment-based
(D) Gorkhaland Movement - Region-based

82. The term 'bureaucratic pathology' refers to:
(A) The dysfunctional aspects of bureaucracy such as rigidity, goal displacement, and red tape.
(B) The positive outcomes of a well-functioning bureaucracy.
(C) The study of the historical origins of bureaucracy.
(D) The process of recruiting civil servants through competitive examinations.

83. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a 'public policy'?
(A) It is a decision made by a private individual.
(B) It is a spontaneous reaction to a single event.
(C) It is a purposeful course of action followed by a governmental actor or set of actors.
(D) It is a theoretical idea with no practical application.

84. Identify the correct statement about grass-root democracy in India.
(A) The State Finance Commission is responsible for conducting elections to the Panchayats.
(B) The Gram Sabha consists of all elected members of the Gram Panchayat only.
(C) Panchayats have complete financial autonomy and do not depend on state governments for funds.
(D) The 73rd Amendment made the Panchayati Raj institutions a constitutionally mandated part of the state's structure.

85. Which of the following is NOT an approach to Gender and Development?
(A) Women in Development (WID)
(B) Women and Development (WAD)
(C) Gender and Development (GAD)
(D) Gender Neutral Development (GND)

86. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Factionalism is a pervasive feature of political parties in India.
Reason (R) : Factions within parties are often built around charismatic leaders and can play a role in both internal democracy and destabilization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. Which of the following is the best example of a caste-based social movement transforming into a political force?
(A) The environmental movement in the Western Ghats.
(B) The trade union movement in industrial cities.
(C) The student protests during the JP

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movement.
(D) The rise of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) from the Dalit movement.

88. The concept of citizenship as articulated by T.H. Marshall, which includes civil, political, and social rights, was based on the historical experience of which country?
(A) England
(B) India
(C) The United States
(D) France

89. Match the following items in List I with those in List II.
List I:(Legislation/Policy)
P. Right to Information Act
Q. MGNREGA
R. Prevention of Corruption Act
S. 73rd Amendment
List II:(Primary Objective)
1. Enhance rural livelihood
2. Combat graft in public office
3. Promote transparency and accountability
4. Strengthen local self-governance
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

90. The term 'activism' can encompass a wide range of actions. Which of the following would be considered a form of activism?
(A) Organizing a public protest or a signature campaign.
(B) Reading a newspaper article about a social problem.
(C) Discussing politics with family members.
(D) Voting in a general election.

91. Which of the following is a primary criticism leveled against the functioning of many NGOs?
(A) They are overly transparent about their funding sources.
(B) They refuse to work in collaboration with government agencies.
(C) They focus too much on long-term systemic change rather than immediate relief.
(D) They suffer from a lack of accountability and their agendas may be donor-driven.

92. The Constitution of India provides for reservations in educational institutions and public employment under which of the following articles?
(A) Articles 14 and 19
(B) Articles 15(4) and 16(4)
(C) Articles 21 and 22
(D) Articles 32 and 226

93. The problem of tribal alienation in India is often linked to:
(A) Their significant over-representation in political bodies and central government administrative roles.
(B) The successful and thorough implementation of protective laws and constitutional safeguards in their favor.
(C) The loss of control over traditional lands and resources due to state projects and development policies.
(D) The state's consistent policy of non-interference and total autonomy in all internal tribal affairs.

94. The 'iron cage' is a metaphor used by Max Weber to describe the potential negative consequences of bureaucracy, such as:
(A) Increased creativity and flexibility in administration.
(B) The collapse of hierarchical structures.
(C) The promotion of personal and emotional considerations in decision-making.
(D) The dehumanizing and overly rationalized nature of modern social life.

95. Consider the following statements about governance and development:
(i) The concept of 'governance' is limited to the formal institutions of the government.
(ii) 'Development' is a multi-dimensional process involving economic, social, and political change.
(iii) E-governance is an initiative aimed at improving the efficiency and transparency of public service delivery.
(iv) A weak state capacity is a significant hindrance to effective governance and development.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (i), (iii) and (iv)

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(C) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

96. Which of the following is a key component of India's National Policy on Education that aims for universalization of elementary education?
(A) National Health Mission
(B) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (now part of Samagra Shiksha)
(C) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
(D) Midday Meal Scheme

97. Which of the following represents a leadership style often seen in the initial, charismatic phase of a social movement?
(A) Caste has been completely eradicated as a factor in political mobilization.
(B) Caste identity often serves as a basis for political mobilization and voting behavior.
(C) Political parties in India officially refuse to acknowledge caste identities.
(D) Caste plays a role only in rural politics and is absent in urban political processes.

98. Which of the following is a major challenge for grass-root democracy in India?
(A) Elite capture and lack of functional autonomy from state governments.
(B) Lack of constitutional status for Panchayats.
(C) Excessive financial autonomy and power.
(D) Absence of reservation for women and marginalized sections.

99. The Special Marriage Act, 1954 in India is an example of a law that:
(A) Reinforces customary religious laws of marriage.
(B) Applies only to a specific religious community.
(C) Provides a secular legal framework for marriage, irrespective of the religion of the parties.
(D) Was repealed after the Hindu Marriage Act was passed.

100. Consider the following statements:
(i) Gender is a biological and fixed characteristic.
(ii) The GAD approach emphasizes the social construction of gender roles.
(iii) Gender budgeting is a tool for analyzing the gender-differentiated impact of policies.
(iv) The concept of 'empowerment' is central to the GAD approach.
(v) The WID approach fundamentally challenged existing patriarchal structures.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii) and (v)
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(D) (iii), (iv) and (v)

101. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Right to Information (RTI) Act is considered a powerful tool against corruption.
Reason (R) : It enhances transparency and holds public authorities accountable by allowing citizens to demand information about government activities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

102. The Bretton Woods conference led to the creation of which two major international financial institutions?
(A) UNDP and UNICEF
(B) World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(C) WTO and UNESCO
(D) ILO and WHO

103. When a caste group organizes itself to demand better educational facilities and representation in government jobs, it is functioning as a:
(A) Political party
(B) Anarchist collective
(C) Revolutionary front
(D) Pressure group

104. The Naxalite movement, which originated in the late 1960s, is primarily rooted in which ideology?
(A) Maoist Communism
(B) Gandhian Sarvodaya
(C) Neoliberalism

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(D) Hindu Nationalism

105. Arrange the following movements in the chronological order of their emergence:
(i) Dalit Panthers Movement
(ii) Self-Respect Movement
(iii) Naxalbari Uprising
(iv) Chipko Movement
(A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
(D) (iii), iv), (i), (ii)

106. The concept of 'civil society' as a sphere distinct from the state can be traced back to the writings of which philosopher?
(A) G.W.F. Hegel
(B) Karl Marx
(C) John Locke
(D) Thomas Hobbes

107. Which of the following is a key function of an NGO working in the development sector?
(A) Enacting laws and legislation.
(B) Contesting national elections to form the government.
(C) Adjudicating legal disputes between citizens.
(D) Filling gaps in government services and advocating for policy change.

108. The 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in the general category was introduced through which constitutional amendment?
(A) 93rd Amendment Act
(B) 103rd Amendment Act
(C) 101st Amendment Act
(D) 97th Amendment Act

109. What is a nation-state?
(A) A state where the great majority of the population are from a single ethnic group.
(B) A form of government where tribal chiefs hold sovereign power.
(C) A political unit where the state and the nation are congruent.
(D) A multinational empire with diverse ethnic groups.

110. The term 'committed bureaucracy' refers to a bureaucracy that is:
(A) Committed to the principles of neutrality and anonymity.
(B) Committed to the ideology of the ruling party.
(C) Committed to its own procedural rules above all else.
(D) Committed to the goals of social justice and development as enshrined in the constitution.

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111. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The policy cycle includes stages like problem identification, formulation, implementation, and evaluation.
Statement II : Once a policy is implemented, it is never evaluated or modified.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

112. Which of the following is NOT a feature of 'good governance'?
(A) Transparency
(B) Arbitrariness
(C) Accountability
(D) Rule of Law

113. A 'parochial' political culture, as defined by Almond and Verba, is one where:
(A) A culture where citizens are highly engaged and aware of the national political system.
(B) A culture where citizens have little to no awareness of the national political system or its impact.
(C) A culture where citizens are aware of the political system but act only as passive subjects.
(D) A culture where citizens actively seek to overthrow the existing political system through force.

114. The power of the Gram Sabha includes:
(A) Approving the annual budget and development plans prepared by the executive Gram Panchayat.
(B) Amending the Constitution of India to change the fundamental rights of all Indian citizens.

(C) Appointing judges to the High Court and supervising the lower judiciary within the state.
(D) Formulating the foreign policy and diplomatic strategies of the country at the global level.

115. Match the following items in List I with those in List II.
List I:(Social Movement)
P. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) origins
Q. Narmada Bachao Andolan
R. Anti-Mandal protests (1990)
S. All India Democratic Women's Association (AIDWA)
List II:(Primary Basis)
1. Gender
2. Caste/Reservation
3. Ethnicity/Region
4. Environment/Development
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

116. The concept of 'social legislation' implies using law to:
(A) Protect private property rights exclusively.
(B) Regulate international trade agreements.
(C) Manage the fiscal policy of the government.
(D) Bring about reform in social customs and structures.

117. Which of the following best exemplifies the 'Welfare Approach' to gender and development?
(A) A program that challenges patriarchal norms in property inheritance.
(B) A policy that mandates gender-mainstreaming in all government departments.
(C) A scheme that provides nutritional supplements and maternal healthcare to women as passive recipients.
(D) A project that organizes women into self-help groups to challenge local power structures.

118. Which body in India is often referred to as a 'watchdog' of public finance and an instrument against corruption by auditing government spending?
(A) The Finance Commission
(B) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
(C) The NITI Aayog
(D) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

119. A key difference between a pressure group and a political faction is that:
(A) A pressure group contests elections, while a faction does not.
(B) A pressure group has a broad national agenda, while a faction has a narrow, specific interest.
(C) A pressure group is always informal, while a faction is always formally recognized.
(D) A pressure group operates outside political parties, while a faction operates within a political party.

120. The disability rights movement has been instrumental in shifting the perception of disability from a:
(A) Medical/charity issue to a human rights issue.
(B) Rights-based issue to a medical issue.
(C) Social issue to a purely individual problem.
(D) Political issue to a religious one.

121. Consider the following statements regarding civil society:
(i) It is synonymous with the government.
(ii) It occupies a space between the family, the state, and the market.
(iii) It can include a diverse range of organizations like NGOs, community groups, and academic institutions.
(iv) Its primary goal is to capture political power and form a government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv)
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

122. The term 'leadership' in social movements is best understood as:
(A) The process of influencing and mobilizing a collective towards a shared goal.
(B) A formal, hierarchical position of authority.

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(D) The tension between pre-modern, fluid tribal identities and the modern, territorially-fixed nation-state.

165. Consider the following statements about bureaucracy:
(i) It is characterized by impersonality and adherence to rules.
(ii) In India, the All-India Services are a key component of the higher bureaucracy.
(iii) The 'spoils system' where jobs are given based on political loyalty is a feature of Weber's ideal bureaucracy.
(iv) Bureaucracy is meant to be an instrument for policy implementation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(D) (i), (iii) and (iv)

166. A 'policy window' in the context of public policy formulation refers to:
(A) A period of mandatory public review for all new policies.
(B) An opportunity for advocates to push their pet solutions or to draw attention to their special problems.
(C) A specific office in the government responsible for policy announcements.
(D) The final stage of policy evaluation after five years of implementation.

167. The idea of 'Gram Swaraj' or village self-sufficiency, which influenced the discourse on grass-root democracy in India, was strongly advocated by:
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Mahatma Gandhi

168. The concept of 'empowerment' in the context of gender and development refers to:
(A) Enabling women to gain control over their lives and challenge existing power relations.
(B) Providing welfare benefits to women.
(C) Integrating women into the workforce in subordinate roles.
(D) A policy of segregating men and women in the workplace.

169. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The World Bank and IMF are often criticized for imposing neo-liberal policies on developing countries.
Reason (R) : These policies, part of Structural Adjustment Programs, typically include privatization, deregulation, and cuts in public spending, which can have adverse social consequences.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

170. Which of the following is the best example of a non-associational pressure group?
(A) A group of people from the same caste or religious community who informally act together to pursue a common interest.
(B) The Indian Medical Association.
(C) A spontaneous street riot in response to a price hike.
(D) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI).

171. The Dalit Panthers, a social movement that emerged in Maharashtra in the 1970s, was inspired by:
(A) The Gandhian movement
(B) The Swadeshi movement
(C) The Bhoodan movement
(D) The Black Panther Party in the USA

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172. The existence of personal laws for different religious communities in matters like marriage, divorce, and inheritance is an example of:
(A) A Uniform Civil Code
(B) Legal Pluralism
(C) Judicial Activism
(D) Natural Law

173. The leadership of an established, institutionalized NGO is more likely to be:
(A) Charismatic and revolutionary
(B) Anarchic and unstructured
(C) Bureaucratic and managerial
(D) Spontaneous and temporary

132. The 'politics of reservation' refers to:
(A) The non-political, administrative process of implementing affirmative action.
(B) The reservation of seats in Parliament for the President and Vice-President.
(C) The process of booking tickets for public transport.
(D) The use of reservation policies by political parties for electoral mobilization and debate over its scope and criteria.

133. The relationship between a nation-state and tribes living within its borders is often characterized by a tension between:
(A) Integration and isolation.
(B) Assimilation and preservation of identity.
(C) All of the above.
(D) Development and displacement.

134. Which of the following is an example of a policy designed to improve livelihood opportunities?
(A) The National Food Security Act
(B) The National Skill Development Mission
(C) The Right to Education Act
(D) The Janani Suraksha Yojana

135. The concept of 'political culture' was systematically developed by:
(A) David Easton and Karl Deutsch
(B) Max Weber and Emile Durkheim
(C) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
(D) Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba

136. The State Election Commissions in India are responsible for conducting elections for:
(A) Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies
(B) The Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(C) The Legislative Assemblies of States
(D) The President and Vice-President of India

137. Which of the following best defines 'corruption'?
(A) The efficient use of public resources for public good.
(B) The practice of following all rules and procedures strictly.
(C) The misuse of public office for private gain.
(D) The transparent and accountable functioning of government officials.

138. Which kind of pressure group works to promote the interests of a section of society, such as a trade union or a farmers' association?
(A) Sectional Interest Group
(B) Public Interest Group
(C) Institutional Group
(D) Anomic Group

139. The term 'civil society' gained wide currency in political theory after the pro-democracy movements in:
(A) Western Europe in the 1960s
(B) South America in the 1970s
(C) The Middle East in the 2010s
(D) Eastern Europe in the 1980s

140. A primary goal of leadership within a social movement is to:
(A) Discourage public participation to maintain control.
(B) Frame grievances in a compelling way to attract support.
(C) Align the movement's goals with the government's agenda.
(D) Seek personal financial enrichment.

141. The Shah Bano case (1985) in India brought to the forefront the conflict concerning:
(A) Reservations in public employment.
(B) The right to freedom of speech.
(C) The right to maintenance for divorced Muslim women and the issue of a Uniform Civil Code.
(D) Centre-State financial relations.

142. What is the role of bureaucracy in the public policy process?
(A) It has no role in the policy process.
(B) It is involved only in the final evaluation of policies.
(C) Its role is limited to advising the judiciary on legal matters.
(D) It plays a crucial role in policy formulation, implementation, and feedback.

143. Which of the following NOT a goal of good governance?
(A) Secrecy and opaqueness
(B) Participation
(C) Consensus orientation
(D) Effectiveness and efficiency

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144. The provision for a District Planning Committee (DPC) to consolidate plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities is mandated by:
(A) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment
(B) The 74th Constitutional Amendment
(C) An Act of Parliament
(D) A resolution of the NITI Aayog

145. Arrange the following approaches to gender and development in their general order of historical emergence:
(i) Gender and Development (GAD)
(ii) Women in Development (WID)
(iii) Welfare Approach
(A) (iii), (ii), (i)
(B) (ii), (i), (iii)
(C) (i), (ii), (iii)
(D) (iii), (i), (ii)

146. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Factions are permanent, ideologically rigid groups that never shift their loyalties.
Statement II : Factionalism can be a source of dynamism within a party, but can also lead to instability and defections.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

147. A movement that advocates for the rights and recognition of a particular religious community within a secular state is a movement based on:
(A) Region
(B) Ideology
(C) Religion
(D) Disability

148. The concept of citizenship involves a relationship between:
(A) An individual and a private corporation.
(B) Two sovereign nations.
(C) A social movement and a political party.
(D) An individual and the state, entailing rights and duties.

149. The constitutional mandate for reservations is a key aspect of the politics surrounding:
(A) Foreign policy
(B) Fiscal policy
(C) Social justice
(D) Defence policy

150. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The formation of linguistic states in India can be seen as the outcome of regional movements.
Reason (R) : These movements were based on the demand that administrative boundaries should coincide with linguistic boundaries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution was a direct response to the problem of frequent defections by elected members from one political party to another?
(A) Eighth Schedule
(B) Ninth Schedule
(C) Eleventh Schedule
(D) Tenth Schedule

152. The term 'bureaucracy' was coined by:
(A) Vincent de Gournay
(B) Woodrow Wilson
(C) Max Weber
(D) Karl Marx

153. A rights-based approach to health policy would emphasize:
(A) Health as a commodity to be purchased.
(B) Health as a matter of individual responsibility only.
(C) Health as a fundamental right of every citizen.
(D) Health services provided as charity by the state.

154. Who is considered the architect of the Panchayati Raj system in India as per the recommendations of the committee he chaired in 1957?
(A) Balwant Rai Mehta
(B) Ashok Mehta
(C) G.V.K. Rao
(D) L.M. Singhvi

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155. Match the following items in List I with those in List II.
List I:(Term)
P. WID (Women in Development)
Q. GAD (Gender and Development)
R. Gender Budgeting
S. PIL (Public Interest Litigation)
List II:(Description)
1. Tool for enforcing rights of the disadvantaged
2. Focus on integrating women into existing development models
3. Analysis of budget's impact on men and women
4. Focus on transforming unequal gender relations
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

156. The phenomenon where bureaucrats prioritize adherence to rules over achieving organizational goals is known as:
(A) Nepotism
(B) Goal displacement
(C) Spoils system
(D) Whistle-blowing

157. The Chipko movement in the Himalayas was a significant:
(A) Caste-based movement
(B) Regional secessionist movement
(C) Eco-feminist and environmental movement
(D) Industrial workers' strike

158. The Indian state's approach towards its tribal population has historically oscillated between which two policies?
(A) Federalism and Unitarianism
(B) Capitalism and Socialism
(C) Democracy and Autocracy
(D) Isolation and Assimilation

159. The National Food Security Act, 2013, is a public policy primarily aimed at providing:
(A) Subsidized food grains to a majority of the population.
(B) Guaranteed employment in rural areas.
(C) Free and compulsory education.
(D) Universal health care services.

160. Which of the following statements about political culture is incorrect?
(A) It is transmitted from one generation to the next through political socialization.
(B) It is always homogenous within a large and diverse country like India.
(C) It can have cognitive, affective, and evaluative dimensions.
(D) It shapes the political behavior of citizens and leaders.

161. What does the concept of 'law and society' primarily study?
(A) The internal logic and doctrines of legal texts only.
(B) The reciprocal relationship and mutual impact between legal systems and social structures.
(C) The history of judicial appointments.
(D) The drafting process of international treaties.

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162. Which of the following is a key critique of the role of some NGOs in development?
(A) They may create dependency and be driven by foreign donor agendas rather than local needs.
(B) They are too democratic and participatory.
(C) They lack technical expertise.
(D) They are always in perfect harmony with government policies.

163. The Mandal Commission's primary mandate was to:
(A) Review Centre-State relations.
(B) Recommend measures for police reforms.
(C) Identify the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs).
(D) Study the issue of electoral funding.

164. The relationship between tribes, nation-states, and borders highlights the tension between:
(A) The growing conflict between rural and urban development models within emerging industrial economies.
(B) The constitutional struggle for power between the executive and judicial branches of the government.
(C) The competition for resources between traditional agricultural sectors and modern industrial economies.

(C) A role that is exclusively held by a single, charismatic individual.
(D) The administrative management of an organization's finances.

123. The 9th Schedule of the Constitution of India was added to:
(A) Recognize official languages.
(B) Define the powers of the Panchayats.
(C) Make provisions for the administration of tribal areas.
(D) Protect certain laws from judicial review, particularly those related to land reform.

124. The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution makes special administrative provisions for tribal areas in which group of states?
(A) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh
(B) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram
(C) Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha
(D) Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

125. The transition of the Indian bureaucracy from a 'law and order' focus to a 'development' focus was most prominent during which period?
(A) The post-liberalization era (after 1991)
(B) The period of national emergency (1975-77)
(C) The early decades after independence, with the launch of Five-Year Plans.
(D) The British colonial period.

126. A government's decision to build a national highway system is an example of:
(A) Political Culture
(B) Grass-root Democracy
(C) Social Movement
(D) Public Policy

127. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : International development organizations like the World Bank and IMF have significantly influenced India's public policies, especially since 1991.
Reason (R) : India has never accepted any financial assistance or policy advice from these organizations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

128. In the context of the Panchayati Raj system, 'elite capture' refers to:
(A) The successful implementation of policies benefiting the poor.
(B) The domination of local governance institutions by powerful and wealthy individuals or groups.
(C) The process of electing representatives through free and fair elections.
(D) The central government taking over the functions of the Panchayats.

129. The main objective of the disability rights movement is:
(A) To seek sympathy and charity for persons with disabilities.
(B) To ensure full participation, inclusion, and equal rights for persons with disabilities in society.
(C) To establish segregated institutions for all persons with disabilities.
(D) To argue that disability is a private, family matter.

130. Which of the following movements was explicitly based on a regional identity seeking greater autonomy/statehood?
(A) The Telangana Movement
(B) The Satnami Movement
(C) The Trade Union Movement in Mumbai
(D) The All India Kisan Sabha

131. Consider the following statements about NGOs:
(i) They are also known as Voluntary Organizations.
(ii) They are a part of the state machinery.
(iii) They can play a role in advocacy and mobilization.
(iv) All NGOs are primarily driven by a profit motive.
(v) In India, NGOs can receive foreign funding under the regulations of the FCRA.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(B) (ii), (iv) and (v)
(C) (i), (iii) and (v)
(D) (i), (iii) and (iv)

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174. The "creamy layer" principle, first applied by the Supreme Court in the Indra Sawhney case, relates to:
(A) Reservations for Scheduled Castes
(B) Reservations for Scheduled Tribes
(C) Reservations for women in Parliament
(D) Reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)

175. The imposition of a modern, centralized state apparatus over pre-existing, autonomous tribal polities often leads to:
(A) The erosion of traditional political institutions and authority structures.
(B) An enhancement of tribal autonomy.
(C) A strengthening of traditional customs.
(D) A decrease in conflict over resources.

176. What is a primary role of the Indian bureaucracy in the context of governance?
(A) To provide political leadership to the country.
(B) To provide continuity and stability to the administration, especially during political transitions.
(C) To function as the highest court of appeal.
(D) To contest elections and form the government.

177. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 replaced which previous policy?
(A) The National Policy on Education, 1968
(B) The National Policy on Education, 1986
(C) The Kothari Commission Report, 1966
(D) The Radhakrishnan Commission Report, 1949

178. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Indian political culture is a homogenous mix, showing no regional or social variations.
Statement II : The persistence of caste-based voting and sectarian politics indicates the influence of traditional social structures on modern political processes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

179. The L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986) is significant for recommending:
(A) The creation of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system.
(B) The introduction of reservations for OBCs.
(C) The grant of constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions.
(D) The establishment of the NITI Aayog.

180. The Vishakha Guidelines, laid down by the Supreme Court of India, deal with:
(A) Environmental pollution control.
(B) Rules for adoption of children.
(C) Police reforms.
(D) Prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace.

181. Match the following items in List I with those in List II.
List I:(Author/Commission)
P. Max Weber
Q. Mandal Commission
R. T.H. Marshall
S. Almond and Verba
List II:(Concept/Report)
1. Theory of Citizenship
2. The Civic Culture
3. Ideal-type Bureaucracy
4. Socially and Educationally Backward Classes
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

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182. A cause of corruption often cited in India is the nexus between:
(A) Teachers, students, and parents.
(B) Politicians, bureaucrats, and criminals.
(C) Doctors, patients, and hospitals.
(D) NGOs, activists, and the media.

183. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) primarily focuses on:
(A) Providing emergency loans to countries with balance of payments crises.
(B) Regulating international trade and tariffs.
(C) Maintaining international peace and security through military intervention.
(D) Promoting human development, poverty eradication, and democratic governance.

203. Which of the following is a direct consequence of the 73rd Amendment Act?
(A) Creation of NITI Aayog.
(B) Introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST).
(C) Establishment of the Supreme Court of India.
(D) Constitutional status and a three-tier structure for Panchayati Raj.

204. The Mathura rape case (1972) was a landmark event that catalyzed activism and led to significant amendments in which law?
(A) The Dowry Prohibition Act
(B) The Law of Evidence and Rape Laws
(C) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act
(D) The Land Acquisition Act

205. The 'structural adjustment programs' promoted by the IMF and World Bank in the 1980s and 1990s were based on the principles of:
(A) The Beijing Consensus
(B) The Delhi Consensus
(C) The Washington Consensus
(D) The Havana Consensus

206. A key tactic of pressure groups to influence policy is:
(A) Capturing state power through revolution.
(B) Appointing ministers in the government.
(C) Remaining completely silent on policy issues.
(D) Lobbying, media campaigns, and public demonstrations.

207. A significant feature of many ethnic movements in Northeast India is the demand for:
(A) Greater political autonomy, statehood, or safeguarding of cultural identity.
(B) Integration with neighboring countries.
(C) The abolition of all forms of government.
(D) The adoption of a single national language.

208. The idea of civil society as a 'third sector' positions it between:
(A) The legislature and the judiciary.
(B) The state and the market.
(C) The national government and local governments.
(D) The army and the police.

209. The term 'advocacy NGO' refers to an NGO that primarily:
(A) Focuses on direct service delivery like running schools or hospitals.
(B) Seeks to influence public policy and opinion on a particular issue.
(C) Engages in for-profit business activities.
(D) Provides funding to other smaller organizations.

210. Which constitutional article was cited by the Mandal Commission to justify its recommendations for reservation?
(A) Article 340
(B) Article 370
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 324

211. Which of the following is NOT a typical characteristic of a social movement?
(A) Collective action
(B) A focus on social or political change
(C) A high degree of institutionalization and formal hierarchy from the outset
(D) A shared sense of purpose or grievance

212. The Forest Rights Act, 2006, is a significant legislation in the context of tribal and state border relations because it:
(A) Nationalizes all forest land and evicts all forest dwellers.
(B) Promotes large-scale industrial projects in forest areas.
(C) Privatizes all forests in India.
(D) Recognizes and vests forest rights and occupation in forest-dwelling communities.

213. The role of the bureaucracy as a neutral and expert body is most closely aligned with the vision of:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Antonio Gramsci
(C) Max Weber
(D) Mahatma Gandhi

214. Which of the following is a primary reason for the 'governance-development' linkage?
(A) The belief that governance and development are fundamentally unrelated and independent concepts.
(B) Good governance ensures benefits of

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(D) Article 370

195. Consider the following characteristics:
(i) Goal is to transform unequal power relations between genders.
(ii) Acknowledges women's productive and reproductive roles.
(iii) Views women as active agents of change, not passive recipients.
(iv) Involves both men and women in the development process.
(v) Focuses only on integrating women into the existing economic system.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are characteristics of the Gender and Development (GAD) approach?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (v)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)
(D) (i), (iii), (iv), (v)

196. Which of the following Acts provides a framework for the establishment of an ombudsman (Lokpal and Lokayuktas) to inquire into allegations of corruption?
(A) The Right to Information Act, 2005
(B) The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
(C) The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003
(D) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013

197. The term 'lobbying' is best described as:
(A) The act of contesting in an election.
(B) The act of organizing a mass protest rally.
(C) The act of seeking to influence decisions made by government officials.
(D) The act of forming a new political party.

198. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The women's movement in India is a monolithic entity with a single, unified agenda.
Reason (R) : Different sections of the women's movement have different priorities, reflecting the diversity of women's experiences based on caste, class, religion, and region.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

199. What does 'affirmative action' mean in the context of reservations?
(A) Policies that promote a merit-only selection process.
(B) Policies that are neutral to social and historical disadvantages.
(C) Policies that favor the majority community.
(D) Policies that give preferential treatment to individuals from disadvantaged groups.

200. The concept of a 'steel frame' bureaucracy in India, providing stability and unity, was first articulated by:
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

201. Which of the following is an example of a policy failure in the implementation stage?
(A) A policy that is well-designed by experts but is never officially approved by the relevant cabinet.
(B) A policy that is successfully implemented but leads to significant and unintended negative consequences.
(C) A well-conceived policy that fails to reach its intended beneficiaries due to corruption and administrative inefficiency.
(D) A policy whose primary goals and objectives are considered fundamentally undesirable by the general public.

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202. The concept of 'social audit' is most closely associated with which of the following?
(A) A process of community-led monitoring of the implementation of government schemes.
(B) Measuring the financial profitability of a company.
(C) The annual auditing of government accounts by the CAG.
(D) A performance review of civil servants for promotion.

(C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

242. The term 'social audit' became particularly prominent in India in the context of monitoring which flagship government program?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
(B) National Highway Development Project
(C) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
(D) Smart Cities Mission

243. The 'Women in Development' (WID) approach that emerged in the 1970s primarily focused on:
(A) Challenging patriarchal structures.
(B) Transforming gender relations.
(C) Integrating women into the economic development process, often as a matter of efficiency.
(D) The welfare of women as mothers and homemakers.

244. A major critique against international development organizations is that their 'one-size-fits-all' policy prescriptions often ignore:
(A) Global economic trends.
(B) The interests of multinational corporations.
(C) The need for fiscal discipline.
(D) The specific historical and social contexts of recipient countries.

245. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Social movements often emerge when conventional political channels fail to address public grievances.
Reason (R) : The existence of a social movement is a sign that the formal political system is perfectly responsive to all citizen needs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

246. The concept of 'political factions' is relevant for understanding:
(A) The relationship between India and its neighboring countries.
(B) The internal dynamics and power struggles within political parties.
(C) The structure of the Indian judiciary.
(D) The functioning of the Election Commission of India.

247. The term 'citizenship' encompasses not just rights but also:
(A) Privileges without accountability.
(B) The ability to live in any country of one's choice.
(C) The right to defy all laws.
(D) Responsibilities and duties towards the state and society.

248. The primary role of an 'activist' is to:
(A) Actively work towards bringing about social or political change.
(B) Passively observe social events.
(C) Maintain and defend the existing social order at all costs.
(D) Document historical events for academic purposes.

249. Which one of the following is NOT a fundamental feature of a social movement?
(A) Collective mobilization
(B) A defined objective of social change
(C) A definite program to contest elections and form government
(D) Use of various forms of protest

250. The politics surrounding reservations for OBCs became a major national issue after the:
(A) V.P. Singh government's decision to implement the Mandal Commission report.
(B) Report of the States Reorganisation Commission.
(C) Kothari Commission report on education.
(D) Shah Bano case judgment.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The interface between tribal communities, the modern nation-state, and its demarcated borders constitutes a complex and often contentious domain within political processes. Historically, many tribal communities possessed autonomous systems of governance and cultural identities that transcended the geographical lines later imposed by colonial and post-colonial state

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development are distributed equitably and resources used efficiently.
(C) The idea that national development can only successfully happen in the absence of any government.
(D) The view that strong governance implies a weak state that cannot implement large development projects.

215. The 'Midday Meal Scheme' is a public policy initiative that intersects the domains of:
(A) Foreign Policy and Defence
(B) Urban Planning and Transport
(C) Space Technology and Nuclear Energy
(D) Health, Education, and Livelihoods

216. Which of the following statements about law and social change is most accurate?
(A) Law can be both an instrument for and a response to social change.
(B) Law is always a barrier to social change.
(C) Social change happens independently of the legal system.
(D) Law is the only factor that causes social change.

217. The term 'collusive corruption' refers to:
(A) Corruption where a citizen is forced to pay a bribe for a service.
(B) Corruption that is openly declared and transparent.
(C) Corruption involving a secret agreement between a public official and a client for mutual benefit.
(D) Corruption that occurs only within the private sector.

218. When farmers' organizations protest to demand higher Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for their crops, they are acting as:
(A) A pressure group
(B) A political party
(C) An ethnic movement
(D) A religious movement

219. The Chipko Andolan, Narmada Bachao Andolan, and Silent Valley Movement are all examples of:
(A) Caste-based movements
(B) Linguistic movements
(C) Secessionist movements
(D) Environmental and development-related movements

220. The concept of 'citizenship' has been a site of contestation in India, particularly in relation to:
(A) The rights of non-resident Indians (NRIs).
(B) The status of refugees and alleged illegal immigrants.
(C) The criteria for voter registration.
(D) The process of electing the President.

221. Consider the following actions:
(i) Providing legal aid to the poor.
(ii) Running a skill development center for unemployed youth.
(iii) Campaigning for stronger anti-pollution laws.
(iv) Monitoring the implementation of the Right to Education Act.
(v) Contesting parliamentary elections.
Which of the above are typical activities undertaken by NGOs in India?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (v)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)
(D) (i), (iii), (iv), (v)

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222. The primary justification for the policy of reservations in India is based on the principle of:
(A) The promotion of national economic efficiency through selection of the most qualified candidates.
(B) The strict adherence to meritocracy where only competitive test scores determine access.
(C) The maintenance of national security through integration of various groups into the military.
(D) The pursuit of social justice and equality of opportunity for groups facing historical disadvantages.

223. What is the primary purpose of the 'public policy' process?
(A) To address societal problems through government action.
(B) To ensure the ruling party stays in power indefinitely.
(C) To provide a theoretical framework with no practical use.
(D) To document the history of government

184. The distinction between 'pressure groups' and 'social movements' is that:
(A) Social movements often have broader, more transformative goals than the specific interests of pressure groups.
(B) Pressure groups are always more organized and institutionalized than social movements.
(C) Pressure groups never use protest as a tactic, unlike social movements.
(D) Social movements are always state-sponsored, while pressure groups are not.

185. The Bodoland movement in Assam is an example of a movement based on:
(A) Gender identity
(B) Class struggle
(C) Ethnic identity and demand for autonomy
(D) Environmental concerns

186. What is the fundamental principle of 'jus sanguinis' in determining citizenship?
(A) Citizenship by descent from a parent who is a citizen (right of blood).
(B) Citizenship by place of birth (right of the soil).
(C) Citizenship by naturalization after a period of residence.
(D) Citizenship granted as a reward for exceptional service to the state.

187. Which of the following is NOT a form of social activism?
(A) Lobbying
(B) Public demonstrations
(C) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
(D) Political apathy

188. Which of the following is a key feature of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?
(A) It reduces the number of recognized disabilities from 7 to 5.
(B) It increases the quantum of reservation for persons with disabilities in government jobs.
(C) It adopts a charity-based approach to disability.
(D) It only covers persons with physical disabilities.

189. A key problem associated with borders for many tribal communities is that they:
(A) Have always existed in their present form since ancient times.
(B) Are drawn with the full consent of the local tribal populations.
(C) Artificially divide single ethnic groups into different nation-states.
(D) Promote free movement and trade among divided kin groups.

190. What is meant by 'development administration'?
(A) The administration of law and order and revenue collection.
(B) The administration of foreign affairs and diplomacy.
(C) The administration of military and defence establishments.
(D) The administration and management of government programs aimed at socio-economic development.

191. The concept of 'governance' emphasizes process and outcomes, moving beyond the traditional focus on the 'government' as a set of:
(A) Institutions
(B) Rules
(C) Actors
(D) Regions

192. Which of the following is a public policy initiative focused on health?
(A) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
(B) Ayushman Bharat
(C) MGNREGA
(D) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

193. The concept that political beliefs and values are passed down from one generation to another is called:
(A) Political Decay
(B) Political Socialization
(C) Political Modernization
(D) Political Revolution

194. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the state to organize village panchayats and endow them with powers of self-government?
(A) Article 40
(B) Article 32
(C) Article 51A

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judiciary.
(D) To allow judges to take over the executive functions and daily operations of the government.

233. The establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was based on the recommendation of which committee?
(A) The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations
(B) The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj
(C) The Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption
(D) The Ashok Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj

234. Match the following items in List I with those in List II.
List I:(Movement)
P. Telangana Movement
Q. Naxalbari Uprising
R. Chipko Movement
S. Dravidian Movement
List II:(State of Prominence/Origin)
1. Uttarakhand
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Andhra Pradesh (then)
4. West Bengal
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

235. Which of the following is an example of a movement based on religious identity?
(A) The trade union movement demanding higher wages.
(B) The student movement for educational reforms.
(C) The environmental movement to save a forest.
(D) The Ram Janmabhoomi movement.

236. The notion that citizenship entails a set of rights that have expanded over centuries from civil to political and then to social rights was proposed by:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) T.H. Marshall
(C) Max Weber
(D) John Rawls

237. The leadership role in a highly institutionalized pressure group like a business chamber is typically:
(A) Charismatic and informal
(B) Spontaneous and temporary
(C) Professional and bureaucratic
(D) Revolutionary and militant

238. The 103rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution provides for:
(A) Reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs).
(B) Granting constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes.
(C) Goods and Services Tax (GST).
(D) Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).

239. The 'spoils system' in bureaucracy is the opposite of a:
(A) Merit-based system
(B) Hierarchical system
(C) System based on rules
(D) System with division of labour

240. Consider the following statements about Public Policy in India:
(i) The MGNREGA is a rights-based policy for livelihood security.
(ii) The Right to Education Act makes primary education a fundamental right.
(iii) Public policy is exclusively formulated by the judiciary.
(iv) Policy evaluation is a crucial step in the policy cycle.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(D) (i), (iii) and (iv)

241. Arrange the following commissions/committees in chronological order of their appointment:
(i) Sarkaria Commission
(ii) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(iii) Mandal Commission
(iv) Santhanam Committee
(A) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

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it can also be an impediment. Dysfunctional bureaucratic characteristics such as red-tapism, procedural rigidity, and lack of accountability can stifle innovation, delay projects, and create opportunities for corruption, ultimately hindering development. Therefore, the effectiveness of governance and the success of development are contingent not just on the formulation of sound policies, but on the capacity and integrity of the bureaucratic machinery tasked with their execution.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the theoretical role of bureaucracy in the state's political process, according to the passage?
(A) To function as a political entity competing for power with elected officials.
(B) To act as a rational and efficient instrument for policy implementation.
(C) To serve primarily as a check on the power of the judiciary.
(D) To create policies independently of the legislative body.

257. The passage suggests that effective governance is heavily dependent on:
(A) the complete privatization of public services.
(B) the frequency of national elections.
(C) the influence of international development organizations.
(D) a functional bureaucracy that can execute policy.

258. Which of the following is presented as a potential negative characteristic of bureaucracy that can hinder development?
(A) Procedural rigidity and excessive paperwork (red-tapism).
(B) A high degree of specialization and technical expertise.
(C) A strict adherence to merit-based recruitment.
(D) A commitment to transparency and public access to information.

259. The passage describes the role of bureaucracy in development as "ambivalent." This means that bureaucracy:
(A) is consistently and solely a positive force for development.
(B) has no discernible impact on the development process.
(C) can both facilitate and impede development.
(D) is exclusively a source of corruption and inefficiency.

260. According to the passage, the success of development initiatives is contingent upon which two factors?
(A) The formulation of sound policies and the integrity of the bureaucracy.
(B) The level of foreign aid and the strength of the military.
(C) The size of the population and the abundance of natural resources.
(D) The influence of political factions and the frequency of protests.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The formulation and implementation of public policy in the core areas of health, education, and livelihoods are central to the state's developmental and welfarist functions. These policies are not merely technical exercises but are deeply embedded in the political process, reflecting ideological priorities, resource allocation battles, and societal power dynamics. A state's approach to public policy in these sectors reveals its commitment to social equity and human development. For instance, a policy promoting universal primary education signifies a commitment to foundational learning for all citizens, while public health policies focusing on preventive care and sanitation can drastically improve quality of life and reduce the economic burden of disease. Similarly, policies affecting livelihoods—ranging from agricultural support systems to skill development programs—are crucial for poverty alleviation and ensuring economic security. The effectiveness of these policies, however, depends on a range of factors including robust financing, competent administrative machinery for implementation, and mechanisms for public accountability. The challenge for the state is to design and execute policies that are not only comprehensive in scope but also sensitive to the diverse needs of its population, ensuring equitable access and quality outcomes across different social and economic groups.

formations. The creation of rigid national borders often bifurcated these communities, disrupting traditional socio-economic networks, kinship ties, and access to natural resources. For the nation-state, the integration of tribal populations into the mainstream political and economic fabric is often framed as a core aspect of national development and security. However, this process can lead to the erosion of unique cultural practices and political autonomy. The state's bureaucratic machinery frequently struggles to reconcile its standardized administrative procedures with the customary laws and governance structures of tribal groups. Consequently, border regions inhabited by tribal populations often become sites of political contestation, involving issues of citizenship, resource rights, and demands for self-determination or greater autonomy, challenging the very notion of a homogenous national identity.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is a primary consequence of the imposition of nation-state borders on tribal communities?
(A) The immediate integration of tribal communities into global economic systems.
(B) The disruption of traditional socio-economic networks and kinship ties.
(C) The rapid modernization of tribal governance systems.
(D) The reinforcement of homogenous national identities in border regions.

252. The passage suggests that the nation-state's efforts to integrate tribal populations are often framed in terms of:
(A) national development and security.
(B) cultural preservation and global heritage.
(C) post-colonial reparation and historical justice.
(D) international treaty obligations and human rights.

253. Which of the following best describes the relationship between state bureaucracy and tribal governance as depicted in the passage?
(A) A seamless partnership aimed at preserving customary laws.
(B) A relationship characterized by the state's complete non-interference.
(C) A conflict arising from the incompatibility of standardized procedures and customary structures.
(D) A harmonious fusion of administrative and traditional practices.

254. Based on the passage, why do border regions inhabited by tribal populations become sites of political contestation?
(A) Because they are inherently more economically developed than other regions.
(B) Because they represent the successful assimilation of diverse cultures.
(C) Because state bureaucracy is most efficient in these areas.
(D) Because they involve conflicting claims over resources, citizenship, and autonomy.

255. What central challenge to the nation-state concept is highlighted by the situation of tribal communities?
(A) The difficulty in maintaining international relations.
(B) The inability to conduct national elections effectively.
(C) The questioning of a homogenous national identity in the face of diverse, pre-existing communities.
(D) The problem of establishing a uniform legal code for commercial transactions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The intricate relationship between bureaucracy, governance, and development is a cornerstone of understanding political processes within a state. Bureaucracy, as the administrative apparatus of the state, is theoretically designed to be a rational and efficient instrument for implementing public policy and driving development initiatives. In the context of governance, it is the primary mechanism through which state authority is exercised and development goals are pursued. Effective governance, characterized by transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, relies heavily on a functional bureaucracy to translate policy objectives into tangible outcomes. However, the role of bureaucracy in development is often ambivalent. While it can be a powerful engine for progress by managing large-scale projects and delivering essential services,

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decisions.

224. A key criticism of the Indian bureaucracy is that it is often more focused on procedural correctness than on results. This is an example of:
(A) Political neutrality
(B) Goal displacement
(C) Public-private partnership
(D) E-governance

225. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Grass-root democracy aims to decentralize power and involve people in decision-making at the local level.
Reason (R) : The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were enacted to strengthen centralized planning and control from the Union government.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. The term 'gender' in the context of 'Gender and Development' refers to:
(A) The socially constructed roles, behaviors, and expectations associated with being male or female.
(B) The biological differences between men and women.
(C) A person's chronological age.
(D) The classification of words as masculine, feminine, or neuter.

227. An important function of a social movement's leadership is 'framing'. This involves:
(A) The physical construction of banners, posters, and digital media used for public protest and outreach.
(B) The creation of a rigid and formal organizational structure to manage the movement's daily operations.
(C) Defining a social problem, its cause, and its solution in a way that effectively mobilizes public support.
(D) The formal appointment of specific individuals to high-ranking positions of authority within the movement.

228. The policy of reservations in India is an example of the state using its legal and political power to influence:
(A) International trade relations.
(B) The country's military strategy.
(C) The outcomes of scientific research.
(D) The structure of social stratification.

NODIA

229. The term 'political culture' refers to the collective:
(A) Constitutional laws of a country.
(B) Economic policies of the government.
(C) Attitudes, beliefs, and values of a population towards its political system.
(D) Geographical features of a state.

230. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provides for the formation of Autonomous District Councils, which have legislative, executive and judicial powers over certain subjects. This is a key mechanism for:
(A) Governing the union territories.
(B) Protecting the interests and preserving the customs of tribal populations in specific states.
(C) Managing the financial affairs of the central government.
(D) Administering the cantonment boards.

231. The concept of 'good governance' advocates for a state that is an 'enabler' and 'facilitator' rather than the sole 'provider'. This view is closely associated with:
(A) The socialist model of development.
(B) The Gandhian model of development.
(C) The dependency theory.
(D) The neoliberal model of development.

232. What is the primary objective of Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?
(A) To provide a legal tool for the poor and marginalized to access justice on issues of public concern.
(B) To protect the private financial and commercial interests of large multinational corporations.
(C) To significantly increase the administrative workload and caseload of the higher

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, public policy formulation is described as being:
(A) a purely technical and apolitical exercise.
(B) independent of societal power dynamics.
(C) solely determined by bureaucratic experts.
(D) deeply embedded in the political process.

262. The passage suggests that a state's commitment to social equity is revealed through its:
(A) foreign policy and diplomatic relations.
(B) approach to public policy in health, education, and livelihoods.
(C) military expenditure and defense strategy.
(D) policies regarding urban infrastructure and transportation.

263. Which of the following is identified as a crucial factor for the effectiveness of public policies in health, education, and livelihoods?
(A) The influence of international development organizations.
(B) The presence of strong political factions.
(C) Competent administrative machinery for implementation.
(D) The level of political corruption in neighboring states.

264. What is the primary purpose of public policies related to livelihoods, as mentioned in the passage?
(A) To encourage migration to urban centers.
(B) To promote cultural homogenization.
(C) To increase the state's control over private enterprises.
(D) To facilitate poverty alleviation and economic security.

265. What overarching challenge does the state face in designing public policy for health, education, and livelihoods?
(A) Designing policies that are both comprehensive and sensitive to diverse needs.
(B) Ensuring policies are exclusively focused on economic growth.
(C) Balancing the budget without any foreign aid.
(D) Limiting the role of civil society in policy implementation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of grass-root democracy and the intricate relationship between law and society are fundamental to understanding the deepening of democratic political processes. Grass-root democracy, often institutionalized through decentralized governance structures like local self-governments, aims to shift the locus of decision-making power closer to the citizens. This promotes direct participation, enhances accountability of public officials, and ensures that development initiatives are more responsive to local needs and aspirations. However, the success of such democratic decentralization is heavily contingent on the legal framework that underpins it. Law in this context is not merely a set of prescriptive rules but a dynamic instrument that shapes and is shaped by society. It provides the legal architecture for local bodies, defining their powers, functions, and financial resources. Conversely, the functioning of these grass-root institutions and the political culture they foster can exert pressure for legal reforms, demanding greater autonomy or more equitable resource distribution. The interplay between law and society at the local level thus becomes a critical arena where the formal structures of the state engage with the lived realities and political aspirations of the citizenry, determining the substantive quality of democracy.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary objective of grass-root democracy as described in the passage?
(A) To centralize all decision-making power within the state bureaucracy.
(B) To shift decision-making power closer to the citizens.
(C) To limit the participation of citizens in the political process.
(D) To abolish the need for a formal legal framework.

267. The passage argues that the success of democratic decentralization is heavily dependent on:
(A) the level of international funding.
(B) the legal framework that defines and supports it.

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15. (A) A process of dissecting the government budget to assess its impact on men and women.
Gender budgeting is an analytical tool used to evaluate how fiscal policies and resource allocations affect different genders differently. It is not merely about creating a separate budget for women but about ensuring that general expenditures promote gender equality. By scrutinizing revenues and expenditures, the government can identify and address gaps in service delivery. This process helps in formulating more inclusive policies that cater to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women.

16. (B) The Right to Information Act, 2005
The Right to Information Act of 2005 revolutionized the relationship between the Indian state and its citizens by mandating transparency. It empowers individuals to request information from public authorities, making government functioning more accountable. This legislation serves as a critical check against corruption and administrative apathy by exposing internal decision-making processes to public scrutiny. By providing a legal right to know, it strengthens the democratic framework and encourages active participation in governance and development.

17. (B) A spontaneous and unorganized protest erupting in response to a specific event.
Anomic pressure groups are characterized by their spontaneous, unorganized, and often temporary nature in response to specific grievances. They lack a formal structure or long-term leadership, typically emerging during periods of social tension or crisis. Examples include sudden street protests, riots, or mass demonstrations triggered by a particular government policy or social incident. These groups express immediate collective frustration but often dissolve once the triggering event passes or the immediate grievance is addressed.

18. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The International Monetary Fund provides financial stabilization to countries facing severe economic crises through specialized loans. However, this assistance is usually conditional upon the implementation of structural adjustment programs. These programs often mandate neoliberal reforms, such as reducing public spending and privatizing state-owned enterprises. Critics argue that these conditions can undermine national sovereignty and lead to social hardships for vulnerable populations. The link between financial aid and policy reform is a central feature of global governance.

19. (C) Contest elections to form a government.
Pressure groups are organized associations that seek to influence public policy and governmental decisions without aiming to capture political power. They articulate the specific interests of their members and engage in lobbying or advocacy to achieve their goals. Unlike political parties, they do not participate directly in the electoral process to form a government. Instead, they operate as external actors that apply pressure on those already in power to protect or advance their specific sectoral interests.

20. (D) The existence of cohesive sub-groups within a political party based on personal loyalty or ideology.
Factionalism involves the formation of internal sub-groups within a political party, often centered around influential leaders or specific ideological differences. These factions compete for influence, resources, and leadership positions within the organizational framework. While they can sometimes lead to party instability or defections, they also reflect the internal diversity of large political entities. In Indian politics, factional loyalties are frequently based on personal patronage or shared regional interests, impacting the overall functioning of the party system.

21. (B) (iii), (iv) and (v)
Social movements in India are often organized around deeply rooted identities such as caste, ethnicity, or region. The Dalit Panthers movement focused on caste-based oppression, while the Dravidian and Gorkhaland movements were driven by regional and ethnic aspirations. These movements seek to challenge existing power structures and demand greater recognition or autonomy for their specific groups. Understanding these movements is essential for analyzing the complex interplay between social identity and political mobilization in a diverse democratic state.

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gender equality.
(B) Such a culture actively promotes gender equality.
(C) Such a culture has no impact on gender relations.
(D) Such a culture ensures equal access to justice for women.

275. The term "sextortion" as used in the passage refers to:
(A) a form of financial aid for women's development projects.
(B) a policy to increase women's participation in politics.
(C) the demand for sexual favors in exchange for public services.
(D) the legal framework designed to protect women's rights.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social movements and protests are integral features of the political landscape, serving as crucial mechanisms for citizen engagement beyond formal electoral processes. They represent collective, organized, and sustained efforts by non-state actors to challenge or support social and political change. These movements often emerge when established political channels, such as political parties and elections, are perceived as unresponsive or inaccessible to certain groups or grievances. They articulate dissent, mobilize public opinion, and exert pressure on the state and other powerful institutions. The dynamics of social movements are often influenced by the presence of political factions and pressure groups. Political factions, which are groups within larger political entities like parties, may align with or co-opt movements to further their own agendas. Pressure groups, on the other hand, are organized to influence government policy in specific areas of interest, and they may employ protest and activism as part of their strategy. The very existence of social movements and protests signifies a vibrant, albeit sometimes contentious, public sphere where citizens actively contest and shape the meaning of development, rights, and justice, thereby enriching the political process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the passage, when do social movements often emerge?
(A) When established political channels are perceived as unresponsive.
(B) When all citizens are completely satisfied with government performance.
(C) When the state has successfully addressed all societal grievances.
(D) When there is a complete absence of political factions.

277. What is the primary function of social movements and protests described in the passage?
(A) To provide an alternative to the formal justice system.
(B) To exclusively support the policies of the ruling party.
(C) To replace the state's bureaucratic machinery.
(D) To articulate dissent and exert pressure for social and political change.

278. How are "pressure groups" defined in the text?
(A) Dissident groups that aim to overthrow the state.
(B) Groups organized to influence government policy in specific interest areas.
(C) Formal political parties that contest elections.
(D) Administrative bodies within the government bureaucracy.

279. The passage suggests that the relationship between political factions and social movements can involve:
(A) factions always suppressing and destroying movements.
(B) factions being completely indifferent to social movements.
(C) factions aligning with or co-opting movements for their own agendas.
(D) social movements always transforming into political factions.

280. The existence of social movements and protests is presented as a signifier of:
(A) a failing state and political breakdown.
(B) a lack of interest in politics among the general population.
(C) the complete effectiveness of formal

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Allowing tribal communities to develop along the lines of their own genius while being part of the larger national framework.
The policy of integration seeks to include tribal communities into the national mainstream without erasing their distinct cultural identities or traditions. This approach balances national unity with respect for indigenous heritage and autonomy. It allows these groups to progress socially and economically based on their own internal values and traditional structures. This ensures that development is inclusive and culturally sensitive within the broader democratic state framework.

2. (A) The Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873
The Inner Line Permit system originated from colonial-era regulations designed to protect British commercial interests, such as tea, oil, and elephants, in the northeastern regions. It restricted entry into specific areas to prevent unauthorized trade and maintain security. Today, it serves to protect the unique cultural and social identities of indigenous tribes from external demographic influences. This legal mechanism remains a significant tool for managing internal migration.

3. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Max Weber conceptualized bureaucracy as a rational-legal authority system characterized by hierarchy, rules, and impersonality. While this model is influential globally, its practical application in India often faces challenges. The Indian administrative system is frequently impacted by political interference, social pressures, and informal networks. Consequently, the ideal of a completely objective and immune bureaucracy remains unmet. Administrative processes often deviate from strict formal rules due to complex socio-political dynamics.

4. (D) The primary instrument for implementing state-led development plans and welfare schemes.
In post-independence India, the bureaucracy transitioned from a colonial revenue collection body to a developmental agent. It became responsible for executing massive socio-economic reforms and infrastructure projects under successive five-year plans. Administrative officers manage complex welfare schemes and ensure the delivery of public services to remote areas. This role makes the bureaucracy a vital bridge between state objectives and the actual socio-economic progress of the diverse population.

NODIA

5. (C) The World Bank
The term good governance rose to prominence in international development circles through reports published by the World Bank during the late twentieth century. It focuses on the effective management of a country's social and economic resources for sustainable development. Key elements include accountability, transparency, and the rule of law within state institutions. This conceptual framework helps evaluate whether public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources efficiently.

6. (B) The concept of governance is limited only to the actions of the central government.
Governance is a broad concept involving the interaction of state, market, and civil society actors at various levels. It extends beyond the central government to include local bodies, international organizations, and non-state entities that influence public policy. Effective governance requires collaboration between these diverse stakeholders to achieve sustainable developmental goals. Restricting the definition to only central government actions ignores the critical roles played by decentralized institutions and civil society.

7. (D) 6 to 14 years
The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009 makes education a fundamental right for children between six and fourteen years. This legislation requires the state to provide accessible schooling and ensures that financial barriers do not prevent enrollment. It aims to achieve universal elementary education across India by mandating standards for

and social norms in accordance with their core principles, often cutting across traditional caste or regional lines. Gender-based movements, most notably feminist movements, challenge patriarchal structures and advocate for gender equality, women's rights, and an end to gender-based violence and discrimination. They have been instrumental in bringing about significant legal and social reforms. More recently, the disability rights movement has gained prominence, shifting the discourse from a medical or charity-based view of disability to a rights-based perspective. This movement protests against social and physical barriers, demanding inclusion, accessibility, and equal opportunities in all spheres of life, including education and employment. These diverse movements highlight that protest and activism are not confined to traditional identity markers but are also potent vehicles for advancing specific ideological goals and asserting the rights of marginalized social categories within the democratic process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What distinguishes ideology-based movements from many identity-based movements?
(A) They are exclusively focused on gaining political power through elections.
(B) They are always less successful and smaller in scale.
(C) They are solely based on regional and linguistic identities.
(D) They are driven by a coherent set of beliefs and a vision for society.

287. The primary objective of gender-based movements, as described in the passage, is to:
(A) maintain the existing social and political structures.
(B) promote a charity-based view of women's issues.
(C) challenge patriarchy and advocate for gender equality.
(D) focus solely on the economic empowerment of men.

288. How has the disability rights movement shifted the discourse around disability?
(A) By reinforcing the idea that disability is purely a medical problem.
(B) From a medical/charity view to a rights-based perspective.
(C) From a rights-based perspective to a charity-based view.
(D) By arguing that social and physical barriers are irrelevant.

289. What is a key demand of the disability rights movement mentioned in the passage?
(A) Segregated facilities and social exclusion.
(B) A return to a medical model of care.
(C) Increased dependence on charitable organizations.
(D) Inclusion, accessibility, and equal opportunities.

290. What commonality do movements based on ideology, gender, and disability share, according to the passage?
(A) They serve as vehicles for advancing specific goals and rights within the democratic process.
(B) They all aim to establish a new state based on a single identity.
(C) They are all funded primarily by international organizations.
(D) They reject all forms of protest and activism in favor of electoral politics.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The realm of political action extends significantly beyond the state and formal political parties, occupying a vibrant space known as civil society. Civil society is the arena of uncoerced collective action around shared interests, purposes, and values, distinct from the state, family, and market. Within this space, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), activism, and new forms of leadership play a pivotal role in shaping political processes. NGOs often act as intermediaries, channeling resources to developmental projects, advocating for specific policy changes, or monitoring state performance and human rights. Activism, which can be individual or collective, is the vigorous and often public campaigning for social or political change, holding power to account. This ecosystem fosters a dynamic form of citizenship, where being a citizen is not just a passive legal status but an active practice of engagement, deliberation, and contestation.

(C) the political culture of neighboring nations.
(D) the presence of a strong, centralized military.

268. How does the passage characterize the relationship between law and society?
(A) Law is a dynamic instrument that shapes and is shaped by society.
(B) Law is a static set of rules that is immune to societal influence.
(C) Society has no role in shaping the legal framework of the state.
(D) Law is relevant only for national-level, not grass-root, governance.

269. Which of the following is mentioned as a benefit of grass-root democracy?
(A) Ensuring uniform development across all regions regardless of local needs.
(B) Making public officials less accountable to the local population.
(C) Making development initiatives more responsive to local needs.
(D) Weakening the legal structure of the state.

270. The interplay between law and society at the local level is described as critical for determining:
(A) the state's foreign policy.
(B) the national economic growth rate.
(C) the structure of the national judiciary.
(D) the substantive quality of democracy.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The intersection of gender and development is a critical lens through which to analyze the complexities of political processes, an analysis that becomes even more acute when considering the pervasive issue of corruption. The "Gender and Development" (GAD) approach moves beyond merely integrating women into existing development paradigms and instead seeks to transform unequal power relations between genders. It recognizes that development policies and outcomes are not gender-neutral; they can either reinforce or challenge existing inequalities. Corruption, defined as the abuse of public office for private gain, disproportionately affects women and other marginalized groups. It can manifest as the diversion of funds from social sector programs like health and education, which are crucial for women's empowerment, or through practices like "sextortion," where sexual favors are demanded in exchange for public services. Consequently, tackling corruption is not just a matter of good governance but is also an essential component of a gender-just development strategy. A political culture that tolerates corruption undermines efforts to achieve gender equality by perpetuating systems of patronage and exclusion that limit women's access to resources, political participation, and justice. Therefore, effective development requires a dual focus on empowering women and combating corruption.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary goal of the "Gender and Development" (GAD) approach?
(A) To simply integrate women into pre-existing development models.
(B) To focus development exclusively on women, ignoring men.
(C) To transform unequal power relations between genders.
(D) To prove that development policies are inherently gender-neutral.

272. According to the passage, how does corruption disproportionately affect women?
(A) By exclusively targeting women for political office.
(B) By diverting funds from crucial social sector programs and through practices like sextortion.
(C) By increasing their representation in the bureaucracy.
(D) By creating more livelihood opportunities for them in the informal sector.

273. The passage implies that tackling corruption is essential for:
(A) promoting a political culture of patronage.
(B) strengthening the informal economy.
(C) reducing the budget for education and health.
(D) achieving a gender-just development strategy.

274. What is the relationship between a political culture that tolerates corruption and gender equality?
(A) Such a culture undermines efforts to achieve

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development organizations.
(D) To remedy past injustices and promote a more inclusive society.

297. The passage describes the implementation of reservations as:
(A) a deeply political process influencing elections and movements.
(B) a purely administrative and apolitical task.
(C) a policy that has achieved universal consensus and support.
(D) a temporary measure that has already been phased out.

298. How do international development organizations primarily influence national policy discourse, as per the text?
(A) By directly legislating and enforcing laws within the country.
(B) Through funding, technical assistance, and policy advocacy.
(C) By remaining completely neutral and unengaged.
(D) By organizing political protests against the government.

299. What is the connection between international development organizations and the policy of reservations?
(A) They are the primary architects and enforcers of the reservation policy.
(B) Their focus on social inclusion can indirectly support or critique such policies.
(C) They are fundamentally opposed to all forms of affirmative action.
(D) There is no connection or influence between them.

300. The passage suggests that the state must navigate a balance between which two spheres?
(A) Domestic politics of reservations and the international development framework.
(B) The agricultural sector and the industrial sector.
(C) The executive branch and the judicial branch of government.
(D) The interests of rural and urban populations.

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electoral processes.
(D) a vibrant public sphere where citizens are actively engaged.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Identity has become a powerful mobilizing principle for social movements and political protests in contemporary India. Movements based on caste, ethnicity, and religion are particularly prominent, reflecting deep-seated social structures and historical grievances. Caste-based movements, for instance, have a long history, ranging from struggles against untouchability and for social dignity to political mobilizations demanding representation and a share in state resources, including reservations. These movements challenge the traditional hierarchical order and seek to redefine the political and social status of marginalized caste groups. Similarly, movements based on ethnicity often emerge in regions with distinct cultural and linguistic communities, frequently demanding recognition of their unique identity, greater political autonomy, or even statehood. Religious identity also serves as a potent basis for mobilization, with movements aiming to protect or promote the interests of a specific religious community, which can sometimes lead to inter-community tensions and conflicts. While these identity-based movements are crucial for giving voice to marginalized communities and asserting their rights within the political process, they also highlight the complex and often fragmented nature of the national polity, posing challenges to a monolithic conception of nationhood.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, what is a primary driver for movements based on caste, ethnicity, and religion?
(A) Deep-seated social structures and historical grievances.
(B) The desire for complete assimilation into a monolithic national culture.
(C) The influence of international development organizations.
(D) The failure of the economic system to create jobs.

282. What is a common demand of caste-based movements mentioned in the passage?
(A) The abolition of all forms of state intervention.
(B) Representation and a share in state resources.
(C) The promotion of a single, uniform national identity.
(D) The dismantling of the democratic political process.

283. Movements based on ethnicity, as described in the text, frequently demand:
(A) the imposition of their language on the entire nation.
(B) greater political autonomy or recognition of their unique identity.
(C) an end to all forms of political protest.
(D) a reduction in state welfare programs.

284. The passage suggests that a potential consequence of movements based on religious identity can be:
(A) inter-community tensions and conflicts.
(B) the complete secularization of the state.
(C) increased inter-community harmony and understanding.
(D) the strengthening of a monolithic national identity.

285. What broader challenge do identity-based movements pose to the political system?
(A) They consistently weaken the state's bureaucratic capacity.
(B) They lead to the rejection of all democratic principles.
(C) They challenge a monolithic conception of nationhood.
(D) They prevent the country from engaging in international trade.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond movements rooted in primordial identities, the political landscape is also shaped by social movements organized around ideology, gender, and disability. Ideology-based movements are driven by a coherent set of beliefs and a vision for an alternative societal structure, such as environmentalism, socialism, or libertarianism. These movements seek to influence public policy

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schools and teachers. This policy reflects the state's commitment to social justice and human development goals.

8. (C) A is true but R is false.
Political culture encompasses the shared values, beliefs, and orientations that citizens hold toward their political system and its various components. While it is rooted in historical traditions, it is not a static concept and can evolve significantly over time. Societal shifts, economic changes, and major political events often reshape how individuals perceive and interact with authority. Therefore, viewing political culture as unchanging ignores the dynamic nature of human societies and political development.

9. (C) A high level of awareness and involvement in the political process, including input and output aspects.
A participant political culture occurs when citizens are deeply aware of governmental processes and actively engage in political activities. Individuals in such societies believe they can influence the decision-making process through voting, advocacy, or protests. They pay close attention to how policies are formulated and implemented, reflecting a high degree of political efficacy. This culture is essential for the healthy functioning of a modern democracy where citizens act as stakeholders.

10. (A) Panchayati Raj Institutions
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act aimed to strengthen rural local self-government by giving formal recognition to Panchayati Raj Institutions. It mandated a three-tier structure and ensured regular elections to empower rural populations in the decision-making process. By providing constitutional status, it protected these bodies from arbitrary interference by state governments. This reform was a significant step toward decentralizing power and promoting grass-root democracy across the diverse regions of the Indian nation.

11. (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
Grass-root democracy in India is sustained by the Gram Sabha, which serves as the foundational body for village governance. The constitutional framework mandates the reservation of one-third of seats for women to ensure inclusive representation. State Election Commissions are tasked with conducting free and fair elections for these local bodies to maintain their democratic integrity. While the 73rd Amendment covers rural areas, the 74th Amendment specifically addresses urban local governance and administrative structures.

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12. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Law acts as a primary instrument of social control by codifying the dominant values and ethical standards of a society. However, law is also a powerful catalyst for social change rather than just a passive reflection of it. Legislation can initiate transformative shifts in social behavior by outlawing discriminatory practices or introducing progressive rights. For instance, laws against untouchability or for gender equality have proactively sought to reshape traditional social structures and norms.

13. (C) The co-existence of state law with various non-state, customary, and religious legal systems.
Legal pluralism in India describes a situation where formal state legislation exists alongside diverse personal laws and customary practices. Different religious communities often follow their own traditional codes regarding marriage, inheritance, and family matters. This complexity reflects the historical evolution of the Indian legal system and the state's recognition of cultural diversity. While the state aims for modern legal standards, it also acknowledges the persistence of traditional social norms within different societal segments.

14. (D) Focuses on the unequal power relations between men and women and seeks to transform them.
The Gender and Development approach emphasizes that gender inequality is rooted in social structures and unequal power dynamics. Unlike earlier models that simply aimed to include women in existing projects, this approach seeks systemic transformation. it analyzes how societal roles are constructed and advocates for changes that empower women at every level. By addressing the root causes of marginalization, it aims to create more equitable and sustainable development outcomes for all citizens.

Leadership within these civil society initiatives often differs from traditional political leadership, being more decentralized, issue-focused, and networked. By articulating alternative viewpoints, mobilizing communities, and providing services where the state is absent or inefficient, civil society, through its constituent NGOs and activists, strengthens democracy by fostering a more engaged and empowered citizenry.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. How is "civil society" defined in the passage?
(A) As an official branch of the government or state.
(B) As the domain of for-profit market activities and corporations.
(C) As the arena of uncoerced collective action around shared interests.
(D) As the private sphere of family and kinship.

292. According to the text, what is one of the key roles of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)?
(A) To act as intermediaries in advocacy, development, and monitoring.
(B) To contest national elections as formal political parties.
(C) To enforce laws and regulations on behalf of the state.
(D) To generate profit for their shareholders through market activities.

293. The passage describes citizenship within the context of civil society as:
(A) a passive legal status granted by the state.
(B) relevant only during national elections.
(C) a status that is subordinate to market interests.
(D) an active practice of engagement and contestation.

294. How does leadership within civil society often differ from traditional political leadership?
(A) It is always more hierarchical and centralized.
(B) It is typically more decentralized, networked, and issue-focused.
(C) It is exclusively concerned with gaining and holding state power.
(D) It is less effective in bringing about social change.

295. What is the overall contribution of civil society to democracy, as suggested by the passage?
(A) It weakens democracy by creating unnecessary conflict.
(B) It has no significant impact on the democratic process.
(C) It strengthens democracy by fostering an engaged and empowered citizenry.
(D) It aims to replace the democratic state with a market-based system.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The politics surrounding reservations, a form of affirmative action, represents a significant and often contentious aspect of the Indian state's engagement with historical inequalities. This policy mechanism is designed to enhance the representation of socially and educationally backward communities, particularly Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes, in education, public employment, and legislatures. The rationale is to remedy past injustices and promote a more inclusive society. However, the implementation and extension of reservations are deeply political processes, influencing electoral calculations and triggering intense social and political movements, both for and against the policy. Paralleling these domestic policy debates is the role of international development organizations. These organizations often influence national development discourse through funding, technical assistance, and policy advocacy. While they may not directly legislate on reservations, their focus on themes like social inclusion, poverty reduction, and minority rights can indirectly support or critique such affirmative action policies. The state must therefore navigate the complex domestic politics of reservations while also engaging with an international development framework that brings its own set of priorities and perspectives on equity and social justice.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the stated rationale for the policy of reservations, according to the passage?
(A) To ensure the dominance of majority communities in public employment.
(B) To abolish all forms of private enterprise.
(C) To satisfy the demands of international

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22. (B) E.V. Ramasamy Naicker (Periyar)
The Self-Respect Movement was a powerful social reform initiative in South India that aimed to achieve equality for marginalized castes. Initiated by Periyar, it challenged the dominance of the priestly class and sought to abolish the caste system. The movement advocated for rationality, women's rights, and the abandonment of traditional religious rituals that reinforced social hierarchies. It played a crucial role in shaping the political identity and social consciousness of the Dravidian region in modern India.

23. (D) The Naxalite Movement
The Naxalite Movement is a prominent example of a revolutionary social movement rooted in Maoist ideology. It advocates for the redistribution of land and resources through armed struggle and peasant mobilization. Originating in West Bengal, it seeks to overthrow the existing socio-political order to establish a new system based on agrarian reform. The movement reflects deep-seated grievances related to land alienation and social inequality in rural areas. Its persistence highlights ongoing challenges in achieving inclusive development.

24. (A) The sphere of autonomous associations and groups where citizens pursue shared interests independent of the state.
Civil society represents the collective space occupied by non-governmental organizations, community groups, and professional associations. It operates independently of both the state and the market, serving as a platform for citizens to organize and advocate for their rights. By acting as a watchdog, civil society holds public institutions accountable and fosters democratic participation. It plays a vital role in articulating social concerns and influencing public policy through advocacy, monitoring, and direct social action.

25. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Famous social movements and theoretical concepts are often associated with specific thinkers and leaders. Namdeo Dhasal was a key figure in the Dalit Panthers, while Sunderlal Bahuguna led the environmental Chipko Movement. T.H. Marshall is renowned for his historical analysis of citizenship as a developing social status. Vinoba Bhave initiated the Bhoodan Movement to encourage voluntary land donations for the landless. These individuals and their work have significantly influenced the landscape of social activism and political thought.

26. (A) Civil, Political, and Social
T.H. Marshall theorized that citizenship evolved through three distinct stages of rights. Civil rights, such as individual liberty and legal equality, emerged first, followed by political rights like the right to vote. Finally, social rights involving economic security and welfare were established to ensure a decent standard of living for all members of the community. This evolutionary framework describes how the status of a citizen has expanded to include more comprehensive protections within modern democratic societies.

27. (D) The practice of taking direct action to achieve political or social goals.
Activism involves intentional actions taken by individuals or groups to bring about social, political, or environmental change. It goes beyond passive observation and involves direct engagement through methods like protests, campaigns, or legal challenges. Activists seek to influence public opinion and government policy to address specific grievances or promote social justice. This proactive approach is fundamental to the functioning of social movements and civil society, driving systemic reforms and increasing public awareness of critical issues.

28. (B) (ii) and (iv)
Non-Governmental Organizations are essential components of civil society that operate independently of the formal government structure. They perform diverse roles, including direct service delivery, advocacy for marginalized groups, and monitoring state actions for accountability. While some receive international funding, many rely on domestic sources to sustain their operations. These organizations act as intermediaries between citizens and the state, often addressing gaps in public welfare and promoting social development through specialized programs and community mobilization efforts.

29. (C) Affirmative action
Reservations in India are a specific form of affirmative action designed to address historical

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state's territorial sovereignty and the indigenous population's traditional ways of life. Such disputes are central to the discourse on tribal identity and the impact of national borders and administrative regulations on marginalized communities in diverse regions.

57. (C) Individuals acquire their political beliefs and values.
Political socialization is the lifelong process through which individuals internalize the political culture of their society. It involves the transmission of values, beliefs, and attitudes toward the political system from one generation to the next. Primary agents of socialization include the family, educational institutions, peer groups, and the media. This process shapes how citizens perceive authority, participate in democratic activities, and understand their roles and responsibilities. It is essential for maintaining the stability and continuity of a political system.

58. (A) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
Social legislation refers to laws enacted to reform social customs, protect vulnerable groups, and promote social justice. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act of 2005 is a significant example, as it granted equal inheritance rights to daughters in ancestral property. By addressing gender discrimination in traditional personal laws, this legislation sought to bring about a progressive shift in social structures. Such laws demonstrate the state's proactive role in using the legal framework as an instrument for positive social engineering and reform.

59. (D) Charismatic leadership
Social movements in their initial, often volatile stages, are frequently led by charismatic individuals who possess exceptional personal qualities. These leaders can mobilize large numbers of people through their vision and persuasive ability to articulate shared grievances. Their authority is based on the followers' belief in their unique mission rather than formal rules or traditions. This type of leadership is crucial for initiating collective action and providing a sense of purpose during the early, less organized phases of a movement for social change.

60. (B) Social justice imperatives and electoral calculations.
The politics of reservation in India involves a complex interplay between the objective of achieving social justice and the realities of electoral competition. While these policies are essential for empowering marginalized groups, they are also strategically used by political parties to mobilize specific caste-based vote banks. This creates a dynamic where policy decisions are often influenced by the need to balance egalitarian goals with the pursuit of political power. Understanding this relationship is vital for analyzing the contemporary political landscape.

61. (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
Citizenship in India is primarily based on the principle of the soil, though it has evolved to include other criteria over time. Civil society organizations play an active role in national debates regarding citizenship laws, advocating for transparency and rights. The Indian Constitution does not allow for dual citizenship, emphasizing a single national identity for all its residents. These aspects reflect the state's ongoing efforts to define the legal and social boundaries of belonging within a diverse and populous nation-state.

62. (D) The administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any state except the four northeastern states.
The Fifth Schedule provides a specialized administrative framework for areas with significant tribal populations in various Indian states, excluding the specific northeastern states covered under the Sixth Schedule. It empowers the President and Governors to make special regulations to protect tribal interests and traditional customs. The schedule aims to prevent land alienation and ensure that developmental activities do not disrupt the social fabric of these communities. It reflects the constitutional commitment to safeguarding the rights of marginalized tribes through tailored governance mechanisms.

63. (A) Delays in decision-making and implementation
Red tapism is a dysfunctional aspect of bureaucracy characterized by excessive adherence to formal rules and complex procedures. This often leads to unnecessary delays in processing information

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36. (D) The economic reforms of 1991
The economic reforms initiated in 1991 marked a fundamental shift from state-led planned development to a market-oriented economy. This period of liberalization, privatization, and globalization reduced state control over industrial sectors and encouraged foreign investment. It transformed the role of the state from a primary provider to a facilitator of economic growth. These reforms significantly impacted public policy, governance, and the overall developmental trajectory of India, leading to rapid changes in the socio-economic landscape and international relations.

37. (A) Only (i)
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a flagship program specifically designed to enhance livelihood security in rural areas. It provides a legal guarantee for at least one hundred days of wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer for unskilled manual work. This rights-based approach aims to mitigate rural poverty and seasonal unemployment by creating productive local assets. While other programs focus on health and education, this act directly addresses economic vulnerability through guaranteed labor opportunities.

38. (B) The Judiciary
Public policy formulation is primarily a function of the executive and legislative branches of government. The Cabinet and the bureaucracy play central roles in identifying problems and drafting specific policy proposals, while Parliament deliberates and approves them. The Judiciary, however, is not a direct actor in the initial formulation stage. Its role is typically limited to interpreting laws, ensuring their constitutionality, and adjudicating disputes through judicial review. The court intervenes only when policies are challenged or require legal clarification.

39. (D) The widespread practice of voting based on caste and community affiliations.
Political culture deeply influences how citizens participate in democratic processes and interact with state institutions. In India, the persistence of caste and community loyalties often dictates voting behavior and political mobilization. This reflects traditional social values and identities that continue to shape the modern political landscape. Such practices demonstrate how informal social structures can be more influential than formal constitutional procedures in determining electoral outcomes. Understanding these cultural dimensions is essential for analyzing the actual functioning of Indian democracy.

40. (A) To function as the general body of the village, exercising direct democracy and overseeing the Gram Panchayat.
The Gram Sabha is the foundational institution of grass-root democracy, consisting of all registered voters in a village. It serves as a platform for direct participation where residents can discuss local problems and supervise the work of the elected Gram Panchayat. Its primary functions include approving development plans, identifying beneficiaries for welfare schemes, and reviewing the annual accounts. By ensuring transparency and accountability at the local level, the Gram Sabha empowers ordinary citizens to influence their own governance.

41. (A) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
These legal enactments reflect the historical progression of social and administrative reforms in India. The Hindu Marriage Act was passed in 1955 to modernize personal laws. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, providing for Panchayati Raj, followed in 1992. The Right to Information Act was enacted in 2005 to enhance transparency, and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was also passed in the same year, 2005. Following the exact dates, the marriage act preceded the others significantly.

42. (A) Allowing any citizen to seek judicial redress for a public wrong or injury.
Public Interest Litigation is a legal innovation that allows individuals or groups to file cases on behalf of marginalized sections of society. It aims to protect fundamental rights and address public grievances that might otherwise go unheard. By relaxing the traditional rule of locus standi, the judiciary enables proactive intervention in matters of environmental protection, human rights, and administrative accountability. This tool has significantly expanded the role of the courts in promoting social justice and holding the state accountable.

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disadvantages faced by certain social groups. This policy provides preferential access to education and government employment for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. By ensuring representation, the state aims to promote social justice and reduce systemic inequalities rooted in the traditional caste hierarchy. It remains a central and often debated tool for achieving egalitarian goals within the diverse Indian democratic framework.

30. (D) 1979
The Mandal Commission was established in 1979 under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal to identify the socially and educationally backward classes. Its recommendations for reserving twenty-seven percent of central government jobs for Other Backward Classes were later implemented in the early 1990s. This initiative was a landmark event in Indian politics, significantly expanding the scope of affirmative action. It triggered intense national debate and political mobilization, reshaping the discourse on social justice and representation in the country.

31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Reservation policies in India aim to rectify centuries of social exclusion and caste-based discrimination through institutional support. While these measures are essential for achieving substantive equality, they also generate significant political and social conflict. Critics argue that such policies may compromise the principle of meritocracy by prioritizing group identity over individual performance. This tension between historical justice and modern administrative ideals continues to shape political discourse and influence electoral strategies across various states and national platforms.

32. (B) Nation-state formation
The process of nation-state formation often involves creating rigid territorial borders that disregard the traditional habitats of tribal communities. These administrative boundaries can divide culturally unified groups, disrupting their social, economic, and kinship networks. Tribes residing along international borders frequently face issues of split identities and restricted movement. This highlights the inherent tension between the modern state's need for defined sovereignty and the fluid, pre-modern geographical patterns of indigenous populations. Such divisions often lead to long-term social alienation.

33. (B) The absence of a formal legal system.
A nation-state is characterized by a sovereign government exercising authority over a defined territory and a population with a shared national identity. A formal legal system is a fundamental component of its administrative structure, ensuring the rule of law and internal order. Without such a system, the state would lack the institutional capacity to regulate social conduct or implement public policies. Therefore, the presence of laws and judicial mechanisms is essential for the functioning and legitimacy of any modern nation-state.

34. (A) Bureaucracy should function based on rules and merit, irrespective of the political party in power.
Political neutrality is a core principle of a professional bureaucracy, ensuring that civil servants remain objective and impartial. They are expected to implement the policies of the elected government without being influenced by their personal political beliefs or party affiliations. This ensures continuity and stability in administration even when there are changes in the ruling leadership. By adhering to rules and merit-based criteria, the bureaucracy maintains public trust and protects the administrative process from undue political manipulation.

35. (C) Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)
The Second Administrative Reforms Commission provided comprehensive recommendations to modernize the Indian civil services and improve governance. It emphasized shifting from a traditional career-based model to a skill-based system that values specialized expertise. The commission also advocated for greater accountability, transparency, and the use of technology in administration. These reforms aim to make the bureaucracy more responsive to the complex developmental needs of the country. Implementing these suggestions is seen as crucial for enhancing the efficiency of public service.

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or protect vulnerable domestic sectors. This creates a perceived power imbalance in global governance, where international capital often takes precedence over national social welfare priorities.

50. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different administrative and social concepts focus on distinct aspects of governance and societal structure. Bureaucracy is primarily tasked with the systematic implementation of state objectives through formal rules. Public policy represents the specific course of action chosen by the state to address societal issues. Grass-root democracy emphasizes the decentralization of power to local self-governing bodies. Civil society encompasses the autonomous sphere of non-state and non-market associations. Understanding these primary focuses is essential for analyzing modern governance and development.

51. (C) Political parties seek state power through elections, while movements focus on change outside formal structures.
Political parties are formal organizations that participate in elections to capture governmental power and directly implement their agendas. In contrast, social movements are often less structured and focus on bringing about change through collective action outside of formal political institutions. Movements seek to influence public opinion and pressure those in power to adopt specific reforms or address grievances. While both can influence the political landscape, their primary methods and immediate objectives regarding state power differ significantly in a democracy.

52. (A) Only (v)
Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is defined by rational-legal authority, where positions are filled based on merit and formal qualifications. It features a clear hierarchy, division of labor, and strict adherence to impersonal rules to ensure efficiency and objectivity. Appointments based on personal relationships or patronage are contrary to this model, as they introduce subjective bias and undermine administrative professionalism. Weber envisioned bureaucracy as a predictable and dehumanized machine that functions independently of the personal whims of those who operate within it.

53. (C) National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission
The National Health Mission was launched by the Indian government to provide accessible and affordable healthcare across the country. It integrated the earlier National Rural Health Mission and the National Urban Health Mission into a single comprehensive framework. This merger aimed to create a more unified approach to health governance and address the specific health challenges of both rural and urban populations. The mission focuses on strengthening healthcare infrastructure and improving the delivery of essential health services to all citizens.

54. (B) Exclude the more affluent members of a backward class from the benefits of reservation.
The creamy layer concept is a legal principle used to ensure that the benefits of reservation reach the most disadvantaged members of a backward class. It establishes economic and social criteria to identify and exclude affluent individuals who no longer require affirmative action support. This mechanism aims to promote intra-group equity and prevent the monopolization of benefits by a small, relatively advanced section. By focusing on those truly in need, it maintains the social justice objectives of the reservation policy.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 73rd and 74th Amendments mandated that at least one-third of seats in local bodies be reserved for women. This provision was a landmark step toward enhancing women's political participation and leadership at the grass-root level. By providing a constitutional guarantee, the state aimed to empower women to influence local governance and address community-specific issues. This policy has led to a significant increase in the number of women holding elected positions, reshaping traditional power structures in rural and urban areas.

56. (A) Tribal identity, nation-states and borders
Tribal communities often maintain a profound social and spiritual connection to their traditional lands, forests, and water sources. Conflict arises when the modern nation-state implements development projects or restrictive forest laws that ignore these ancestral rights. This tension highlights the struggle between the

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70. (B) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005 is a landmark piece of social legislation resulting from decades of activism by the women's movement. It provides comprehensive legal protection to women facing physical, emotional, or economic abuse within the household. The act recognizes the domestic sphere as a site of potential rights violations and offers various forms of relief, including protection orders and residency rights. This legislation reflects the state's responsiveness to gender-based grievances and its commitment to ensuring safety and dignity.

71. (C) A is true but R is false.
Civil society consists of autonomous associations and groups that operate independently of the formal state structure to pursue shared interests. It serves as a vital watchdog by monitoring government actions and holding public officials accountable for their policies. However, civil society is not synonymous with the state and is not part of the government's formal hierarchy. Instead, it occupies a distinct space between the individual and the state, fostering democratic participation and providing a platform for advocacy and social criticism.

72. (A) The President of India
The Constitution of India empowers the President to officially specify the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for each state and union territory. This power is exercised through public notifications after consultation with the respective governors. While Parliament has the ultimate authority to amend these lists through legislation, the initial inclusion or exclusion is a presidential function. This process ensures that the identification of marginalized communities for affirmative action is handled through a formal constitutional procedure at the highest level.

73. (C) Strengthening of traditional self-governing institutions across borders.
The creation of modern nation-states with rigid borders often weakens the traditional self-governing institutions of tribal communities. These administrative boundaries can disrupt long-standing social networks and kinship ties that once operated freely across the landscape. The state imposes its own legal and administrative systems, which frequently conflict with indigenous customs and authority structures. Increased surveillance and militarization further restrict the autonomy of tribes living in border regions, leading to their social and political marginalization within the larger national framework.

74. (A) Neoliberal model
The neoliberal model of development emphasizes market efficiency, privatization, and deregulation as the primary drivers of economic growth. It advocates for reducing the state's direct involvement in the economy and encouraging private sector participation. Policies such as selling public enterprises and removing trade barriers are central to this approach. This model aims to create a more competitive environment that fosters innovation and resource optimization. Since the late twentieth century, many countries have adopted neoliberal strategies to integrate into the global economy.

75. (A) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
The history of reservation policies in India follows a clear chronological sequence starting with the Constitution's original provisions in 1950. The Kaka Kalelkar Commission was appointed in 1953 to identify backward classes. Much later, the Mandal Commission recommendations were implemented in 1990 to provide reservations for Other Backward Classes. Finally, the 103rd Amendment Act was passed in 2019 to introduce reservations for the Economically Weaker Sections. These events reflect the ongoing and expanding efforts to achieve social justice through affirmative action.

76. (B) Includes the processes and institutions through which authority is exercised, involving state, market, and civil society actors.
Governance is a multifaceted concept that encompasses all the mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which power is exercised in a society. It is broader than government because it includes the roles played by private sectors, non-governmental organizations, and international bodies in shaping public outcomes. Effective governance requires collaboration and consensus among these diverse actors to address complex social and economic challenges. It focuses on how

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and executing public policies, frustrating citizens and hindering developmental progress. It can also encourage corruption as individuals may pay bribes to bypass tedious administrative hurdles. While rules are intended to ensure consistency and fairness, their rigid application without regard for efficiency results in bureaucratic inertia and poor public service delivery in many state institutions.

64. (B) Guarantee 100 days of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
The primary goal of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is to provide an economic safety net for the rural poor. By guaranteeing one hundred days of manual work annually, it ensures a basic level of income for vulnerable households. This policy also focuses on creating sustainable local infrastructure, such as water harvesting systems and roads, which benefits the community. It represents a significant shift toward rights-based social welfare, empowering rural citizens to demand labor opportunities from the state.

65. (B) Subject political culture
A subject political culture exists when citizens are aware of the national government but perceive themselves as passive subjects rather than active participants. Individuals in such societies understand the impact of state policies on their lives but do not believe they can influence the political process. They typically comply with authority and follow laws without seeking to participate in decision-making or advocacy. This orientation is common in societies transitioning from traditional to modern systems, where individual political efficacy remains relatively low among the population.

66. (A) Social engineering
Social engineering involves using law and state policy as tools to consciously reshape social structures and cultural practices toward desired goals. This concept views legislation not just as a means of maintaining order but as a proactive instrument for achieving social justice and equality. For example, laws aimed at abolishing untouchability or promoting gender rights are designed to engineer a more egalitarian society. By targeting the root causes of systemic inequality, the state seeks to bring about transformative and lasting social change.

67. (C) An integrationist approach to a relational and transformative approach.
The shift from Women in Development to Gender and Development signifies a deeper understanding of gender issues in the developmental process. While the earlier approach sought to integrate women into existing systems as a matter of efficiency, the later model focuses on transforming the unequal power relations between men and women. It analyzes how societal roles are constructed and advocates for structural changes that address the root causes of marginalization. This move represents a more holistic and sustainable strategy for achieving gender equality.

68. (D) Governmental corruption
The Central Vigilance Commission was established as an apex integrity institution to oversee and curb corruption within the central government administration. It monitors vigilance activities and advises various public authorities on maintaining transparency and ethical standards. By providing an independent oversight mechanism, it helps identify and prevent the misuse of public resources for personal gain. The commission plays a vital role in enhancing administrative accountability and ensuring that public functionaries operate within the legal and ethical frameworks defined by the state.

69. (C) Institutional pressure groups
Institutional pressure groups are formal entities that exist within the state machinery, such as the military, the bureaucracy, or specific government departments. They seek to influence policy decisions and resource allocations from within the administrative structure to protect or advance their own professional interests. Unlike external associations, they have direct access to decision-makers and can leverage their position within the government hierarchy. Their influence is a significant factor in shaping national security, administrative reforms, and overall governmental priorities in many countries.

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83. (C) It is a purposeful course of action followed by a governmental actor or set of actors.
Public policy is a deliberate and systematic approach taken by state institutions to address societal problems or achieve specific public goals. It involves a series of decisions and actions, including legislation, resource allocation, and administrative regulations. Policies are not random events but reflect the priorities and values of the governing authorities. They are designed to have a practical impact on the lives of citizens and the overall development of the nation. Effective policy-making requires careful planning, implementation, and ongoing evaluation for success.

84. (D) The 73rd Amendment made the Panchayati Raj institutions a constitutionally mandated part of the state's structure.
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was a landmark reform that provided formal recognition and stability to rural local self-governing bodies. By making these institutions mandatory, the state ensured that power is decentralized and that rural populations have a direct say in their own development. The act mandated regular elections, a three-tier structure, and the reservation of seats for marginalized groups. This constitutional status protects Panchayati Raj Institutions from arbitrary dissolution and strengthens the overall democratic framework at the grass-root level.

85. (D) Gender Neutral Development (GND)
In the field of international development, several prominent approaches have evolved to address gender inequalities. These include Women in Development, which focused on integrating women into existing systems, and Women and Development, which analyzed the global structures of inequality. The more recent Gender and Development approach focuses on the social construction of roles and seeks to transform unequal power relations. However, gender neutral development is not recognized as a formal academic or policy approach, as most development strategies acknowledge that gender impacts are rarely neutral.

86. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Factionalism is a common and often pervasive feature within Indian political parties, characterized by internal sub-groups centered around influential leaders. While these factions can promote internal debate and pluralism, they also frequently lead to instability, power struggles, and party splits. The existence of factions reflects the diverse interests and personal loyalties that shape the political landscape. However, the pervasive nature of factionalism is not solely explained by the role of charismatic leaders, as other factors like regional interests and ideological differences also play significant roles.

87. (D) The rise of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) from the Dalit movement.
The transformation of the Dalit social movement into the Bahujan Samaj Party is a significant example of how social identity can be translated into a formidable political force. The BSP mobilized the Dalit community and other marginalized groups to challenge the traditional dominance of upper castes in the electoral arena. By successfully capturing political power in states like Uttar Pradesh, it demonstrated the potential for social movements to achieve systemic change through formal democratic processes. This shift reshaped the political discourse and representation of marginalized sections in India.

88. (A) England
T.H. Marshall's influential theory on the evolution of citizenship was primarily based on the historical development of rights in England. He argued that citizenship rights expanded in a sequential manner, beginning with civil rights in the eighteenth century, followed by political rights in the nineteenth, and finally social rights in the twentieth. This framework provides a classic model for understanding how the status of a citizen has become more comprehensive in modern welfare states. Marshall's work remains a foundational text in political sociology and citizenship studies globally.

89. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Flagship Indian policies and constitutional amendments are designed to achieve specific socio-economic and administrative goals. The Right to Information Act aims to promote transparency, while MGNREGA focuses on enhancing rural livelihood security through guaranteed employment. The Prevention of Corruption Act provides a legal framework

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decisions are made and implemented to ensure accountability, transparency, and sustainable development for all citizens.

77. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission but functions differently as a think tank rather than a direct formulator of five-year plans. It emphasizes cooperative federalism and provides strategic advice to the government. Meanwhile, public policy in India continues to face a significant implementation gap, where well-conceived policies fail to achieve their intended results due to administrative hurdles and local challenges. This gap remains a critical concern for governance, highlighting the need for better execution and monitoring of development programs.

78. (D) The structure and composition of Urban Local Bodies.
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act was enacted to empower urban local bodies, such as Municipal Corporations and Municipalities, as institutions of self-government. It provides a formal framework for their composition, functions, and financial powers to ensure more effective urban governance. By mandating regular elections and the reservation of seats for women and marginalized groups, the act aims to promote inclusive and participatory development in cities. This reform was essential for addressing the complex administrative needs of India's rapidly growing urban population.

79. (A) The right to freedom of religion and the principle of secularism ensuring equal laws for all citizens.
The demand for a Uniform Civil Code in India involves a complex conflict between the constitutional right to religious freedom and the goal of establishing common laws for all citizens. Currently, different communities follow their own personal laws regarding marriage, divorce, and inheritance. Proponents of a UCC argue it would promote national unity and gender justice, while opponents fear it could undermine religious and cultural identities. This debate remains a central issue in Indian politics, reflecting deep-seated tensions over secularism and pluralism.

80. (B) Mobilizing resources and people towards a specific social goal.
Leadership within non-governmental organizations and social activism is primarily focused on inspiring and organizing collective action to achieve meaningful social change. Leaders play a crucial role in identifying pressing issues, formulating strategies, and mobilizing the necessary human and financial resources. They serve as catalysts for movement building, articulating a clear vision that resonates with the public and policy-makers. By fostering collaboration and resilience, effective leadership enables these organizations to challenge existing power structures and advocate for the rights of marginalized groups.

81. (B) Dalit Panthers - Gender-based
The Dalit Panthers movement, which emerged in the early 1970s, was primarily a caste-based social movement focused on challenging the oppression of Dalits. It sought to achieve social dignity and political rights through militant activism and literary expression. While it addressed various forms of inequality, its central basis was caste identity rather than gender. Other movements like the Chipko movement and the Gorkhaland movement were correctly associated with their primary focuses on environmental protection and regional autonomy respectively within the diverse Indian landscape.

82. (A) The dysfunctional aspects of bureaucracy such as rigidity, goal displacement, and red tape.
Bureaucratic pathology refers to the inherent weaknesses and dysfunctional behaviors that can plague large administrative organizations. These include an excessive focus on formal rules, leading to red tape and delays, and goal displacement, where following procedures becomes more important than achieving organizational objectives. Such issues can result in administrative inefficiency, a lack of responsiveness to public needs, and the dehumanization of the service delivery process. Understanding these pathologies is essential for developing effective reforms that improve the functioning and accountability of state bureaucracies.

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43. (D) The Gender and Development (GAD) Approach
The Gender and Development approach advocates for gender-mainstreaming, which involves integrating a gender perspective into all stages of policy formulation and implementation. This strategy ensures that the different needs and experiences of both men and women are considered in every public initiative. By institutionalizing gender concerns, it aims to transform societal structures and eliminate systemic biases. This approach is more comprehensive than earlier models as it seeks to address the underlying power relations that sustain gender inequality across all sectors.

44. (B) Corruption among public functionaries
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas are anti-corruption ombudsman bodies established to investigate allegations of corruption against public officials. These institutions aim to enhance administrative accountability and restore public trust in government functioning. By providing an independent mechanism for inquiry, they help curb the misuse of public office for private gain. The establishment of these bodies was a response to widespread social movements demanding stronger legal measures to combat corruption within both central and state level administrative structures.

45. (C) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
The Human Development Report is an influential annual publication by the United Nations Development Programme that assesses global progress using human-centric metrics. It introduced the Human Development Index, which measures achievements in health, education, and standard of living. This report shifted the focus of development discourse from purely economic growth to the expansion of human capabilities and choices. By providing a comparative analysis of different countries, it encourages governments to prioritize social investments and inclusive development strategies for their populations.

46. (D) Associational pressure group
Associational pressure groups are formally organized associations that represent the specialized interests of a particular sector or profession. They possess a permanent administrative structure and use systematic methods like lobbying and media campaigns to influence government policy. Examples include trade unions, chambers of commerce, and professional bodies like medical associations. When a business association actively seeks specific tax reforms, it is functioning as an associational group by articulating the collective economic demands of its members to state authorities.

47. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The disability rights movement has undergone a significant transformation, moving from viewing persons with disabilities as objects of charity to recognizing them as holders of rights. This shift emphasizes social inclusion, accessibility, and the removal of systemic barriers. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act of 2016 is a direct legislative outcome of this advocacy, providing a comprehensive framework for protection and empowerment. These developments reflect a modern commitment to human rights and the dignity of all citizens within the democratic state.

48. (B) Region
Regional movements in India often arise from a sense of shared geographical identity and perceived economic or political marginalization. Demands for separate statehood, such as in the cases of Telangana and Jharkhand, are driven by the desire for better local governance and resource management. These movements highlight the complexities of federalism and the challenges of balancing national unity with regional aspirations. They reflect the diverse cultural and economic landscapes that exist within the large and complex territory of the Indian nation-state.

49. (C) Their policy prescriptions often serve developed nations' interests and undermine the sovereignty of borrowing countries.
Critics of international financial institutions argue that their policy conditions often reflect the economic interests of wealthy, developed nations. These organizations frequently mandate neoliberal reforms that may not be suitable for the specific social and economic contexts of developing countries. Such conditions can restrict the ability of sovereign governments to pursue independent development paths

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to combat graft in public office, and the 73rd Amendment strengthens local self-governance through Panchayati Raj Institutions. These initiatives reflect the state's commitment to improving governance, development, and social justice for all its citizens across the diverse national landscape.

90. (A) Organizing a public protest or a signature campaign.
Social activism involves taking proactive and direct steps to influence public policy or bring about social change. This can include a variety of methods such as organizing mass protests, launching signature campaigns, or engaging in legal advocacy. Unlike passive forms of engagement, activism requires a commitment to collective action and the desire to challenge existing norms or authority. It is a fundamental component of a vibrant civil society, enabling citizens to voice their grievances and demand accountability from the state and other powerful institutions.

91. (D) They suffer from a lack of accountability and their agendas may be donor-driven.
A common criticism leveled against many non-governmental organizations is the perceived lack of accountability to the communities they serve. Critics argue that their priorities and projects are often dictated by the interests of international donors rather than local needs. This can lead to the implementation of programs that are not sustainable or culturally appropriate. Furthermore, the reliance on external funding can create a situation where NGOs become more responsive to their financial backers than to the public, undermining their legitimacy as independent agents of social change.

92. (B) Articles 15(4) and 16(4)
The Constitution of India contains specific provisions to ensure social justice through affirmative action in education and public employment. Article 15(4) allows the state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes or for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, Article 16(4) empowers the state to provide reservations in appointments or posts in favor of any backward class which is not adequately represented in the services. These articles form the legal basis for India's extensive reservation policies and egalitarian objectives.

93. (C) The loss of control over traditional land, forests, and resources due to development projects and state policies.
Tribal alienation in India is a critical issue stemming from the historical dispossession of indigenous communities from their traditional habitats. State-led development projects, such as dams, mines, and large-scale industrialization, often lead to the displacement of tribes without adequate compensation or resettlement. Restrictive forest laws further limit their access to resources that are essential for their social and economic survival. This loss of control over ancestral land and resources undermines their cultural identity and leads to widespread marginalization and social unrest in tribal regions.

94. (D) The dehumanizing and overly rationalized nature of modern social life.
Max Weber used the metaphor of the iron cage to describe the potential for modern society to become trapped in a system of rigid rules and rationalized efficiency. He warned that the expansion of bureaucracy could lead to a loss of individual freedom and creativity, as every aspect of life becomes governed by impersonal calculations. This process of disenchantment can result in a cold, dehumanized social environment where procedural correctness takes precedence over human values and emotions. The iron cage reflects Weber's deep concern about the consequences of modern rationalization.

95. (D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
Governance and development are interconnected concepts that involve complex social, economic, and political processes. Effective development is multi-dimensional and requires strong state capacity to implement policies and provide public services. E-governance initiatives aim to enhance this capacity by using technology to improve transparency and efficiency in administration. Weak state institutions are a significant barrier to achieving sustainable development goals, as they cannot effectively manage resources or address social needs. Understanding these relationships is essential for analyzing the challenges of modern governance in diverse national contexts.

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debate regarding its impact and constitutional validity.

109. (C) A political unit where the state and the nation are congruent.
A nation-state is a political entity characterized by the alignment of a sovereign state with a specific nation, consisting of people who share a common identity. This identity can be based on language, culture, history, or ethnicity. In such a system, the state's territorial boundaries correspond with the population's sense of nationhood. The modern global political system is largely organized around nation-states, which seek to maintain internal unity and exercise sovereign authority over their land and people. Achieving this congruence is a central objective of many nationalistic movements.

110. (D) Committed to the goals of social justice and development as enshrined in the constitution.
The concept of a committed bureaucracy in the Indian context refers to an administrative system that is deeply dedicated to the fundamental principles of the Constitution. This includes a commitment to social justice, equality, and the developmental objectives of the welfare state. While bureaucracy is expected to remain politically neutral, it must not be indifferent to the larger goals of nation-building and the empowerment of marginalized sections. A committed civil servant proactively works toward achieving these constitutional ideals while adhering to professional rules and ethical standards of public service.

111. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The public policy cycle is a systematic process that involves identifying societal problems, formulating potential solutions, implementing chosen programs, and evaluating their effectiveness. Evaluation is a critical stage, as it provides essential feedback on whether a policy has achieved its intended outcomes. This process often leads to modifications or the complete redesign of a policy to better address emerging challenges. Viewing policy-making as a one-time event is incorrect, as effective governance requires ongoing assessment and adaptation to ensure that public goals are successfully met over time.

112. (B) Arbitrariness
Good governance is defined by several core principles, including transparency, accountability, and adherence to the rule of law. It requires that decision-making processes are open to public scrutiny and that public officials are responsible for their actions. Arbitrariness, or making decisions based on personal whims rather than established rules and procedures, is the opposite of good governance. Such behavior undermines administrative integrity, public trust, and the effective management of social and economic resources. Promoting predictable and fair governance is essential for achieving sustainable development and protecting the rights of all citizens.

113. (B) A culture where citizens have little to no awareness of the national political system or its impact.
A parochial political culture occurs when individuals have a very limited understanding of the national government and its various administrative functions. In such a culture, citizens do not differentiate their local or traditional roles from political roles, and they have no expectations of the political system. This orientation is common in traditional, decentralized societies where the national state has little direct impact on the daily lives of the population. Individuals in these cultures do not see themselves as political actors and lack a sense of belonging to a larger national community.

114. (A) Approving the annual budget and plans of the Gram Panchayat.
The Gram Sabha holds significant power as the general body of a village, ensuring that local governance is transparent and participatory. One of its primary roles is to review and approve the annual budget and development plans prepared by the Gram Panchayat. This allows residents to directly influence how resources are allocated and which projects are prioritized for their community. By overseeing the financial and administrative work of elected representatives, the Gram Sabha promotes accountability and strengthens the foundational principles of grass-root democracy in the country.

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International Monetary Fund as key pillars of the global financial system. These institutions were created to promote international economic cooperation and provide financial stability in the post-World War II era. The World Bank focuses on providing long-term loans for developmental projects, while the IMF monitors global exchange rates and provides short-term financial assistance to countries facing economic crises. Together, they significantly influence global economic governance and development policies across various nations.

103. (D) Pressure group
When a caste group organizes itself to articulate shared grievances and demand specific benefits from the state, such as educational facilities or job quotas, it functions as a pressure group. Unlike political parties, these groups do not aim to capture political power directly but seek to influence policy outcomes to protect or advance their sectoral interests. They use various methods like advocacy, lobbying, and protests to apply pressure on decision-makers. Such mobilization is a common feature of democratic societies where different groups compete for recognition and resource allocation.

104. (A) Maoist Communism
The Naxalite movement is deeply rooted in Maoist ideology, which advocates for an agrarian revolution through peasant mobilization and armed struggle. It originated in the late 1960s in West Bengal and spread to various other regions characterized by high levels of land inequality and social marginalization. The movement's primary goal is to overthrow the existing socio-political system and redistribute resources to the landless and poor. Its persistence reflects long-standing grievances related to land reforms and the perceived failure of the state to address rural poverty effectively.

105. (A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
Social movements in India have emerged in a specific historical sequence reflecting changing social and political concerns. The Self-Respect Movement in South India began in the early twentieth century. The Naxalbari uprising occurred in 1967, followed by the formation of the Dalit Panthers in the early 1970s. The Chipko Movement, focusing on environmental protection, also gained prominence in the 1970s. This chronological progression highlights how different issues, from caste reform to agrarian revolution and environmentalism, have mobilized various segments of the population for social change.

106. (A) G.W.F. Hegel
G.W.F. Hegel was a foundational philosopher in the development of the modern concept of civil society as a sphere distinct from both the family and the state. He viewed civil society as an intermediate realm where individuals pursue their economic and social interests through various associations and institutions. For Hegel, civil society is essential for the realization of individual freedom within the broader ethical life of the community. His ideas have significantly influenced contemporary political theory and our understanding of the relationship between the state and autonomous social organizations.

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107. (D) Filling gaps in government services and advocating for policy change.
Non-governmental organizations play a vital role in the developmental process by addressing needs that are often overlooked by the state. They provide essential services such as healthcare, education, and livelihood support, especially in marginalized or remote areas. Additionally, NGOs engage in advocacy to influence public policy and ensure that the rights of vulnerable populations are protected. By acting as intermediaries between the state and the people, they promote social justice and encourage participatory governance through community mobilization and independent monitoring of governmental actions and programs.

108. (B) 103rd Amendment Act
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 introduced a ten percent reservation in government jobs and educational institutions for the Economically Weaker Sections of the general category. This amendment was a significant shift in India's affirmative action policy, as it introduced economic criteria alongside traditional social and educational backwardness. The goal is to provide social justice to individuals who are disadvantaged due to their low family income, regardless of their caste identity. This policy continues to be a subject of legal and political

more comprehensive and systemic strategies for achieving gender equality.

146. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Factions within political parties are often fluid and based on personal loyalties or shifting interests rather than being permanent and ideologically rigid. They can serve as a source of internal competition and dynamism, promoting diverse viewpoints within the organization. However, intense factionalism can also lead to party instability, power struggles, and frequent defections of members to other political groups. This dynamic is a common feature of large political entities, where the pursuit of influence and resources often leads to the formation of internal sub-groups that impact the overall party cohesion.

147. (C) Religion
A movement that organizes around the rights and recognition of a specific religious community is fundamentally based on religious identity. These movements seek to protect the unique cultural practices, places of worship, and legal rights of their community within a secular state. They often arise in response to perceived threats to religious traditions or demands for greater representation in public life. Such mobilizations highlight the complex relationship between faith and politics, as well as the challenges of managing pluralism and ensuring the equal rights of diverse religious groups in a democratic society.

148. (D) An individual and the state, entailing rights and duties.
Citizenship is a fundamental legal and social status that defines the relationship between an individual and a sovereign state. It entails a set of rights, such as civil liberties and political participation, as well as responsibilities and duties toward the community. These duties can include following laws, paying taxes, and contributing to the national welfare. The concept of citizenship ensures that individuals are formally recognized members of a political community with a stake in its governance and development. It is central to the functioning of modern democracies and the protection of individual dignity.

149. (C) Social justice
The constitutional mandate for reservations in India is a central component of the state's pursuit of social justice. This policy aims to address historical exclusions and systemic inequalities faced by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other marginalized groups. By ensuring representation in education and public employment, the state seeks to promote equality of opportunity and empower disadvantaged sections of society. The politics surrounding reservation involves intense debate over the extent and criteria of these measures, reflecting the ongoing struggle to achieve a more egalitarian and inclusive social order in the diverse country.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The creation of linguistic states in India was a significant outcome of powerful regional movements that demanded administrative boundaries correspond with linguistic identities. Proponents argued that such reorganization would improve governance, promote local cultures, and make the democratic process more accessible to the common people. The state eventually responded by passing the States Reorganisation Act, which fundamentally reshaped the federal map based on language. These movements highlight the importance of cultural identity in political mobilization and the challenges of managing diversity within a large and complex democratic nation-state.

151. (D) Tenth Schedule
The Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, also known as the anti-defection law, was introduced to address the problem of elected representatives frequently switching political parties. This practice, often driven by personal gain, led to political instability and undermined the mandate of the voters. The schedule provides for the disqualification of members who voluntarily leave their party or vote against its directives in the legislature. While intended to ensure party discipline and government stability, the law has also faced criticism for restricting the individual freedom of legislators and being subject to political manipulation.

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115. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Social movements and political organizations in India are often founded on specific identities or critical issues. The Dravidian movement in the south was rooted in regional and ethnic identity, while the Narmada Bachao Andolan focuses on the environmental impact of large-scale development. Anti-Mandal protests were primarily driven by concerns over caste-based reservation policies. Women's organizations like AIDWA focus on achieving gender equality and social justice. Understanding these primary bases is essential for analyzing the diverse landscape of collective mobilization and its influence on national and regional politics.

116. (D) Bring about reform in social customs and structures.
Social legislation refers to the use of the legal system as an instrument to reform traditional social practices and promote egalitarian values. These laws are often designed to protect vulnerable groups, eliminate discriminatory customs, and ensure social justice. For example, legislation against child marriage, dowry, and untouchability aims to engineer a more progressive and inclusive social order. By codifying modern ethical standards, the state proactively seeks to transform existing social structures and foster a culture that respects the fundamental rights and dignity of all its diverse citizens.

117. (C) A scheme that provides nutritional supplements and maternal healthcare to women as passive recipients.
The welfare approach to gender and development views women primarily as passive recipients of state assistance, focusing on their roles as mothers and homemakers. This model aims to improve the immediate well-being of women through targeted social services like nutritional support and healthcare. However, it does not challenge the underlying social structures or power relations that cause gender inequality. While providing essential relief, this approach often overlooks women's productive roles and their potential as active agents of change, emphasizing welfare over structural transformation and systemic empowerment for women.

118. (B) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is a high constitutional authority responsible for auditing the accounts of the Union and the States. Often described as the watchdog of public finance, the CAG ensures that government spending is transparent, legal, and efficient. By identifying financial irregularities and administrative lapses, the institution plays a critical role in curbing corruption and promoting accountability in public office. The findings of the CAG are regularly reviewed by parliamentary committees, strengthening the overall framework of financial oversight and good governance in the national system.

119. (D) A pressure group operates outside political parties, while a faction operates within a political party.
While both pressure groups and political factions seek to influence public policy and resource allocation, they operate in different organizational contexts. Pressure groups are external associations that represent specific sectoral interests and lobby the government from outside the party system. In contrast, factions are internal sub-groups within a single political party that compete for influence and leadership positions. Factions are often based on personal loyalties or specific ideological differences among party members. Understanding these distinctions is essential for analyzing the complex dynamics of modern political mobilization and governance.

120. (A) Medical/charity issue to a human rights issue.
The disability rights movement has successfully campaigned for a fundamental shift in how society perceives disability. It moved away from the traditional medical model, which viewed disability as a personal tragedy requiring charity or medical intervention, to a human rights model. This new perspective emphasizes social inclusion, legal rights, and the removal of environmental and systemic barriers that prevent full participation. It views persons with disabilities as active citizens entitled to dignity, equality, and accessibility. This transformation is reflected in modern legislation and international conventions on disability rights.

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96. (B) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (now part of Samagra Shiksha)
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a flagship government program aimed at achieving the universalization of elementary education across India. It focuses on providing accessible and quality schooling for all children, with a particular emphasis on bridging social and gender gaps. The initiative supports various activities, including the construction of schools, teacher training, and the provision of textbooks. By ensuring that every child has the opportunity to receive basic education, the program aims to promote human development and long-term socio-economic progress for the nation.

97. (B) Caste identity often serves as a basis for political mobilization and voting behavior.
Caste remains a powerful and pervasive factor in Indian politics, significantly influencing how political parties mobilize support and how citizens vote. Electoral strategies frequently involve building alliances among different caste groups to secure a winning majority. This reflects the deep-seated social identities and grievances that continue to shape the political landscape. While the state aims for a secular and egalitarian society, the reality of political competition often reinforces traditional caste affiliations. Understanding this dynamic is crucial for analyzing the complexities of democratic participation in a diverse country.

98. (A) Elite capture and lack of functional autonomy from state governments.
Grass-root democracy in India faces significant challenges, including elite capture, where local institutions are dominated by powerful and wealthy individuals. This often prevents the benefits of decentralization from reaching the most marginalized sections of society. Furthermore, Panchayati Raj Institutions frequently lack the functional and financial autonomy necessary to operate independently of state governments. Such dependence restricts their ability to address local needs effectively and maintain their democratic integrity. Overcoming these barriers is essential for achieving true local self-governance and inclusive social development across the country.

99. (C) Provides a secular legal framework for marriage, irrespective of the religion of the parties.
The Special Marriage Act of 1954 is a significant piece of legislation that provides a secular alternative to traditional religious personal laws. it allows individuals from different religious backgrounds to marry without having to convert or follow religious rituals. This law promotes social integration and individual freedom of choice in personal matters. By providing a common legal framework, it supports the constitutional ideal of a secular state that respects diversity while ensuring equal rights for all citizens, regardless of their religious affiliations.

100. (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
The Gender and Development approach emphasizes that gender is a social construct rather than a fixed biological characteristic. It focuses on the different roles and expectations placed on men and women and seeks to empower individuals to challenge unequal power structures. Gender budgeting is an important tool within this framework, as it allows for an analysis of how policy decisions affect various genders. Empowerment is a central goal, aiming to give marginalized groups the capacity to influence their own lives and the developmental processes of their society.

101. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Right to Information Act is widely regarded as a powerful tool for combating corruption and enhancing administrative accountability. By allowing citizens to request and receive information from public authorities, it exposes government functioning to public scrutiny. This transparency discourages corrupt practices and ensures that public officials act in accordance with the law. The act empowers ordinary individuals to hold the state accountable for its decisions and the use of public resources. Its implementation has significantly strengthened the democratic framework and promoted good governance across the nation.

102. (B) World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF)
The Bretton Woods conference of 1944 led to the establishment of the World Bank and the

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historically received financial assistance and followed policy advice from these bodies, often as part of structural adjustment programs. These organizations advocate for neoliberal reforms such as privatization and market liberalization. While their influence is undeniable, the claim that India has never accepted assistance is factually incorrect, as these institutions have been deeply involved in the country's economic planning and reforms.

128. (B) The domination of local governance institutions by powerful and wealthy individuals or groups.
Elite capture is a significant challenge in local governance where the benefits of decentralization are monopolized by a small, influential section of the community. In the context of Panchayati Raj, this occurs when powerful families or dominant caste groups control the decision-making process and resource allocation. This prevents the marginalized and poor from participating effectively and ensures that policies primarily serve the interests of the local elite. Overcoming elite capture is essential for achieving true grass-root democracy and ensuring that developmental programs reach their intended beneficiaries at the village level.

129. (B) To ensure full participation, inclusion, and equal rights for persons with disabilities in society.
The disability rights movement seeks to achieve comprehensive social inclusion and equality for persons with disabilities. Its primary objective is to ensure that individuals have full access to education, employment, and public spaces, without facing discrimination or systemic barriers. The movement advocates for a rights-based approach that emphasizes the dignity and autonomy of persons with disabilities. By promoting accessibility and legal protections, it aims to empower this marginalized group to participate fully in all aspects of social, economic, and political life within the larger democratic state framework.

130. (A) The Telangana Movement
The Telangana movement was a prominent regional struggle in India, driven by the demand for a separate state based on shared geographical identity and perceived economic neglect. Participants sought greater autonomy to manage their own resources and ensure better local governance for the region. This movement highlighted the tensions within larger states and the challenges of addressing regional disparities. The eventual creation of Telangana as a separate state reflects the success of this mobilization and the state's responsiveness to deeply rooted regional aspirations and developmental grievances within the federal system.

131. (C) (i), (iii) and (v)
Non-governmental organizations, also known as voluntary organizations, play a crucial role in civil society by engaging in advocacy and social mobilization. They operate independently of the state machinery and are typically driven by social goals rather than a profit motive. In India, many NGOs receive foreign funding, which is strictly regulated under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act to ensure transparency and national security. These organizations contribute to development by addressing various social issues and providing platforms for citizens to organize and demand accountability from public authorities.

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132. (D) The use of reservation policies by political parties for electoral mobilization and debate over its scope and criteria.
The politics of reservation refers to the strategic use of affirmative action policies by political parties to gain electoral support from various social groups. This involves intense national debate over the criteria for backwardness and the overall scope of job and education quotas. Reservation often becomes a central issue in election campaigns, reflecting its profound impact on social identity and representation. While intended for social justice, the political discourse around reservation frequently centers on building vote banks and managing the competing demands of different caste-based interest groups.

133. (C) All of the above.
The relationship between tribes and the modern nation-state is complex, involving persistent tensions over identity, development, and integration. State policies often fluctuate between isolating tribes to preserve their culture and assimilating them into the national mainstream. Development projects frequently lead to the

121. (B) (ii) and (iii)
Civil society occupies a unique space between the private family sphere, the market economy, and the formal state apparatus. It consists of a diverse range of autonomous organizations, including non-governmental organizations, community groups, and academic institutions, where citizens organize to pursue shared interests. While it seeks to influence public policy and hold the state accountable, its primary goal is not to capture political power for itself. By fostering democratic participation and articulating various social concerns, civil society plays a vital role in maintaining a healthy and responsive democratic society.

122. (A) The process of influencing and mobilizing a collective towards a shared goal.
Leadership within social movements is best understood as a dynamic process of inspiring and organizing a collective of individuals to achieve meaningful social or political change. It involves the ability to articulate shared grievances, formulate effective strategies, and mobilize various resources for collective action. Leaders serve as catalysts for movement building, fostering a sense of solidarity and purpose among participants. Unlike formal administrative roles, social movement leadership is often more fluid and based on the ability to connect with and empower others to pursue a common vision of justice.

123. (D) Protect certain laws from judicial review, particularly those related to land reform.
The Ninth Schedule was added to the Indian Constitution to protect specific laws, especially those related to land reform and the abolition of the zamindari system, from being challenged in courts. It was intended to prevent judicial intervention from stalling essential social and economic reforms aimed at achieving distributive justice. While originally designed for land reform, its scope has expanded over time. However, the Supreme Court has later ruled that laws in this schedule can still be reviewed if they violate the basic structure of the Constitution, maintaining judicial oversight.

124. (B) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram
The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains special administrative provisions for tribal areas in four specific northeastern states. It provides for the creation of Autonomous District Councils, which possess significant legislative, executive, and judicial powers to govern internal tribal affairs. This framework aims to protect the unique cultural identities, traditional customs, and land rights of indigenous populations within these regions. By allowing for a high degree of local self-governance, the schedule reflects the state's commitment to accommodating ethnic diversity and maintaining social harmony in complex border areas.

125. (C) The early decades after independence, with the launch of Five-Year Plans.
Following independence, the Indian bureaucracy underwent a significant transition from its colonial role of maintaining law and order to becoming an agent of development. This shift was most prominent during the early decades of national planning, as the state launched ambitious five-year plans to transform the socio-economic landscape. Administrative officers were tasked with managing complex projects in agriculture, industry, and social welfare. This developmental focus required new skills and a more proactive approach to administration, as the bureaucracy became the primary instrument for achieving the nation's egalitarian goals.

126. (D) Public Policy
A public policy is a purposeful and systematic course of action taken by a governmental body to address a societal need or achieve a specific national goal. The decision to construct a national highway system is a clear example, involving long-term planning, resource allocation, and administrative execution. Such policies reflect the state's priorities for infrastructure development and economic integration. By improving connectivity and facilitating trade, this policy aims to foster overall growth and development. It demonstrates how governmental decisions translated into physical projects impact the nation's socio-economic landscape.

127. (C) A is true but R is false.
International development organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have played a significant role in influencing India's public policies, especially since the economic crisis of 1991. India has

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society as a vital component of a free society and a check against centralized state power.

140. (B) Frame grievances in a compelling way to attract support.
A primary goal of leadership within a social movement is the effective framing of grievances to resonate with a broad audience. This involves identifying a social problem, its causes, and a clear path toward resolution in a way that inspires collective action. By providing a compelling narrative, leaders can mobilize diverse groups of people and attract public and media attention to their cause. Effective framing helps build solidarity and legitimacy for the movement, enabling it to challenge dominant power structures and advocate for meaningful social or political reform.

141. (C) The right to maintenance for divorced Muslim women and the issue of a Uniform Civil Code.
The Shah Bano case of 1985 was a landmark legal battle in India that brought the conflict between religious personal laws and general civil laws to the national forefront. The case focused on a divorced woman's right to maintenance under the criminal procedure code, which was challenged by traditional religious interpretations. The resulting political and social controversy led to intense debates over the necessity of a Uniform Civil Code and the state's role in reforming personal laws. This event significantly impacted the discourse on secularism, gender rights, and community identity in India.

142. (D) It plays a crucial role in policy formulation, implementation, and feedback.
The bureaucracy is a central actor in the entire public policy process, providing essential expertise and administrative capacity. During formulation, civil servants offer technical data and help draft detailed policy proposals. In the implementation stage, they are responsible for executing government programs and ensuring that services reach the intended beneficiaries. Furthermore, the bureaucracy provides vital feedback through monitoring and evaluation, identifying challenges and suggesting improvements. This comprehensive involvement makes the administrative system indispensable for the successful translation of political goals into tangible socio-economic progress for the diverse national population.

143. (A) Secrecy and opaqueness
Good governance is characterized by transparency, accountability, and the active participation of citizens in the decision-making process. It emphasizes effectiveness and efficiency in managing public resources and a consensus-oriented approach to resolving social conflicts. Secrecy and opaqueness in government functioning are the opposites of good governance, as they shield administrative actions from public scrutiny and foster corruption. Promoting an open and predictable administrative environment is essential for achieving sustainable development, protecting human rights, and maintaining public trust in the state institutions and the overall democratic framework of the nation.

144. (B) The 74th Constitutional Amendment
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act mandated the establishment of District Planning Committees to consolidate plans prepared by both rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities. This provision aimed to ensure integrated and comprehensive planning for the entire district, bridging the administrative gap between rural and urban areas. By coordinating local development initiatives, the DPC facilitates a more efficient use of resources and addresses the complex needs of growing districts. This institutional framework is essential for promoting balanced regional growth and strengthening local self-governance within the decentralized administrative structure of the Indian democratic state.

145. (A) (iii), (ii), (i)
The historical progression of gender and development strategies reflects a deepening understanding of social inequality. The welfare approach emerged first, viewing women primarily as passive recipients of aid centered on their roles as mothers. This was followed by the Women in Development approach in the 1970s, which focused on integrating women into existing economic structures for efficiency. Finally, the more recent Gender and Development approach emphasizes transforming unequal power relations and the social construction of gender roles. This evolution shows a move toward

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displacement of indigenous communities from their traditional lands, causing significant social and economic disruption. Additionally, the imposition of national borders can divide culturally unified tribes. These multifaceted challenges highlight the ongoing struggle to balance national unity with the protection of tribal rights and autonomy.

134. (B) The National Skill Development Mission
The National Skill Development Mission is a public policy initiative designed to improve the livelihood opportunities of the population by enhancing their employability. It focuses on providing vocational training and skill development across various sectors to meet the needs of a modern economy. By equipping individuals with specialized expertise, the program aims to reduce unemployment and foster economic growth. This mission reflects the state's proactive role in human resource development and its commitment to ensuring that citizens can participate effectively in the labor market and achieve economic self-reliance.

135. (D) Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba
Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba are the primary scholars who systematically developed the concept of political culture in their classic study, The Civic Culture. They identified different types of political orientations, such as parochial, subject, and participant, based on how citizens perceive and interact with their political system. Their research provided a framework for analyzing the psychological and cultural foundations of democratic stability. This influential work has shaped decades of political science research, emphasizing the importance of shared values and beliefs in determining the functioning of modern political institutions.

136. (A) Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies
State Election Commissions are independent constitutional bodies established in each Indian state to ensure free and fair elections to local self-governing institutions. Their primary responsibility is to manage the electoral process for Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural areas and Urban Local Bodies in cities. This decentralization of electoral management protects local democracy from interference and ensures that elections are held regularly. While the national Election Commission handles parliamentary and assembly polls, these state-level bodies are essential for maintaining the democratic integrity of grass-root governance across the country.

137. (C) The misuse of public office for private gain.
Corruption is fundamentally defined as the illegitimate use of public authority or resources for personal or private benefit. It can manifest in various forms, such as bribery, nepotism, and embezzlement, undermining administrative integrity and public trust. Corruption diverts essential funds away from development projects and distorts the fair delivery of public services. It is a major barrier to good governance and social justice, as it disproportionately affects the marginalized and poor. Combating corruption requires strong legal frameworks, transparent institutional processes, and an active civil society to ensure accountability.

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138. (A) Sectional Interest Group
Sectional interest groups are organized associations that represent and promote the specific interests of a particular segment of society, such as trade unions or farmers' associations. They aim to influence government policy to secure benefits for their members, such as better wages, favorable labor laws, or higher crop prices. Unlike public interest groups, their focus is on the welfare of a specific group rather than society as a whole. These groups are essential for articulating the diverse economic and social demands that emerge within a complex and pluralistic democratic state.

139. (D) Eastern Europe in the 1980s
The concept of civil society gained significant prominence in global political discourse during the pro-democracy movements in Eastern Europe in the late twentieth century. In countries like Poland and Czechoslovakia, autonomous social groups and labor unions organized to challenge authoritarian regimes and demand political freedom. These movements highlighted the importance of a sphere independent of the state where citizens could pursue shared interests and advocate for democratic change. This historical experience revitalized theoretical interest in civil

152. (A) Vincent de Gournay
The term bureaucracy was first coined by the French economist Vincent de Gournay in the mid-eighteenth century. He used it to describe a system of government characterized by an excessive number of officials and complex, often obstructive, administrative procedures. While the word originally had a negative connotation, it was later adopted and refined by social scientists like Max Weber to systematically study large, hierarchical organizations governed by formal rules. Today, bureaucracy is a central concept in political science and sociology, representing the essential but often challenging administrative structure of modern state and private institutions.

153. (C) Health as a fundamental right of every citizen.
A rights-based approach to health policy emphasizes that access to quality healthcare is a fundamental human right for every citizen, regardless of their socio-economic status. This perspective places a legal and moral obligation on the state to provide accessible, affordable, and equitable health services for all. It shifts the focus from viewing health as a matter of individual charity or a market commodity to a collective responsibility and an essential component of social justice. By prioritizing health as a right, the state aims to achieve better health outcomes and improve the overall well-being of its population.

154. (A) Balwant Rai Mehta
Balwant Rai Mehta is widely considered the architect of the Panchayati Raj system in India due to his leadership of the 1957 committee. The committee's influential report recommended the establishment of a three-tier structure of local self-government to achieve democratic decentralization. This proposed system included the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti at the block level, and the Zila Parishad at the district level. Mehta's vision aimed to involve rural populations directly in the planning and execution of developmental programs, laying the groundwork for modern grass-root democracy.

155. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Various social and administrative terms represent different strategies for achieving equality and justice. Women in Development focuses on integrating women into existing development models, while Gender and Development seeks to transform unequal gender relations and societal structures. Gender budgeting involves an analytical tool to assess how fiscal policies impact various genders differently. Public Interest Litigation is a powerful judicial mechanism used to enforce the rights of marginalized and disadvantaged sections of society. Together, these concepts provide a framework for analyzing and addressing systemic inequalities within a diverse and democratic national context.

156. (B) Goal displacement
Goal displacement is a bureaucratic dysfunction where adherence to formal rules and procedures becomes an end in itself, rather than a means to achieve organizational objectives. This often occurs when officials prioritize following complex regulations over effectively delivering public services or solving social problems. Such a shift can lead to administrative rigidity, inefficiency, and a lack of responsiveness to public needs. In a developmental context, goal displacement can hinder the successful implementation of programs, as the bureaucracy becomes more focused on procedural correctness than on achieving tangible socio-economic results for the diverse population.

157. (C) Eco-feminist and environmental movement
The Chipko movement in the Himalayas was a significant social struggle that combined environmental protection with eco-feminist principles. Local women played a central role in resisting large-scale commercial logging by hugging trees to prevent their destruction. The movement highlighted the vital link between forest conservation and the livelihood of rural communities, particularly for women who depend on forest resources for fuel and fodder. By challenging industrial exploitation and advocating for sustainable forest management, Chipko became a global symbol of non-violent environmental activism and the power of grass-root movements to influence state policy.

158. (D) Isolation and Assimilation
Historically, the Indian state's policy toward its tribal population has oscillated between the extremes of isolation and assimilation. The isolationist approach sought to protect tribes from external influences by maintaining

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170. (A) A group of people from the same caste or religious community who informally act together to pursue a common interest.
Non-associational pressure groups consist of individuals who share a common identity, such as caste, religion, or kinship, but lack a formal, permanent organizational structure. They typically mobilize informally and sporadically to protect or advance their collective interests in response to specific social or political events. Unlike associational groups, their actions are often based on traditional loyalties and informal social networks rather than professional or sectoral interests. These groups are a significant factor in the political landscape of diverse societies, where shared identity can serve as a powerful basis for occasional collective action and influence.

171. (D) The Black Panther Party in the USA
The Dalit Panthers, a militant social movement that emerged in Maharashtra in the early 1970s, drew significant inspiration from the Black Panther Party in the United States. Both movements sought to challenge systemic racial or caste-based oppression through radical activism and the assertion of cultural dignity. The Dalit Panthers used literature and direct action to expose the injustices faced by their community and demand revolutionary social change. Their name and organizational style reflected a global connection between marginalized groups struggling against historical exclusion and the desire to build a more egalitarian and just social order.

172. (B) Legal Pluralism
Legal pluralism in India is exemplified by the coexistence of various personal laws based on religious identity alongside formal state legislation. Different communities follow their own traditional codes for matters such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance, which are legally recognized by the state. This system reflects the historical evolution of the Indian legal framework and the state's respect for cultural and religious diversity. While it allows for the preservation of communal customs, it also creates complex challenges for ensuring a uniform set of rights for all citizens, particularly in the context of gender equality and social justice.

173. (C) Bureaucratic and managerial
As non-governmental organizations become more established and institutionalized, their leadership often shifts from a charismatic style to a more bureaucratic and managerial one. This professionalization is necessary to manage large-scale projects, maintain complex financial systems, and comply with various state regulations and donor requirements. Highly institutionalized NGOs prioritize organizational stability, systematic planning, and efficiency in service delivery. While this can improve their effectiveness in the long term, it may also lead to a loss of the spontaneous and revolutionary character that often characterizes the early, less formal stages of social activism and movement building.

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174. (D) Reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
The creamy layer principle is a significant legal doctrine introduced by the Supreme Court in the Indra Sawhney case to ensure equity in reservation policies. It excludes relatively affluent and socially advanced individuals within the Other Backward Classes from receiving the benefits of affirmative action. This mechanism aims to ensure that the advantages of reservation reach the truly disadvantaged and marginalized members of the backward class who need support the most. By establishing economic and professional criteria for exclusion, the creamy layer principle maintains the focus of social justice policies on intra-group equality and fair resource distribution.

175. (A) The erosion of traditional political institutions and authority structures.
The expansion of a modern, centralized state apparatus into tribal regions often results in the erosion of traditional political institutions and customary authority structures. The state imposes its own legal codes, administrative systems, and local governing bodies, which frequently conflict with indigenous ways of life. This can lead to a loss of autonomy for tribal communities and a decline in the influence of traditional leaders. As the state takes over functions like land management and dispute resolution, the social fabric and self-governing capacity of these pre-existing autonomous

administrative systems to exercise sovereignty. However, tribal groups often have historical and kinship ties that transcend these artificial borders. The imposition of centralized state authority can disrupt traditional social structures and lead to conflict over land and resources. This highlights the challenges of integrating indigenous populations into a modern political framework while respecting their unique cultural heritage and traditional ways of organizing social and political life.

165. (C) (i), (ii) and (iv)
Bureaucracy is a central component of modern administration, defined by its adherence to formal rules, hierarchy, and impersonality. In India, the All-India Services, such as the IAS and IPS, form the higher echelons of this administrative system, responsible for policy implementation and maintaining state functions. While bureaucracy is intended to be a professional instrument for achieving developmental goals, it is strictly contrary to the spoils system, which bases appointments on political loyalty rather than merit. Understanding these characteristics is essential for analyzing the role of the administrative apparatus in governance and national development processes.

166. (B) An opportunity for advocates to push their pet solutions or to draw attention to their special problems.
A policy window is a critical, often short-lived opportunity in the political process where conditions are favorable for the introduction and adoption of specific policy ideas. These windows open when three streams—problems, policies, and politics—converge, allowing advocates to bring their concerns to the top of the governmental agenda. Factors such as a change in administration, a major social crisis, or a shift in public opinion can create these opportunities. Successfully navigating a policy window requires strategic timing and the ability to articulate compelling solutions to pressing societal problems before the window closes.

167. (D) Mahatma Gandhi
Mahatma Gandhi was a strong advocate of Gram Swaraj, the vision of self-sufficient and self-governing villages as the foundational units of an independent India. He believed that true democracy must start at the grass-root level, empowering rural communities to manage their own social, economic, and political affairs. Gandhi's ideas significantly influenced the constitutional discourse on Panchayati Raj and the subsequent decentralization of power in India. His emphasis on village autonomy and local resource management remains a central theme in debates over sustainable development and participatory governance within the modern democratic state framework.

168. (A) Enabling women to gain control over their lives and challenge existing power relations.
In the context of gender and development, empowerment refers to the transformative process through which women gain the agency and capacity to influence their own lives and their communities. This involves not just improving access to resources, but also challenging the underlying patriarchal structures and unequal power relations that cause marginalization. Empowerment seeks to increase women's decision-making power in both the private and public spheres. By fostering self-reliance and collective action, it aims to create a more equitable society where women can participate fully and equally in all aspects of socio-economic and political life.

169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The World Bank and the IMF are frequently criticized for promoting neoliberal policies through their structural adjustment programs in developing countries. These conditions often require borrowing nations to privatize state-owned enterprises, deregulate markets, and significantly reduce public spending on social welfare programs. Critics argue that such reforms can lead to increased inequality, reduced access to essential services, and severe social hardships for vulnerable populations. This perceived imposition of a specific economic model is seen by some as a challenge to national sovereignty and the ability of governments to pursue independent social development goals.

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This set of policy prescriptions emphasizes fiscal discipline, market liberalization, privatization of state-owned enterprises, and the deregulation of the economy. These reforms aim to promote economic growth and stability by reducing state intervention and encouraging private sector participation. However, the Washington Consensus has also faced significant criticism for ignoring the specific social and historical contexts of developing countries and for causing severe social hardships due to cuts in public spending on essential welfare programs and social services.

206. (D) Lobbying, media campaigns, and public demonstrations.
Pressure groups use a variety of strategic tactics to influence public policy and governmental decision-making without directly participating in the electoral process. These methods include lobbying legislators and officials to present their arguments, launching media campaigns to shape public opinion, and organizing public demonstrations or protests to highlight their grievances. By articulating the interests of their members and applying collective pressure, these groups seek to ensure that their concerns are addressed by those in power. Such activities are a fundamental part of the democratic process, enabling different social and economic segments to advocate for their rights and sectoral interests.

207. (A) Greater political autonomy, statehood, or safeguarding of cultural identity.
Ethnic movements in Northeast India are often driven by a strong desire to protect unique cultural identities and ensure greater political autonomy within the national framework. Many of these movements demand separate statehood or the creation of autonomous councils to manage their own land, resources, and traditional customs. These aspirations reflect a sense of shared ethnic heritage and historical grievances related to perceived marginalization and neglect. By seeking constitutional recognition and self-governing powers, these groups aim to safeguard their distinctive ways of life while participating in the developmental processes of the modern nation-state, highlighting the challenges of managing diverse ethnic identities.

208. (B) The state and the market.
The concept of civil society as a third sector positions it as a distinct sphere that operates independently of both the state's formal authority and the market's profit-driven mechanisms. It consists of autonomous associations, such as non-governmental organizations and community groups, where citizens organize to pursue shared social and cultural interests. Civil society serves as an essential bridge, fostering democratic participation and providing a platform for advocacy and social criticism. By acting as a check against both state overreach and market exploitation, it plays a vital role in maintaining a balanced and responsive society that prioritizes the welfare and rights of all its citizens.

209. (B) Seeks to influence public policy and opinion on a particular issue.
An advocacy NGO is a type of non-governmental organization that primarily focuses on influencing public policy and shaping public opinion on specific social, environmental, or political issues. Unlike organizations that provide direct services, advocacy NGOs use research, media campaigns, and lobbying to raise awareness and pressure the state to adopt reforms or address grievances. They play a crucial role in articulating the concerns of marginalized groups and holding public authorities accountable for their actions. By promoting dialogue and advocating for systemic change, these NGOs contribute to a more vibrant and responsive democratic framework and promote social development across various sectors.

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210. (A) Article 340
The Mandal Commission cited Article 340 of the Indian Constitution to justify its mandate and the subsequent recommendations for reservation. This article empowers the President to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and suggest measures for their advancement. By using this constitutional provision, the commission provided a legal basis for its identify-and-recommend approach to achieving social justice. Its focus on identifying these backward classes eventually led to the controversial but landmark decision to provide twenty-seven percent reservation in central government

polities can be significantly undermined within the larger national framework.

176. (B) To provide continuity and stability to the administration, especially during political transitions.
A primary role of the Indian bureaucracy is to ensure the continuous and stable functioning of the state apparatus, regardless of political changes in the government. As a professional and permanent body, civil servants implement policies and provide public services consistently even during periods of electoral transition or political instability. This provides a necessary foundation for national development and social order. By maintaining the institutional memory and expertise of the government, the bureaucracy helps ensure that administrative processes and developmental programs remain on track, bridging the gap between successive political leaderships and their diverse objectives.

177. (B) The National Policy on Education, 1986
The National Education Policy of 2020 is a comprehensive framework designed to modernize and transform the Indian education system at all levels. It replaced the long-standing National Policy on Education that was enacted in 1986 and later modified in 1992. The new policy emphasizes a multidisciplinary approach, holistic learning, and the integration of technology in education to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century. By introducing structural reforms in schooling and higher education, NEP 2020 aims to create a more flexible and inclusive learning environment that fosters human development and prepares students for a globalized world.

178. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Indian political culture is not a homogenous mix but is characterized by significant diversity and regional variations. The persistence of traditional social structures, such as caste-based voting and sectarian mobilization, clearly demonstrates the deep influence of social identity on modern democratic processes. While the state aims for a secular and unified national consciousness, local loyalties often shape political behavior and electoral outcomes. This complex interplay between tradition and modernity highlights the challenges of building a cohesive political culture in a highly pluralistic society where various groups compete for recognition, influence, and developmental resources.

179. (C) The grant of constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions.
The L.M. Singhvi Committee of 1986 played a crucial role in the development of local self-government in India by recommending that Panchayati Raj Institutions be granted formal constitutional status. The committee argued that such recognition was essential to protect these bodies from political interference and ensure their regular functioning and financial stability. This recommendation eventually led to the enactment of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, which fundamentally transformed the administrative landscape by providing a mandatory framework for rural and urban local governance and strengthening the foundational principles of grass-root democracy across the country.

180. (D) Prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace.
The Vishakha Guidelines were a landmark set of rules established by the Supreme Court of India to address the issue of sexual harassment at the workplace. In the absence of specific legislation at the time, the court laid down these guidelines to protect women's fundamental rights to equality and a safe working environment. They mandated the creation of internal grievance mechanisms and defined the responsibilities of employers in preventing harassment. These guidelines served as a crucial legal framework until the enactment of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act in 2013, highlighting the judiciary's proactive role in social reform.

181. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Social scientists and official commissions have contributed significantly to our understanding of governance, citizenship, and social justice. Max Weber developed the ideal-type bureaucracy as a model of rational-legal authority. The Mandal Commission focused on identifying the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes for affirmative action. T.H. Marshall theorized the evolution of citizenship rights from civil to social stages. Almond and Verba conducted a classic study on the civic culture and its role in democratic stability. Together, these thinkers

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promoting stability and continuity in the political system. Individuals learn about authority, participation, and national identity through various agents, including the family, schools, and the media. This socialization shapes how citizens perceive their roles and responsibilities and how they interact with state institutions. It is essential for understanding the development of political consciousness and the overall functioning of a democratic society over time.

194. (A) Article 40
Article 40 of the Indian Constitution, found within the Directive Principles of State Policy, directs the state to organize village panchayats and endow them with the necessary powers and authority to function as units of self-government. This article reflects the Gandhian vision of grass-root democracy and the importance of local autonomy in the developmental process. While originally a directive principle, it laid the constitutional foundation for the subsequent enactment of the 73rd Amendment, which made Panchayati Raj Institutions a mandatory and fundamental part of the administrative structure across the diverse regions of the Indian nation-state.

195. (B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
The Gender and Development approach is a transformative model that focuses on the social construction of gender roles and the unequal power relations between men and women. It acknowledges that women have both productive and reproductive roles and views them as active agents of change rather than passive recipients of welfare. GAD emphasizes the importance of involving both men and women in the development process to achieve sustainable social justice and equality. By targeting the underlying structures of marginalization, this approach aims to empower individuals to challenge systemic biases and create a more inclusive and equitable society for all.

196. (D) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of 2013 provides a comprehensive legal framework for establishing independent anti-corruption ombudsman bodies at the central and state levels in India. These institutions are mandated to inquire into and investigate allegations of corruption against public functionaries, including high-level political leaders and senior bureaucrats. By providing a dedicated mechanism for addressing graft, the act aims to enhance administrative accountability and restore public trust in government functioning. The establishment of these bodies was a response to widespread social movements demanding stronger legal measures to combat corruption and promote transparency within the national administrative system.

197. (C) The act of seeking to influence decisions made by government officials.
Lobbying is a strategic activity undertaken by pressure groups, organizations, or individuals to influence the decisions made by government officials and legislators. It involves providing information, presenting arguments, and using various forms of persuasion to shape public policy and resource allocation in favor of specific interests. Lobbying is a common and legitimate part of the democratic process, enabling different stakeholders to voice their concerns and contribute to the policy-making discourse. However, it also raises important questions about transparency and the potential for unequal influence, requiring ethical standards and legal regulations to ensure a fair and open administrative system.

198. (D) A is false but R is true.
The women's movement in India is not a single, monolithic entity but a diverse and multifaceted mobilization that reflects the varied experiences of women across the country. Different groups within the movement have different priorities based on their class, caste, religion, and regional contexts. While some focus on legal reforms and political representation, others prioritize economic empowerment, land rights, or challenging traditional social customs. This diversity is a strength, allowing the movement to address a wide range of grievances and advocate for the rights of women in all segments of the highly pluralistic and complex Indian society.

199. (D) Policies that give preferential treatment to individuals from disadvantaged groups.
Affirmative action in the context of reservations refers to state policies that provide preferential treatment to individuals from historically marginalized and disadvantaged groups. These

in the political process and social issues. While activists are proactive and engaged, those who are apathetic remain indifferent, making it the opposite of social activism.

188. (B) It increases the quantum of reservation for persons with disabilities in government jobs.
The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act of 2016 is a landmark piece of social legislation that significantly expanded the legal protections and rights for individuals with disabilities in India. One of its key features is the increase in the reservation quota for persons with disabilities in government employment and educational institutions. The act also expanded the list of recognized disabilities and introduced a more comprehensive framework for ensuring accessibility and social inclusion. By prioritizing empowerment over charity, this legislation reflects the state's commitment to protecting the dignity and ensuring equal opportunities for all its diverse citizens.

189. (C) Artificially divide single ethnic groups into different nation-states.
The imposition of modern national borders frequently poses a significant challenge for tribal communities by artificially dividing culturally and ethnically unified groups into different nation-states. These administrative boundaries often disregard traditional habitats and long-standing social, economic, and kinship networks. For tribes residing along international borders, this can lead to split identities and restricted movement, making it difficult to maintain their traditional way of life and community ties. This highlights the inherent tension between the rigid territoriality of the modern nation-state and the pre-modern, fluid geographical patterns of indigenous populations, often resulting in social alienation and local conflict.

190. (D) The administration and management of government programs aimed at socio-economic development.
Development administration is a specialized field that focuses on the systematic management and implementation of governmental programs designed to achieve socio-economic progress. Unlike traditional administration, which primarily focuses on maintaining law and order and revenue collection, development administration is proactive and goal-oriented. It involves planning, organizing, and executing various projects in sectors like health, education, and infrastructure to improve the quality of life for all citizens. This approach requires administrative flexibility, technical expertise, and a commitment to achieving national developmental goals, making it essential for the successful functioning of modern welfare states in diverse regions.

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191. (A) Institutions
The concept of governance emphasizes the complex processes and outcomes of exercising authority, moving beyond the traditional focus on formal government institutions alone. While government refers to the specific organizational structure of the state, governance encompasses the wider interaction between state, market, and civil society actors in making and implementing decisions. It focuses on how power is managed to achieve societal goals, emphasizing accountability, transparency, and participation. By including diverse stakeholders, the concept of governance provides a more holistic and dynamic framework for analyzing how public affairs are conducted and public resources are managed in a modern society.

192. (B) Ayushman Bharat
Ayushman Bharat is a flagship public policy initiative by the Indian government aimed at providing universal health coverage and improving the quality of healthcare across the country. It consists of two major components: the creation of Health and Wellness Centers to provide comprehensive primary care, and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, which provides health insurance to millions of vulnerable families. By reducing out-of-pocket expenditures and increasing access to secondary and tertiary healthcare, the program seeks to achieve human development goals and ensure that all citizens have the opportunity to live a healthy and productive life.

193. (B) Political Socialization
Political socialization is the lifelong process through which individuals acquire their political beliefs, values, and attitudes. This process ensures that the political culture of a society is transmitted from one generation to the next,

their geographical and social separation. In contrast, assimilation aimed to integrate tribal communities into the national mainstream, often by encouraging them to adopt dominant cultural practices. More recently, the state has moved toward a middle path of integration, which seeks to achieve developmental progress while respecting and preserving the unique cultural identities and traditional customs of various indigenous groups across the diverse nation.

159. (A) Subsidized food grains to a majority of the population.
The National Food Security Act of 2013 is a landmark public policy initiative that makes access to food a legal right for a significant portion of the Indian population. It mandates the provision of highly subsidized food grains to approximately two-thirds of the residents through the targeted public distribution system. This act aims to address chronic hunger and malnutrition by ensuring a basic level of nutritional security for vulnerable households. By providing a legal guarantee, it represents a significant shift toward rights-based social welfare and demonstrates the state's commitment to achieving human development goals.

160. (B) It is always homogenous within a large and diverse country like India.
Political culture consists of the shared values, beliefs, and attitudes that shape how citizens interact with their political system. In a large and diverse country like India, this culture is rarely homogenous and often exhibits significant regional, social, and linguistic variations. Different groups may have distinct perceptions of authority, participation, and national identity based on their unique historical experiences and social contexts. Understanding these variations is essential for analyzing the complex dynamics of national politics and the challenges of building a unified political consciousness within a highly pluralistic and democratic state framework.

161. (B) The reciprocal relationship and mutual impact between legal systems and social structures.
The study of law and society focuses on the dynamic interaction between legal frameworks and the social context in which they operate. It examines how social norms, values, and power structures influence the creation and implementation of laws. Simultaneously, it analyzes how legal changes can reshape social behavior and institutional practices. This interdisciplinary approach moves beyond the formal analysis of legal texts to understand law as a lived experience. By exploring this reciprocal relationship, scholars can better understand how law functions as a tool for both social control and positive social change.

162. (A) They may create dependency and be driven by foreign donor agendas rather than local needs.
A critical critique of some non-governmental organizations in the developmental sector is their potential to create long-term dependency among the communities they serve. This occurs when NGOs provide services without building local capacity or sustainable systems for self-reliance. Additionally, the priorities of many NGOs are often influenced by the agendas of international donors, which may not align with the actual needs or cultural contexts of the recipient populations. This donor-driven approach can lead to projects that are not sustainable or fail to address the underlying causes of social and economic marginalization.

163. (C) Identify the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs).
The Mandal Commission was appointed with the primary mandate of identifying the socially and educationally backward classes in India. Its goal was to assess the level of representation of these groups in public services and recommend measures for their advancement. The commission used various social, economic, and educational criteria to define backwardness, eventually recommending a twenty-seven percent reservation for Other Backward Classes in central government jobs. This initiative significantly expanded the scope of affirmative action in India and has had a lasting impact on the nation's political landscape and social justice discourse.

164. (D) The pre-modern, fluid identities of tribes and the modern, territorially-fixed nation-state.
The relationship between tribal communities and the modern nation-state is often marked by tension between traditional, fluid identities and rigid territorial borders. Nation-states require clearly defined boundaries and uniform

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policies aim to rectify systemic inequalities and ensure that social identity does not remain a barrier to access and opportunity. In India, reservations in education and public employment for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes are primary examples. By ensuring representation, the state seeks to promote social justice and empower vulnerable sections of society. Affirmative action is a vital tool for achieving egalitarian goals and building a more inclusive and equitable democratic nation.

200. (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Home Minister of independent India, is famously credited with describing the Indian bureaucracy as the steel frame of the country. He believed that a professional, permanent, and neutral civil service was essential for maintaining the unity, stability, and administrative integrity of the new nation during a period of significant transition. Patel's vision emphasized the importance of a strong and efficient administrative system to implement state policies and ensure social order across the diverse regions of the country. His support for the All-India Services laid the foundation for the modern higher bureaucracy in India's developmental framework.

201. (C) A well-conceived policy that fails to reach its intended beneficiaries due to corruption and administrative inefficiency.
A policy failure in the implementation stage occurs when a well-designed government program fails to achieve its intended results due to practical hurdles on the ground. This often results from corruption, a lack of administrative capacity, or inefficient service delivery mechanisms. Even if a policy is based on expert advice and receives political approval, its success depends on the ability of the bureaucracy to execute it effectively and ensure that the benefits reach the target population. Addressing these implementation gaps is a critical challenge for governance and requires systemic reforms to improve accountability, transparency, and the overall efficiency of state institutions.

202. (A) A process of community-led monitoring of the implementation of government schemes.
A social audit is a participatory process where the community directly monitors and evaluates the implementation of government programs and schemes in their local area. It involves checking official records against the actual work done on the ground and the benefits received by the people. Social audits aim to promote transparency, curb corruption, and ensure that public resources are used effectively for their intended purposes. By empowering citizens to hold public officials and local governance institutions accountable, social audits strengthen the democratic process and improve the delivery of essential services at the grass-root level of development.

203. (D) Constitutional status and a three-tier structure for Panchayati Raj.
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act had a profound and direct impact on the administrative landscape of rural India by providing formal recognition and stability to Panchayati Raj Institutions. It mandated a uniform three-tier structure of local self-government—at the village, block, and district levels—and ensured that these bodies have constitutional status. The act also required regular elections and the reservation of seats for women and marginalized groups. This landmark reform was essential for decentralizing power and promoting participatory development, empowering rural populations to take a more active role in their own governance and socio-economic progress across the country.

204. (B) The Law of Evidence and Rape Laws
The Mathura rape case of the 1970s was a landmark event that catalyzed social activism and led to significant legal reforms in India. The controversial acquittal of the accused triggered widespread protests by women's groups and civil society, highlighting the systemic biases within the judicial system and the inadequacies of existing rape laws. This mobilization eventually led to crucial amendments in the Indian Penal Code and the Law of Evidence, particularly regarding the concept of consent and the burden of proof in sexual assault cases. This case demonstrated the power of social movements to influence legislative change and advocate for gender justice.

205. (C) The Washington Consensus
The structural adjustment programs promoted by the IMF and the World Bank are based on the principles of the Washington Consensus.

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and reports provide a comprehensive theoretical and empirical framework for analyzing modern political and social structures.

182. (B) Politicians, bureaucrats, and criminals.
A significant cause of corruption in India is frequently cited as the deeply entrenched nexus between politicians, bureaucrats, and criminal elements. This relationship often involves the misuse of public office and administrative power for illegal gains, protected by political patronage. Such a nexus undermines the rule of law, administrative integrity, and the fair distribution of developmental resources. It can lead to the criminalization of politics and the erosion of public trust in state institutions. Combating this complex issue requires systemic reforms, strong independent oversight bodies, and a commitment to transparency and accountability at all levels of the government and the overall political system.

183. (D) Promoting human development, poverty eradication, and democratic governance.
The United Nations Development Programme is an international organization dedicated to promoting sustainable human development and poverty eradication across the globe. It focuses on several key areas, including democratic governance, environmental sustainability, and crisis prevention. The UNDP provides technical expertise, financial resources, and policy advice to help countries achieve their developmental goals and improve the lives of their citizens. By advocating for inclusive and equitable growth, the organization seeks to expand human capabilities and ensure that all individuals have the opportunity to live a dignified and productive life within a just and well-governed society.

184. (A) Social movements often have broader, more transformative goals than the specific interests of pressure groups.
Social movements and pressure groups differ primarily in the scope of their objectives and their methods of mobilization. Pressure groups typically represent specific sectoral interests, such as trade or professional associations, and seek to influence policy through lobbying and formal advocacy. In contrast, social movements often have broader, more transformative goals that challenge existing social structures and power relations. They involve mass collective action and use a variety of protest tactics to bring about fundamental social or political change. While both influence governance, social movements represent a deeper and more widespread demand for systemic reform across various social segments.

185. (C) Ethnic identity and demand for autonomy
The Bodoland movement in Assam is a significant example of a struggle based on ethnic identity and the demand for greater political autonomy. The Bodo people have sought the creation of a separate state or autonomous region to protect their unique language, culture, and traditional land rights within the larger Indian federal structure. This movement highlights the complexities of managing ethnic diversity and the challenges of addressing regional developmental grievances. Through periodic negotiations and constitutional provisions, the state has sought to accommodate these ethnic aspirations while maintaining national unity and social harmony in the strategically important northeastern region.

186. (A) Citizenship by descent from a parent who is a citizen (right of blood).
The principle of jus sanguinis, or the right of blood, determines citizenship based on an individual's parental descent rather than their place of birth. In this system, children automatically acquire the citizenship of their parents, regardless of where they are born in the world. This principle emphasizes shared ancestry and ethnic heritage as the primary basis for belonging to a national community. Many countries use a combination of this principle and the right of the soil to define their legal boundaries of citizenship, reflecting various historical and cultural approaches to national identity and political belonging.

187. (D) Political apathy
Social activism involves intentional and direct actions taken by individuals or groups to bring about social, political, or environmental change. This can include a wide range of activities such as lobbying, public demonstrations, and the use of Public Interest Litigation to challenge systemic injustices. Activism requires an active commitment to addressing societal problems and challenging the status quo. In contrast, political apathy refers to a lack of interest or involvement

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jobs, fundamentally reshaping the discourse on affirmative action and representation in the diverse national system.

211. (C) A high degree of institutionalization and formal hierarchy from the outset.
Social movements are typically characterized by collective action, a shared sense of purpose, and a desire for social or political change. They often emerge spontaneously in response to grievances and use informal networks and various forms of protest to mobilize support. Unlike political parties or professional organizations, social movements usually do not have a high degree of formal institutionalization or a rigid hierarchy, especially in their early stages. Their strength lies in their ability to engage a broad base of participants through a common vision and non-traditional methods of influence. Over time, some movements may become more organized, but their origin is typically less institutionalized.

212. (D) Recognizes and vests forest rights and occupation in forest-dwelling communities.
The Forest Rights Act of 2006 is a significant piece of social legislation that addresses the historical injustice faced by tribal and other forest-dwelling communities. It provides a legal framework for recognizing and vesting traditional rights over forest land and resources in those who have lived there for generations. By granting individual and community rights, the act aims to protect the livelihoods and cultural identities of indigenous populations while promoting sustainable forest management. This legislation represents a significant shift toward community-based conservation and reflects the state's commitment to ensuring social justice and land security for marginalized groups in forested regions across the country.

213. (C) Max Weber
Max Weber envisioned the bureaucracy as a highly efficient, rational-legal authority system characterized by neutrality, expertise, and impersonality. He argued that a well-functioning bureaucracy must operate based on formal rules and merit rather than personal relationships or political affiliations. This model ensures that administrative decisions are objective and predictable, providing a stable foundation for modern governance. Weber's vision of the bureaucrat as a professional expert remains a foundational concept in political science and sociology. It highlights the importance of an impartial and competent administrative apparatus for implementing public policy and managing the complex needs of a modern, diverse, and industrializing national society.

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214. (B) Good governance ensures that the benefits of development are distributed equitably and resources are used efficiently.
The linkage between governance and development is based on the principle that effective and transparent institutional processes are essential for achieving sustainable growth. Good governance ensures that public resources are managed efficiently and that the benefits of developmental programs reach all sections of society, especially the marginalized. By promoting accountability, the rule of law, and citizen participation, strong governance reduces corruption and administrative apathy, creating a more favorable environment for socio-economic progress. This relationship highlights that development is not just about economic growth but also about the quality and fairness of the processes through which national resources and authority are managed for the public good.

215. (D) Health, Education, and Livelihoods
The Midday Meal Scheme is a multi-dimensional public policy initiative that effectively intersects the domains of health, education, and livelihoods. By providing free, nutritious meals to school children, the program improves their health and nutritional status, which in turn encourages school enrollment and regular attendance. This supports educational goals and human development. Additionally, the scheme creates livelihood opportunities for local communities, particularly for women who are often employed to prepare and serve the meals. This integrated approach demonstrates how a single policy can address multiple socio-economic challenges and promote overall well-being and social justice for a diverse and developing national population.

216. (A) Law can be both an instrument for and a response to social change.
The relationship between law and social change is dynamic and reciprocal. Law often acts as an instrument for positive social engineering by

238. (D) Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 introduced a ten percent reservation in government jobs and educational institutions for the Economically Weaker Sections among the general category. This landmark amendment was a significant shift in India's affirmative action policy, as it introduced economic disadvantage as a distinct basis for reservation, independent of traditional social or educational backwardness. The goal is to provide social justice to individuals from families with low annual income who were previously excluded from the benefits of quotas. This policy has triggered extensive debate regarding its impact on the existing reservation framework and its overall contribution to achieving a more egalitarian and inclusive national society.

239. (A) Merit-based system
The spoils system in bureaucracy is a practice where administrative positions are given based on political loyalty and personal relationships rather than professional qualifications. It is the direct opposite of a merit-based system, which emphasizes that appointments and promotions should be determined through competitive examinations and objective criteria. While the spoils system allows a ruling party to ensure a committed administration, it often leads to inefficiency, corruption, and a lack of professionalism. In contrast, a merit-based bureaucracy promotes administrative integrity, expertise, and political neutrality, which are essential for the effective implementation of public policies and the fair management of developmental resources in any modern state.

240. (B) (i), (ii) and (iv)
Public policy in India involves a variety of initiatives designed to address social problems and promote human development. The MGNREGA provides a rights-based framework for rural livelihood security through guaranteed employment, while the Right to Education Act makes elementary schooling a fundamental right for children. Evaluation is a crucial final stage in the policy cycle, providing essential feedback on a program's effectiveness and informing future decisions. While the judiciary can influence policy through its judgments, it is not the primary formulator of public policy, which is the role of the executive and legislative branches. These elements together define the state's systematic approach to achieving developmental goals for its citizens.

241. (A) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
Various official commissions and committees have been appointed in India to address critical issues of governance, corruption, and social justice in a specific chronological order. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was formed in 1957 to recommend reforms in local governance. This was followed by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption in 1962. The Mandal Commission was later established in 1979 to identify backward classes, and the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations was appointed in 1983. This historical sequence reflects the state's ongoing efforts to respond to emerging administrative and social challenges through systematic inquiry and policy recommendations over the early decades of the independent nation.

242. (A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
The concept of social audit became particularly prominent in India through its mandatory implementation in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. As a rights-based program, MGNREGA requires a systematic process where local communities directly monitor the implementation of work projects and the distribution of wages. This community-led oversight aims to ensure transparency, prevent corruption, and verify that the benefits of the program reach the intended rural households. The success of social audits in MGNREGA has highlighted their potential as a powerful tool for enhancing accountability and strengthening grass-root democracy, encouraging their adoption in various other developmental schemes and public service delivery mechanisms.

243. (C) Integrating women into the economic development process, often as a matter of efficiency.
The Women in Development approach, which emerged in the 1970s, primarily focused on the integration of women into the existing economic

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do not typically contest parliamentary elections, which is the primary function of political parties. These diverse activities enable NGOs to address societal problems and encourage participatory governance within the modern democratic framework.

222. (D) Social justice and equality of opportunity
The primary justification for the policy of reservations in India is based on the constitutional commitment to social justice and ensuring substantive equality of opportunity. This affirmative action aims to address centuries of historical exclusion and systemic discrimination faced by marginalized groups like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. By providing quotas in education and public employment, the state seeks to level the playing field and empower those who have been disadvantaged by the traditional social hierarchy. This policy reflects the egalitarian goal of building an inclusive society where group identity no longer remains a barrier to individual advancement and participation in the nation's socio-economic and political life.

223. (A) To address societal problems through government action.
The fundamental purpose of the public policy process is to identify and address pressing societal problems through systematic and purposeful government action. This involves formulating strategies, enacting legislation, and allocating resources to achieve specific national or social goals, such as poverty reduction, environmental protection, or educational reform. Public policy provides a framework for translating political objectives into tangible programs that impact the lives of citizens. By using the authority and resources of the state, policies aim to improve social welfare, ensure national security, and promote long-term developmental progress. Effective policy-making is essential for the responsive and responsible functioning of any modern democratic government.

224. (B) Goal displacement
Goal displacement is a common critique of the Indian bureaucracy, where administrative officials often prioritize following complex formal procedures over achieving the actual objectives of the government's policies. This happens when the adherence to rules and paperwork becomes an end in itself, leading to delays, inefficiency, and a lack of responsiveness to the needs of the public. Such a focus on procedural correctness can hinder the successful delivery of developmental services and the resolution of societal problems. Addressing goal displacement requires administrative reforms that emphasize results, accountability, and a more citizen-centric approach to governance and public service management within the diverse national system.

225. (C) A is true but R is false.
Grass-root democracy aims to decentralize political and administrative power, involving local people directly in the decision-making process for their own communities. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were enacted specifically to strengthen local self-governing bodies—Panchayats and Municipalities—and provide them with constitutional status and functional autonomy. These reforms were intended to reduce centralized control and encourage participatory development from the bottom up. By empowering rural and urban local populations, the amendments sought to make governance more responsive to local needs and foster a sense of citizenship and self-reliance at the village and city levels across the diverse Indian nation-state.

226. (A) The socially constructed roles, behaviors, and expectations associated with being male or female.
In the field of Gender and Development, the term gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities that a society considers appropriate for men and women. Unlike biological sex, which is based on physical characteristics, gender is a cultural and psychological concept that varies across different societies and over time. It encompasses the power relations and systemic inequalities that are built into social structures and expectations. Understanding gender as a social construct is essential for analyzing how developmental processes impact various groups differently and for formulating policies that seek to transform unequal relations and promote genuine gender equality and social justice.

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227. (C) Defining a social problem, its cause, and its solution in a way that mobilizes support.
Framing is a vital leadership function within social movements that involves strategically defining a social grievance to resonate with a broad audience and inspire collective action. By providing a compelling narrative that identifies a problem, its root causes, and a clear path toward resolution, leaders can mobilize support and build solidarity among diverse groups. Effective framing helps legitimize the movement's goals and attract public and media attention to its cause. This process is essential for challenging dominant ideologies and pressuring the state to adopt reforms. Successful framing can transform private grievances into powerful public demands for social and political change.

228. (D) The structure of social stratification.
The policy of reservations in India is a clear example of the state using its legal and political power to consciously influence the structure of social stratification. By providing preferential access to education and public employment for marginalized groups, the state aims to break down traditional hierarchies and promote upward social mobility for those historically excluded. This affirmative action seeks to create a more equitable distribution of opportunities and influence across different caste and community groups. While it addresses systemic inequality, the policy also reshapes the social and political landscape, making it a central and ongoing feature of the nation's efforts to achieve social justice and substantive equality.

229. (C) Attitudes, beliefs, and values of a population towards its political system.
Political culture refers to the collective attitudes, beliefs, and values that define how the members of a society perceive and interact with their political system. It encompasses their understanding of authority, their sense of political efficacy, and their expectations of the state and its institutions. This shared orientation shapes political behavior, participation patterns, and the overall stability of the democratic framework. Political culture is transmitted through the process of socialization and can vary significantly across different social and regional groups. Understanding these cultural foundations is essential for analyzing the functioning of political institutions and the challenges of building a unified national identity within a diverse state.

230. (B) Protecting the interests and preserving the customs of tribal populations in specific states.
The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution provides for the formation of Autonomous District Councils as a vital mechanism for protecting the unique interests and preserving the traditional customs of tribal populations in specific northeastern states. These councils possess significant legislative, executive, and judicial powers over subjects like land management, forest use, and traditional dispute resolution. This framework allows for a high degree of local self-governance, ensuring that developmental projects and administrative regulations are sensitive to tribal cultures and rights. By accommodating ethnic diversity through tailored governance, the Sixth Schedule aims to maintain social harmony and safeguard the identity of indigenous communities in complex border regions.

231. (D) The neoliberal model of development.
The concept of good governance that advocates for the state to act as an enabler and facilitator is closely associated with the neoliberal model of development. This approach emphasizes market efficiency, privatization, and deregulation, suggesting that the state should reduce its direct role in providing services and instead create a favorable environment for the private sector and civil society to operate. By focusing on accountability, transparency, and the rule of law, the state aims to facilitate economic growth and innovative solutions to social problems. This shift reflects a move away from the traditional provider-state model toward a more decentralized and market-oriented approach to national development.

232. (A) To provide a legal tool for the poor and marginalized to access justice on issues of public concern.
Public Interest Litigation is a significant legal innovation in the Indian judicial system designed to provide the poor and marginalized with a powerful tool to access justice. By relaxing the traditional rule of locus standi, the court allows any concerned citizen or group to file a case on

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behalf of those who cannot do so themselves due to social or economic disadvantages. PIL aims to protect fundamental rights, address public grievances, and promote social justice in matters such as environmental protection, human rights, and administrative accountability. This proactive judicial intervention has significantly expanded the role of the courts in holding the state accountable to its citizens.

233. (C) The Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.
The establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission in 1964 was a direct outcome of the recommendations made by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption. The committee was appointed to investigate the growing problem of corruption in public services and suggest effective measures for reform. Its report emphasized the need for an independent apex body to oversee vigilance administration and advise the government on maintaining administrative integrity and ethical standards. Since its creation, the CVC has played a vital role in monitoring governmental activities, curbing corrupt practices, and enhancing accountability within the central administrative framework, reflecting the state's ongoing efforts to promote clean governance and public trust.

234. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various social and political movements in India are deeply rooted in specific regional contexts and historical grievances. The Telangana movement sought a separate state from Andhra Pradesh, while the Naxalbari uprising in West Bengal marked the beginning of a radical agrarian struggle. The Chipko movement in the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand highlighted environmental and eco-feminist concerns. The Dravidian movement in Tamil Nadu was a powerful mobilization for regional identity and social reform. Understanding these origins is essential for analyzing the diverse landscape of collective action and its profound influence on the socio-political development of the Indian nation-state and its various regional components.

235. (D) The Ram Janmabhoomi movement.
The Ram Janmabhoomi movement is a prominent example of a social and political mobilization based on religious identity in India. It centered on the demand for the construction of a temple at a specific site in Ayodhya, which is of great religious significance to the Hindu community. This movement sought to assert cultural and religious pride and has had a profound impact on the nation's political landscape, communal relations, and the discourse on secularism. Such movements highlight the powerful role of faith in motivating collective action and the complex challenges of managing religious pluralism and ensuring social harmony within a diverse and democratic state framework.

236. (B) T.H. Marshall
T.H. Marshall is the primary theorist who proposed that citizenship involves a sequential evolution of rights over several centuries. In his classic analysis, he argued that modern citizenship expanded from civil rights, such as individual liberty and legal equality, to political rights, like the right to vote and hold office. Finally, social rights involving economic security and access to welfare were established to ensure a decent standard of living for all members of the community. This framework provides a fundamental model for understanding how the status of a citizen has become more comprehensive in modern welfare states, emphasizing the expansion of rights and social inclusion.

237. (C) Professional and bureaucratic
Leadership within highly institutionalized pressure groups, such as major business chambers or established trade associations, is typically professional and bureaucratic. These organizations require a formal and stable leadership structure to manage complex internal operations, conduct systematic research, and engage in long-term lobbying with governmental bodies and international organizations. Leaders are often chosen based on their professional expertise and administrative skills rather than charismatic or revolutionary qualities. This professionalization ensures that the group can effectively articulate and advance its members' sectoral interests over a long period. This stability is essential for maintaining influence within the institutionalized and rule-based decision-making processes of a modern democratic nation-state.

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codifying new norms and protecting the rights of marginalized groups, thereby initiating change. At the same time, law is frequently a response to shifts in social values and collective mobilization, as the state enacts new legislation to address emerging grievances and social demands. This interaction highlights that law is not static but evolves alongside the society it governs. Understanding this relationship is essential for analyzing how legal frameworks and social movements collaborate to reshape the socio-political landscape and promote social justice.

217. (C) Corruption involving a secret agreement between a public official and a client for mutual benefit.
Collusive corruption occurs when a public official and a private individual or entity enter into a secret, mutually beneficial agreement at the expense of the public interest. This type of corruption is particularly damaging because both parties have an interest in keeping the arrangement hidden, making it difficult to detect and curb. Examples include rigged bidding for government contracts or the illegal granting of licenses in exchange for bribes or personal favors. Such practices undermine administrative integrity, distort market competition, and divert essential developmental resources. Combating collusive corruption requires strong independent oversight, transparency in government transactions, and severe legal consequences for all parties involved.

218. (A) A pressure group
When farmers' organizations mobilize to demand higher minimum support prices or better agricultural policies, they are functioning as a pressure group. These organized associations articulate the specific economic interests and grievances of the farming community and seek to influence government decision-making through advocacy, lobbying, and protests. Unlike political parties, they do not aim to capture political power directly but apply external pressure on those in power to secure benefits for their members. Such mobilization is a common feature of pluralistic democratic societies, where different groups compete for recognition and a fair allocation of national resources and developmental support.

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219. (D) Environmental and development-related movements
The Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, and the Silent Valley movement are all significant social struggles in India centered on environmental protection and the impact of development projects. These movements highlighted the conflict between large-scale industrialization or state infrastructure projects and the livelihoods and ecological security of local communities. By advocating for sustainable development and the rights of those displaced by dams or logging, these movements challenged the traditional top-down development model. They successfully mobilized diverse groups of people and played a crucial role in shaping national environmental policy and increasing public awareness of the vital link between ecology, social justice, and long-term development.

220. (B) The status of refugees and alleged illegal immigrants.
Citizenship in India has become a site of significant contestation, particularly regarding the legal status and rights of refugees and alleged illegal immigrants. National debates over laws like the Citizenship Amendment Act highlight the complexities of defining who belongs to the nation-state in a diverse and populous region. These issues involve questions of national security, humanitarian responsibility, and the criteria for acquiring legal status. Such controversies often reflect deep-seated tensions over communal identity, regional stability, and the constitutional principles of equality and secularism. The status of displaced populations remains a sensitive and central issue in contemporary Indian politics and social discourse.

221. (B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
Non-governmental organizations in India are involved in a wide range of activities aimed at promoting social development and protecting the rights of marginalized groups. These include providing direct services like legal aid, health clinics, and skill development centers, as well as engaging in advocacy for systemic policy changes. NGOs also play a vital role in monitoring the implementation of government schemes to ensure accountability and transparency. However, as independent civil society actors, they

development processes. This model argued that excluding women from development projects was inefficient and that their participation would lead to better economic outcomes and more successful programs. While it successfully raised awareness about women's economic contributions, the WID approach often viewed women as individual actors within the existing system rather than challenging the deeper social and structural power relations that cause gender inequality. It emphasized efficiency and the inclusion of women into the developmental mainstream without necessarily seeking a fundamental transformation of societal structures and unequal relations.

244. (D) The specific historical and social contexts of recipient countries.
A major critique of international development organizations is their tendency to promote standardized, one-size-fits-all policy prescriptions that often ignore the unique historical, cultural, and social contexts of the recipient countries. These organizations frequently mandate neoliberal reforms, such as privatization and deregulation, as conditions for financial assistance. However, such policies may not be suitable for the specific socio-economic challenges or institutional capacities of many developing nations. By failing to account for local realities, these programs can lead to ineffective outcomes and severe social hardships. This approach highlights the importance of context-specific and participatory strategies for achieving sustainable and inclusive development that respects national sovereignty and diverse social structures.

245. (C) A is true but R is false.
Social movements frequently emerge when ordinary citizens feel that formal political channels, such as elections and institutional lobbying, have failed to address their pressing grievances or rights. These movements provide a platform for collective action outside the traditional state structure to demand social or political reform. The existence of such a movement is not a sign of a perfectly responsive system, but rather an indication that there are significant social tensions or unmet needs that the formal institutions have not successfully resolved. By articulating marginalized concerns and pressuring those in power, social movements play a vital role in challenging the status quo and promoting democratic accountability and progress.

246. (B) The internal dynamics and power struggles within political parties.
The concept of political factions is essential for understanding the internal dynamics and power struggles that occur within large political parties. Factions are sub-groups centered around influential leaders or specific interests that compete for resources, leadership positions, and the power to shape the party's agenda. Their existence reflects the diverse personal loyalties and regional or ideological differences that exist among party members. While factions can foster internal plurality and debate, they can also lead to instability, party splits, and defections. Analyzing factionalism provides crucial insights into how political parties manage internal conflict and mobilize support in a competitive democratic environment, impacting the overall functioning of the political system.

247. (D) Responsibilities and duties towards the state and society.
Citizenship is a comprehensive status that encompasses not only a set of fundamental rights and privileges but also significant responsibilities and duties toward the state and the larger community. These duties can include obeying laws, paying taxes to support public services, participating in the democratic process, and contributing to the national welfare and security. This reciprocal relationship ensures that individuals are active and responsible members of their political society. By balancing rights with duties, the concept of citizenship fosters social cohesion and the collective well-being of the nation. It highlights that the survival and progress of a democratic state depend on the active commitment and responsible conduct of its diverse citizens.

248. (A) Actively work towards bringing about social or political change.
The primary role of an activist is to take direct and intentional action to achieve meaningful social, political, or environmental change. Unlike a passive observer, an activist proactively

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263. (C) Competent administrative machinery for implementation.
The effectiveness of public policies in vital sectors such as health and education depends on having competent administrative machinery for implementation. Even well-designed policies require robust financing and clear mechanisms for public accountability to achieve their intended goals. Without a capable and professional administrative structure to manage these programs, the state struggles to translate policy intentions into equitable social outcomes.

264. (D) To facilitate poverty alleviation and economic security.
Policies focused on livelihoods are designed to facilitate poverty alleviation and ensure economic security for the population. These initiatives range from agricultural support systems to skill development programs, aiming to improve the financial stability of citizens. By addressing the economic needs of various social groups, such policies play a central role in the state's broader developmental and welfarist functions.

265. (A) Designing policies that are both comprehensive and sensitive to diverse needs.
States face the overarching challenge of designing and executing public policies that are comprehensive in scope while remaining sensitive to the diverse needs of the population. This requires ensuring equitable access and quality outcomes across different social and economic groups. Reconciling standardized administrative goals with the varied requirements of a multi-faceted society remains a complex task for modern governance systems.

266. (B) To shift decision-making power closer to the citizens.
Grass-root democracy seeks to deepen the democratic process by shifting the locus of decision-making power closer to the citizens. By institutionalizing decentralized governance structures like local self-governments, it promotes direct participation and enhances the accountability of public officials. This approach ensures that developmental initiatives are more responsive to the specific aspirations and needs of the local community.

267. (B) the legal framework that defines and supports it.
The success of democratic decentralization is heavily dependent on the legal framework that provides the architecture for local bodies. This legal structure defines the powers, functions, and financial resources available to grass-root institutions. Without a dynamic and supportive legal environment, local governance cannot effectively function or respond to the needs of the citizenry, making law a critical foundation.

268. (A) Law is a dynamic instrument that shapes and is shaped by society.
Law is characterized as a dynamic instrument that simultaneously shapes and is shaped by the society in which it operates. In the context of grass-root democracy, legal structures provide the framework for local governance while the lived realities of citizens exert pressure for legal reforms. This ongoing interplay between legal rules and societal needs determines the substantive quality of democracy.

269. (C) Making development initiatives more responsive to local needs.
A primary benefit of grass-root democracy is that it makes development initiatives more responsive to local needs and aspirations. By allowing for direct participation in decision-making, decentralized structures ensure that public officials remain accountable to the community they serve. This localized approach results in governance that is better aligned with the specific social and economic realities of the region.

270. (D) the substantive quality of democracy.
The interplay between law and society at the local level is critical for determining the substantive quality of democracy. This interaction occurs where the formal structures of the state engage directly with the lived realities and political aspirations of the citizenry. Through this process, democratic principles are tested and refined, ultimately shaping how rights and justice are experienced by the people.

271. (C) To transform unequal power relations between genders.
The Gender and Development approach aims to transform unequal power relations between genders rather than simply integrating women

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customary governance and centralized state authority creates ongoing friction in these zones.

255. (C) The questioning of a homogenous national identity in the face of diverse, pre-existing communities.
The situation of tribal communities highlights a significant challenge to the conventional nation-state concept by questioning the validity of a homogenous national identity. These communities maintain diverse, pre-existing identities and governance structures that existed prior to modern state formations. Reconciling these unique cultural identities with the state's push for administrative uniformity remains a primary point of political tension.

256. (B) To act as a rational and efficient instrument for policy implementation.
Within the state's political framework, bureaucracy is theoretically structured to function as a rational and efficient instrument for implementing public policy. It serves as the primary administrative mechanism through which development goals are pursued and state authority is exercised. This theoretical perspective emphasizes the role of the administrative apparatus in translating broad legislative objectives into concrete societal outcomes.

257. (D) a functional bureaucracy that can execute policy.
The successful implementation of policy objectives into tangible outcomes depends heavily on the presence of a functional bureaucratic apparatus. Effective governance requires transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, all of which rely on the administrative machinery's capacity to execute state authority. Without a competent bureaucracy, even well-formulated development goals cannot be realized for the benefit of the citizenry.

258. (A) Procedural rigidity and excessive paperwork (red-tapism).
Specific dysfunctional characteristics within a bureaucracy, such as procedural rigidity and excessive paperwork, often referred to as red-tapism, can significantly obstruct development. These traits stifle innovation and cause substantial delays in the execution of critical projects. Furthermore, a lack of accountability within these rigid systems creates environments where corruption can flourish, ultimately hindering the state's progress and efficiency.

259. (C) can both facilitate and impede development.
Bureaucracy plays an ambivalent role in development because it can simultaneously serve as an engine for progress and an impediment to growth. While it manages essential services and large-scale projects, it may also stifle innovation through procedural rigidity and corruption. This dual nature means that the administrative apparatus has the potential to either facilitate or severely hinder developmental initiatives.

260. (A) The formulation of sound policies and the integrity of the bureaucracy.
The successful realization of development initiatives is fundamentally contingent upon the formulation of sound policies and the integrity of the bureaucratic machinery. While high-quality policy provides the necessary roadmap, the capacity and honesty of the administration tasked with execution determine the final outcomes. Therefore, effective development requires both intellectual rigor in planning and moral professional standards in administrative practice.

261. (D) deeply embedded in the political process.
Public policy formulation is described as being deeply embedded in the political process, rather than being a neutral or technical exercise. This process reflects ideological priorities, battles over resource allocation, and existing societal power dynamics within the state. Consequently, the development of policies in areas like health and education is inherently tied to the broader political landscape and interests.

262. (B) approach to public policy in health, education, and livelihoods.
A state demonstrates its commitment to social equity and human development through its specific approach to public policy in health, education, and livelihoods. These sectors reveal the ideological priorities of the government and its willingness to allocate resources for the benefit of marginalized groups. Analyzing these policies provides a clear indication of how the state perceives its welfarist obligations.

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engages in collective efforts such as public demonstrations, advocacy campaigns, or legal challenges to address grievances and influence state policy. Activism involves a commitment to challenging the status quo and promoting the rights and well-being of marginalized groups. By mobilizing public opinion and pressuring those in power, activists serve as catalysts for social justice and systemic reform. Their engagement is essential for a vibrant civil society and for ensuring that the diverse needs and concerns of the population are addressed.

249. (C) A definite program to contest elections and form government
Social movements are defined by collective mobilization and a clear objective of bringing about social or political change through various forms of protest and advocacy outside of formal structures. While they seek to influence those in power, they do not typically have a formal program to contest elections or directly form a government, which is the primary function of political parties. Social movements operate as agents of social change from within civil society, using collective action to raise awareness and pressure the state to adopt reforms. Their strength lies in their ability to mobilize diverse groups of people around shared grievances and a common vision for a more just and equitable society.

250. (A) V.P. Singh government's decision to implement the Mandal Commission report.
The politics of reservation for Other Backward Classes became a major national issue in the early 1990s when the V.P. Singh government decided to implement the Mandal Commission's recommendations. This decision, which provided twenty-seven percent reservation in central government jobs, triggered intense national debate, massive student protests, and significant political realignment. It significantly expanded the scope of affirmative action in India and brought the issue of caste identity and representation to the forefront of the national political discourse. This landmark event has had a lasting impact on electoral strategies and the ongoing struggle for social justice and equitable representation for marginalized and backward classes within the diverse and complex Indian democratic nation-state.

251. (B) The disruption of traditional socio-economic networks and kinship ties.
The imposition of rigid national borders frequently bifurcates tribal communities that historically possessed autonomous governance and identities transcending these geographical lines. Such state formations disrupt established socio-economic networks and kinship ties while also restricting access to natural resources. This fragmentation challenges traditional community structures by dividing populations that previously functioned as cohesive social and cultural units across border regions.

252. (A) national development and security.
Nation-states frequently integrate tribal populations into the mainstream political and economic fabric by framing the process as a fundamental component of national development and security. This strategic perspective prioritizes the consolidation of state authority and economic synchronization. While such integration aims to strengthen the national framework, it often results in the erosion of unique cultural identities and political autonomy.

253. (C) A conflict arising from the incompatibility of standardized procedures and customary structures.
Bureaucratic systems rely on standardized administrative procedures which often conflict with the customary laws and governance structures of tribal groups. This incompatibility makes it difficult for the state's administrative machinery to reconcile formal procedures with traditional practices. Consequently, the interaction between these two distinct systems of governance frequently becomes a source of significant political contestation and institutional friction.

254. (D) Because they involve conflicting claims over resources, citizenship, and autonomy.
Tribal regions located at national borders frequently become sites of intense political contestation because they involve complex issues regarding citizenship and resource rights. These areas face competing demands for self-determination and greater autonomy, which directly challenge the state's vision of a uniform national identity. The intersection of local

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into existing paradigms. It recognizes that development policies are not gender-neutral and can either reinforce or challenge existing social inequalities. By focusing on power dynamics, this approach seeks to create a more equitable system that addresses the root causes of gender-based exclusion.

272. (B) By diverting funds from crucial social sector programs and through practices like sextortion.
Corruption disproportionately affects women by diverting funds from essential social sector programs like health and education, which are vital for empowerment. Additionally, women face specific forms of corruption such as sextortion, where sexual favors are demanded in exchange for public services. These practices limit women's access to resources and justice, reinforcing existing systems of patronage and social exclusion.

273. (D) achieving a gender-just development strategy.
Tackling corruption is an essential component of a gender-just development strategy because it removes barriers that prevent women from accessing resources and participation. A political culture that tolerates the abuse of public office perpetuates inequality and exclusion. Therefore, effective development requires a simultaneous focus on empowering women and eliminating the corrupt practices that undermine their social and economic advancement.

274. (A) Such a culture undermines efforts to achieve gender equality.
A political culture that tolerates corruption undermines efforts to achieve gender equality by perpetuating systems of patronage and exclusion. Such environments limit women's access to vital resources, political participation, and the justice system. When corruption is prevalent, the mechanisms designed to promote equality are often subverted, making it significantly harder to challenge and transform unequal power relations between genders.

275. (C) the demand for sexual favors in exchange for public services.
Within the context of gender and development, sextortion refers to a specific form of corruption where sexual favors are demanded in exchange for public services. This practice represents a severe abuse of power that disproportionately targets women and marginalized groups. It highlights how corruption can manifest in physical and gendered ways, further entrenching inequality and hindering access to essential state services.

276. (A) When established political channels are perceived as unresponsive.
Social movements often emerge when established political channels, such as parties and elections, are perceived as unresponsive or inaccessible to specific groups. These movements provide a mechanism for citizens to articulate dissent and seek change outside of formal electoral processes. When citizens feel their grievances are ignored by the state, they resort to collective action to exert pressure for reform.

277. (D) To articulate dissent and exert pressure for social and political change.
The primary function of social movements and protests is to articulate dissent and exert pressure on the state for social and political change. They serve as mechanisms for collective, organized, and sustained efforts to challenge existing power structures. By mobilizing public opinion, these movements ensure that the voices of non-state actors are heard in the broader political and developmental discourse.

278. (B) Groups organized to influence government policy in specific interest areas.
Pressure groups are defined as organizations established to influence government policy in specific areas of interest. Unlike formal political parties, they do not necessarily contest elections but instead employ strategies like activism and protest to achieve their goals. These groups play a significant role in shaping policy by representing particular interests and holding the government accountable to those specific concerns.

279. (C) factions aligning with or co-opting movements for their own agendas.
The relationship between political factions and social movements often involves factions within larger parties aligning with or co-opting these movements to further their own agendas. While movements seek social or political change, factions may view them as opportunities to gain influence or support. This interaction can lead to movements being integrated into broader

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7. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : The Mode of Production debate is central to Marxist analysis of society.

Reason (R) : The mode of production, comprising forces and relations of production, is considered the base upon which the social, political, and intellectual superstructure is built.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

8. In the context of the Mode of Production debates, which mode is characterized by the exploitation of serfs tied to the land by a class of lords?
(A) Feudal mode
(B) Asiatic mode
(C) Ancient mode
(D) Capitalist mode

9. Which concept is NOT typically associated with property relations?
(A) Usufruct rights
(B) Alienation of property
(C) Emotional labour
(D) Common property resources

10. Consider the following statements regarding 'Property and Property Relations':
1. Property relations define the social rules governing the ownership, use, and disposal of goods.
2. Common property refers to resources owned and managed exclusively by the state.
3. Private property is a key feature of the capitalist mode of production.
4. The concept of property is universal and static across all cultures and historical periods.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

11. The transition from a 'welfare state' model to 'neoliberalism' is primarily characterized by a shift towards:
(A) Increased state intervention in the economy and expansion of social services.
(B) Nationalization of key industries and central economic planning.
(C) Promotion of trade unions and collective bargaining.
(D) Privatization, deregulation, and reduced public spending on social welfare.

12. The concept of 'Welfarism' is most appropriately defined as:
(A) A political ideology that advocates for a completely free market without any state intervention.
(B) A system where the state takes primary responsibility for the social and economic security of its citizens.
(C) A corporate strategy focused on maximizing employee benefits to boost productivity.
(D) A charitable model where the wealthy voluntarily support the poor.

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13. Arrange the following dominant economic paradigms in the chronological order of their emergence and influence.
1. Neoliberalism
2. Mercantilism
3. Keynesianism (Welfarism)
4. Laissez-faire Capitalism

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

14. The Dependency Theory, as a model of economic development, posits that:
(A) All nations pass through the same linear stages of development.
(B) The key to development is adopting the cultural values of Western, industrialized nations.
(C) Free trade and integration into the global market benefit all participating countries equally.
(D) Underdevelopment in the 'periphery' is a direct result of its economic relationship with the 'core' nations.

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288. (B) From a medical/charity view to a rights-based perspective.
The disability rights movement has shifted the discourse around disability from a medical or charity-based view to a rights-based perspective. This transition emphasizes that disability is not just a personal medical problem but a consequence of social and physical barriers. By demanding inclusion and equal opportunities, the movement asserts the fundamental rights of individuals with disabilities within the democratic process.

289. (D) Inclusion, accessibility, and equal opportunities.
A key demand of the disability rights movement is the achievement of inclusion, accessibility, and equal opportunities in all spheres of life. This includes protesting against the physical and social barriers that prevent full participation in education and employment. The movement seeks to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise their rights as equal citizens within the broader society.

290. (A) They serve as vehicles for advancing specific goals and rights within the democratic process.
Movements based on ideology, gender, and disability all serve as potent vehicles for advancing specific goals and asserting the rights of marginalized categories. These diverse forms of activism highlight that political protest is not limited to traditional identity markers. Instead, they demonstrate how various social groups use the democratic process to challenge exclusion and advocate for justice and equality.

291. (C) As the arena of uncoerced collective action around shared interests.
Civil society is defined as the arena of uncoerced collective action centered around shared interests, purposes, and values. It exists as a space distinct from the state, the market, and the family. Within this realm, individuals and groups organize voluntarily to pursue social goals, advocate for change, and engage in the political processes that shape their lives and communities.

292. (A) To act as intermediaries in advocacy, development, and monitoring.
Non-Governmental Organizations play a key role as intermediaries by channeling resources to development projects and advocating for policy changes. They also monitor state performance and human rights, holding the government accountable to its obligations. Through these activities, NGOs help bridge the gap between the state and the citizenry, providing services and representation where needed in the democratic process.

293. (D) an active practice of engagement and contestation.
Within civil society, citizenship is viewed as an active practice of engagement, deliberation, and contestation rather than just a passive legal status. This dynamic form of citizenship involves individuals vigorously participating in public life to hold power to account. By actively shaping the meaning of rights and development, citizens contribute to a more robust and responsive democratic political system.

294. (B) It is typically more decentralized, networked, and issue-focused.
Leadership within civil society tends to be more decentralized, issue-focused, and networked compared to traditional political leadership. These leaders often focus on specific social causes and mobilize communities through horizontal connections rather than rigid hierarchies. This approach allows for a more flexible and responsive form of activism that prioritizes collective goals and alternative viewpoints over formal state power.

295. (C) It strengthens democracy by fostering an engaged and empowered citizenry.
Civil society contributes to democracy by fostering an engaged and empowered citizenry that can articulate alternative viewpoints and mobilize communities. By providing services and monitoring state actions, it ensures that power is held accountable and that the state remains responsive. This active participation strengthens the democratic framework by creating a more informed and involved population in political processes.

296. (D) To remedy past injustices and promote a more inclusive society.
The stated rationale for the policy of reservations is to remedy past injustices and promote a more inclusive society. By enhancing the representation

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(D) Capitalism emerged simultaneously in all parts of the world.

38. 'Property relations' are fundamentally about:
(A) The physical characteristics of objects.
(B) The legally and socially recognized rights and obligations people have with respect to things.
(C) The personal attachment individuals have to their possessions.
(D) The market price of a given commodity.

39. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Neoliberal policies often advocate for the privatization of state-owned enterprises.
Reason (R) : Neoliberal ideology holds that the free market is more efficient at allocating resources and delivering services than the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

40. An example of a 'welfarist' state policy would be:
(A) Providing universal public healthcare funded through taxation.
(B) Abolishing the minimum wage to encourage employment.
(C) Cutting taxes for corporations to stimulate investment.
(D) Deregulating the financial industry.

41. W.W. Rostow's model of economic development, a key example of Modernization Theory, proposes which of the following as the final stage of growth?
(A) The traditional society
(B) The preconditions for take-off
(C) The age of high mass-consumption
(D) The drive to maturity

42. According to Amartya Sen's capability approach, poverty should be understood as:
1. Simply a lack of income.
2. The deprivation of basic capabilities and functionings.
3. A failure to achieve a certain level of well-being, such as being healthy and educated.
4. A phenomenon exclusive to rural areas.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

43. Which of the following is NOT a form of social exclusion?
(A) Being denied access to quality education due to one's social background.
(B) Being unable to vote or participate in political processes.
(C) Facing discrimination in the housing market based on ethnicity.
(D) Having a high income but choosing to live a solitary life.

44. The system of 'Scientific Management' aimed at increasing industrial efficiency is most famously associated with:
(A) Henry Ford
(B) Frederick W. Taylor
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Max Weber

45. What is a defining feature of the 'informal sector' within the changing nature of labour relations?
(A) It consists of jobs with high wages, strong legal protection, and extensive benefits.
(B) It is comprised exclusively of highly skilled, self-employed professionals.
(C) It is characterized by work that is largely unregulated, untaxed, and lacks social security.
(D) It is a shrinking part of the economy in most developing countries.

46. The concept of the 'dual burden' or 'second shift' in the context of gender and labour refers to:
(A) Women being paid less than men for the same work.
(B) The challenge of balancing the demands of two different part-time jobs.
(C) The exclusion of women from certain high-paying professions.
(D) The expectation that women perform

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CHAPTER 06
Economy and Society

1. Which of the following best defines 'exchange' in an economic sociological context?
(A) The exchange of money for commodities without any further social obligation.
(B) Transactions transferring goods or services between individuals or groups.
(C) The unilateral movement of resources from authorities to the population.
(D) The private accumulation of goods for use without any outward transfer.

2. From a sociological perspective, what distinguishes a 'gift' from a simple 'exchange'?
(A) The gift serves to create and maintain social relationships and obligations.
(B) The gift requires an immediate and equivalent transfer of counter-value.
(C) The gift is driven primarily by the pursuit of individual economic profit.
(D) The gift is an anonymous transaction with no social expectation of return.

3. Consider the following statements about 'Capital'.
Statement I : In sociology, capital is conceptualized narrowly as only financial assets and machinery.
Statement II : Pierre Bourdieu expanded the concept of capital to include social, cultural, and symbolic forms.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

4. Match List I with List II based on concepts of exchange.
List I: (Type of Reciprocity)
P. Generalized Reciprocity
Q. Balanced Reciprocity
R. Negative Reciprocity
S. Redistribution
List II: (Characteristic)
1. An attempt to get something for nothing; haggling.
2. A central authority collects and then doles out goods.
3. Exchange between socially close individuals with no immediate return expected.
4. Direct exchange with an expectation of equivalent and prompt return.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

5. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the concept of 'labour' in sociology?
(A) Labour is treated as a commodity that can be bought and sold in the market.
(B) Labour involves the application of human physical and mental faculties to produce goods or services.
(C) The value of labour is solely determined by the physical effort exerted.
(D) The social organization of labour is a key area of study in economic sociology.

6. The idea of the 'embeddedness' of the market, as argued by Karl Polanyi, suggests that:
(A) The market operates independently of social and political institutions.
(B) Economic activities are fundamentally intertwined with social relations and institutions.
(C) All societies in history have been dominated by the principles of the self-regulating market.
(D) Social relations are a byproduct of market transactions.

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22. The term 'glass ceiling' in the context of gender and the labour process refers to:
(A) A policy promoting transparency in wage structures.
(B) An invisible barrier preventing women from reaching top leadership roles.
(C) The overrepresentation of women in low-paying, precarious jobs.
(D) A flexible work arrangement that allows for a better work-life balance.

23. A key characteristic of the relationship between 'Business and Family' in many societies is:
(A) The complete separation of kinship ties from economic enterprise.
(B) The legal prohibition of hiring relatives in any corporate structure.
(C) The dominance of meritocratic hiring in all family businesses.
(D) The prevalence of family-owned firms where management and ownership are passed down through generations.

24. The 'digital economy' is primarily based on:
(A) Digital computing technologies, data, and the internet.
(B) The manufacturing of heavy industrial goods.
(C) Agricultural production and trade of raw materials.
(D) The provision of in-person, face-to-face services.

25. Consider the following defining features of E-Commerce:
1. Transactions are conducted exclusively in physical marketplaces.
2. It involves the buying and selling of goods or services using the internet.
3. Payment and data transfer are integral parts of the process.
4. It is limited to business-to-business (B2B) transactions.

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

26. A 'Global Business' or 'Corporate' that operates in multiple countries but is managed from one home country is best termed a:
(A) Multinational Corporation (MNC)
(B) Transnational Corporation (TNC)
(C) National Corporation (NC)
(D) Local Enterprise (LE)

27. Consider the following statements about the impact of Global Corporates.
Statement I : They contribute to the global integration of economies through supply chains and foreign direct investment.
Statement II : Their operations are always and unequivocally beneficial for the host countries' local economies and labour standards.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

28. The sociological study of 'Tourism' primarily focuses on:
(A) The geographical features of tourist destinations.
(B) The social, cultural, and economic impacts of travel on hosts and guests.
(C) The marketing strategies used by travel agencies.
(D) The architectural design of hotels and resorts.

29. 'Ecotourism' is a model of tourism that emphasizes:
(A) Visiting urban centers and historical monuments.
(B) Luxurious travel with a high consumption of resources.
(C) Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people.
(D) Mass tourism focused on entertainment and leisure.

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15. Match List I with List II regarding models of economic development.

List I: (Theory)

P. Modernization Theory
Q. Dependency Theory
R. World-Systems Theory
S. Sustainable Development

List II: (Core Concept)

1. Core, Periphery, Semi-periphery
2. Meeting the needs of the present without compromising future generations.
3. Traditional vs. Modern societies; linear stages of growth.
4. Underdevelopment as an active process created by external forces.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

16. Which statement best distinguishes 'absolute poverty' from 'relative poverty'?

(A) Absolute poverty relates to median societal income while relative poverty involves a deficit of basic survival necessities.
(B) Absolute poverty is a lack of survival resources; relative poverty is a comparison to others within a society.
(C) Absolute poverty occurs only in developed nations while relative poverty is a phenomenon of developing economies.
(D) Absolute poverty is a subjective state of deprivation while relative poverty serves as an objective economic measure.

17. The concept of 'social exclusion' is broader than poverty because it includes:

(A) A focus directed exclusively toward the lack of stable financial resources.
(B) The inability to participate fully in economic, social, and political life.
(C) The individual voluntary decision to withdraw from all social interactions.
(D) A temporary and brief state of unemployment during economic transitions.

18. Consider the following characteristics associated with the Fordist factory and industry system:

1. Mass production of standardized goods.
2. Flexible, multi-skilled workforce.
3. Use of assembly line technology.
4. Niche marketing and product differentiation.
5. Stable, long-term employment with a social contract between capital and labour.

Which of the above are correct?

(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 2, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 3, and 5 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

19. The shift from Fordism to Post-Fordism in industry systems is marked by a move towards:

(A) Mass production and economies of scale.
(B) A more rigid and hierarchical management structure.
(C) Flexible specialization and customized production.
(D) A stronger and more centralized trade union presence.

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20. Which of the following best describes the 'changing nature of labour relations' in the contemporary era?

(A) A strengthening of collective bargaining and an increase in lifetime employment.
(B) A decrease in the use of technology and automation in the workplace.
(C) A global trend towards the formalization of the entire workforce.
(D) A rise in precarious work, the gig economy, and the individualization of employment contracts.

21. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : The gender and labour process is a critical area of study, revealing systemic inequalities in the workplace.

Reason (R) : Socially constructed roles and expectations about gender significantly influence the division of labour, wage gaps, and career progression.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

of socially and educationally backward communities in education, employment, and legislatures, the state seeks to address historical inequalities. This affirmative action mechanism is designed to ensure that marginalized groups have equitable access to opportunities within the nation.

297. (A) a deeply political process influencing elections and movements.
The implementation of reservations is a deeply political process that significantly influences electoral calculations and triggers social movements. Because it involves the allocation of state resources and representation, it often leads to intense debate among different social groups. These political dynamics reflect the ongoing struggle to balance competing interests while addressing the historical grievances of backward communities.

298. (B) Through funding, technical assistance, and policy advocacy.
International development organizations influence national policy discourse primarily through funding, technical assistance, and policy advocacy. By focusing on themes such as social inclusion, poverty reduction, and minority rights, they bring specific priorities and perspectives to the developmental landscape. Their influence helps shape how the state perceives and addresses issues of equity and social justice within its national borders.

299. (B) Their focus on social inclusion can indirectly support or critique such policies.
International development organizations can indirectly support or critique affirmative action policies like reservations through their focus on social inclusion and minority rights. While they do not legislate directly, their advocacy and funding priorities influence the broader discourse on how to address historical inequalities. This creates an international framework that the state must consider when navigating its domestic policy choices.

300. (A) Domestic politics of reservations and the international development framework.
The state must navigate a complex balance between the domestic politics of reservations and the international development framework. While domestic concerns involve electoral calculations and social movements, the international sphere brings its own set of priorities regarding equity and social justice. Managing these two distinct but overlapping arenas is essential for implementing effective policies that address historical inequalities.

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30. In the sociology of 'Consumption', what is meant by 'conspicuous consumption' as coined by Thorstein Veblen?
(A) The purchasing of goods and services to satisfy basic survival needs.
(B) The collective consumption of public goods like parks and libraries.
(C) The ethical consumption of sustainably produced goods.
(D) The act of consuming goods in a way that demonstrates one's high social status and wealth.

31. Match List I with List II concerning different forms of capital.
List I: (Sociologist)
P. Karl Marx
Q. Pierre Bourdieu
R. James Coleman
S. Robert Putnam
List II: (Focus on Capital)
1. Expanded capital to include cultural and symbolic forms.
2. Viewed capital primarily as a social relation in the production process (money that begets money).
3. Focused on social capital in terms of civic engagement and community networks.
4. Analyzed social capital as a resource for individuals, particularly within families and schools.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

32. Which concept is NOT part of Karl Polanyi's analysis of exchange?
(A) Reciprocity
(B) Sign-value
(C) Redistribution
(D) Householding

33. What is the central argument in Marcel Mauss's "The Gift"?
(A) Gifts are purely altruistic acts with no expectation of return.
(B) Gift exchange is a "total social phenomenon" creating bonds via obligation.
(C) Gift-giving is a modern phenomenon that emerged with capitalism.
(D) The primary function of the gift is to display economic dominance.

34. In the capitalist mode of production, 'labour power' is considered a commodity because:
(A) Workers sell their capacity to work to capitalists in exchange for a wage.
(B) Workers own the means of production and sell their products.
(C) Workers are forced to labour without any remuneration.
(D) Workers' skills are not relevant to the production process.

35. Consider the following elements of a 'market' in economic sociology:
1. The presence of buyers and sellers.
2. A mechanism for determining prices.
3. The exchange of specific goods or services.
4. A foundation in social trust and shared norms.
5. Complete absence of state regulation.
Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5 only

36. The 'Asiatic Mode of Production' debate centers on a concept described by Marx, characterized by:
(A) A dynamic class struggle between a bourgeoisie and a proletariat.
(B) A system of serfdom where peasants are tied to privately owned land.
(C) A slave-based economy centered on large agricultural estates (latifundia).
(D) A strong, despotic state that extracts surplus from self-sufficient village communities.

37. Which statement accurately reflects a critique of the unilinear conception of the 'Mode of Production' sequence?
(A) All societies have historically progressed from ancient to feudal to capitalist systems in that exact order.
(B) The feudal mode of production did not exist outside of Western Europe.
(C) The concept of the 'Asiatic Mode of Production' suggests a different, non-European path of development.

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political strategies or influenced by internal party dynamics.

280. (D) a vibrant public sphere where citizens are actively engaged.
The existence of social movements and protests signifies a vibrant public sphere where citizens are actively engaged in contesting and shaping political meaning. These actions demonstrate that democratic participation extends beyond formal elections, involving a constant process of deliberation and contestation. Such engagement enriches the political process by ensuring that rights, justice, and development are continuously debated by the citizenry.

281. (A) Deep-seated social structures and historical grievances.
Movements based on caste, ethnicity, and religion are primarily driven by deep-seated social structures and historical grievances. These identities provide a powerful basis for mobilizing groups to challenge traditional hierarchies or demand representation. By addressing long-standing inequalities and perceived injustices, these movements seek to redefine the status of marginalized communities within the contemporary social and political framework.

282. (B) Representation and a share in state resources.
Caste-based movements frequently demand representation and a fair share in state resources, including policies like reservations. These mobilizations range from struggles against social discrimination and untouchability to efforts aimed at improving the political and economic status of marginalized groups. By challenging traditional hierarchical orders, these movements seek to secure the rights and dignity of their respective communities.

283. (B) greater political autonomy or recognition of their unique identity.
Movements based on ethnicity frequently emerge in regions with distinct cultural and linguistic communities to demand greater political autonomy or recognition of their unique identity. These groups often seek statehood or specific institutional protections to preserve their heritage and manage their own affairs. Such demands reflect a desire for self-determination and the protection of cultural diversity within the national polity.

284. (A) inter-community tensions and conflicts.
Mobilization based on religious identity can potentially lead to inter-community tensions and conflicts as groups seek to protect or promote their specific interests. While these movements provide a voice for religious communities, they can also sharpen social divisions. Navigating the interests of different religious groups remains a complex challenge for maintaining social harmony and a unified national fabric.

285. (C) They challenge a monolithic conception of nationhood.
Identity-based movements challenge a monolithic conception of nationhood by highlighting the fragmented and complex nature of the national polity. By asserting the rights of specific marginalized communities, they force the state to acknowledge diverse, pre-existing identities. This pluralism contests the idea of a single, uniform national identity, demanding a more inclusive and representative understanding of the modern state.

286. (D) They are driven by a coherent set of beliefs and a vision for society.
Ideology-based movements are distinguished by their focus on a coherent set of beliefs and a vision for an alternative societal structure. Unlike primordial identity movements, they often cut across caste or regional lines, focusing on principles like environmentalism or socialism. These movements seek to influence social norms and public policy based on their specific ideological goals and worldviews.

287. (C) challenge patriarchy and advocate for gender equality.
Gender-based movements, particularly feminism, primarily aim to challenge patriarchal structures and advocate for gender equality and women's rights. They work to end discrimination and gender-based violence while pushing for significant legal and social reforms. By addressing unequal power dynamics, these movements seek to transform society into a more inclusive and equitable environment for all genders.

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paid work in the labour market and a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic work.

47. Match List I with List II concerning concepts in labour studies.

List I: (Concept)

P. Labour Process
Q. Emotional Labour
R. Precarious Work
S. Alienation

List II: (Description)

1. The separation of workers from the products of their labour and from their own creative potential.
2. The process of managing feelings and expressions to fulfill the emotional requirements of a job.
3. The specific ways in which work is organized and controlled within the production of goods and services.
4. Employment that is uncertain, insecure, and unprotected.

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

48. What is a potential conflict often studied in the sociology of 'Business and Family'?

(A) The conflict between using modern technology and traditional production methods.
(B) The conflict between profit maximization and the fulfillment of kinship obligations.
(C) The conflict between international and domestic market regulations.
(D) The conflict between marketing and human resource departments.

49. 'Platform Capitalism' is a term used to describe a business model within the digital economy where companies:

(A) Manufacture physical computer hardware.
(B) Create online platforms that mediate interactions and transactions between different user groups.
(C) Focus on providing physical retail infrastructure.
(D) Engage in traditional print media and broadcasting.

50. Identify the correct statements regarding the characteristics of the modern 'Digital Economy':

1. Data is a key resource, often referred to as the 'new oil'.
2. Geographical location has become entirely irrelevant for all economic activities.
3. Network effects play a crucial role in the success of digital platforms.
4. It has led to the complete disappearance of the informal economy.
5. It is characterized by high upfront investment and low marginal costs of reproduction.

Which of the above are correct?

(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 2, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 3, and 5 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

51. A 'Transnational Corporation' (TNC) is distinguished from a Multinational Corporation (MNC) in that a TNC:

(A) Operates in only two or three countries.
(B) Is owned and operated exclusively by a single national government.
(C) Lacks a centralized headquarters and distributes its decision-making, R&D, and marketing powers across a global network.
(D) Sells its products globally but produces them in only one country.

52. The concept of 'global commodity chains' helps to understand how global corporates organize production by:

(A) Concentrating all stages of production in a single factory.
(B) Focusing only on the marketing and sales of finished products.
(C) Limiting their operations to a single country to ensure quality control.
(D) Breaking up the production process and geographically scattering it to take advantage of cost differentials.

53. Arrange the following industrial systems in their correct historical sequence.

1. Post-Fordism (Flexible Specialization)
2. Guild System
3. Fordism (Mass Production)
4. Factory System (Early Industrial Revolution)

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1

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(A) Transforming many aspects of social life into data that can be monitored, quantified, and analyzed.
(B) Deleting old and irrelevant digital information.
(C) Encrypting data to protect user privacy.
(D) Manually entering information into a computer.

105. 'Foreign Direct Investment' (FDI) is a core activity of global corporates and involves:
(A) An investment made by a company to acquire substantial interest in or control of a business enterprise in another country.
(B) A company buying shares in a foreign company without gaining control.
(C) A government providing foreign aid to another country.
(D) An individual sending money to relatives in another country.

106. The commodification of culture in tourism means that:
(A) Cultural rituals, artifacts, and traditions are packaged and sold as products for tourists.
(B) Local cultural practices are strengthened and preserved in their authentic form.
(C) Tourists are required to learn the local language and customs.
(D) Local people are forbidden from sharing their culture with outsiders.

107. From a sociological viewpoint, 'consumption' is not just a personal act but is also:
(A) A socially patterned activity that expresses identity and social relationships.
(B) Always a rational calculation of utility maximization.
(C) An economically insignificant phenomenon.
(D) A behaviour that is completely determined by instinct.

108. Which of the following are typically associated with a neoliberal approach to the economy?
1. Strengthening social safety nets.
2. Promoting free trade and open markets.
3. Reducing the power of organized labour.
4. Expanding state ownership of industry.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

109. What is meant by 'reciprocity' as a form of exchange?
(A) A one-way flow of goods to a central authority.
(B) The mutual giving and receiving of goods and services between people.
(C) The buying and selling of goods for a profit in a market.
(D) The accumulation of goods for personal use.

110. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of a 'gift':
Statement I : A true gift, in the sociological sense, involves no expectation of any form of return.
Statement II : The act of gift-giving often carries an obligation for the recipient to reciprocate in the future.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

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111. 'Cultural capital' can be best understood as:
(A) The network of friends and acquaintances an individual has.
(B) Non-financial social assets, such as education, that promote social mobility.
(C) The total value of artistic works produced by a nation.
(D) The money earned from selling cultural products.

112. The defining characteristic of the 'Capitalist Mode of Production' is:
(A) Private ownership of production means by the bourgeoisie and a wage proletariat.
(B) The existence of markets and trade.
(C) The dominance of agriculture and a land-owning aristocracy.
(D) Production organized for subsistence within self-sufficient communities.

(A) Classical Modernization Theory
(B) Sustainable Development and Capability Approach
(C) World-Systems Theory
(D) Neoclassical Growth Theory

63. Which scenario best illustrates the concept of 'social exclusion'?
(A) A wealthy individual who prefers a solitary lifestyle.
(B) A person who loses their job and subsequently cannot afford housing, healthcare, or social participation.
(C) A student who chooses to study abroad.
(D) An employee who receives a promotion and a higher salary.

64. The transition to a post-Fordist industry system involved which change in organizational structure?
(A) From flexible, craft-based production to rigid, assembly-line production.
(B) From a focus on niche markets to a focus on mass-produced, standardized goods.
(C) From a globalized supply chain to a localized one.
(D) From hierarchical, rigid structures to flatter, more networked and flexible forms.

65. Match List I (Economic Era/System) with List II (Dominant Labour Relation).
List I: (Era/System)
P. Feudalism
Q. Early Capitalism
R. Fordism
S. Post-Fordism/Gig Economy
List II: (Labour Relation)
1. Stable, unionized, long-term employment in mass production.
2. Independent contractor, short-term contracts, platform-based work.
3. Serfdom, labour tied to land in exchange for protection and subsistence.
4. Proletarianization, factory work, formal wage labour.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

66. What is 'emotional labour' as first described by Arlie Hochschild?
(A) The physical exhaustion resulting from manual labour.
(B) The cognitive effort required to solve complex problems at work.
(C) The management of one's feelings to create a publicly observable display, sold for a wage.
(D) The unpaid emotional support provided within a family.

67. The term 'nepotism' in the context of business and family refers to:
(A) The practice of hiring the most qualified candidate regardless of family ties.
(B) The favouritism shown to relatives or friends in employment or business dealings.
(C) The rule that family members are prohibited from working in the same company.
(D) A formal mentorship program for new employees.

68. Consider the following statements about the digital economy:
Statement I : The digital economy has created new forms of work and business models, such as the gig economy and platform-based services.
Statement II : The rise of the digital economy has completely eliminated all forms of economic inequality.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

69. The ability of a global corporate to move production facilities from one country to another in search of lower labour costs or more favourable regulations is known as:
(A) Capital deepening
(B) Capital mobility
(C) Capital accumulation
(D) Capital-labour substitution

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(B) 4, 2, 3, 1
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

54. The "demonstration effect" in the context of tourism refers to the phenomenon where:
(A) Tourists demonstrate local customs to other visitors.
(B) Local populations adopt the consumption patterns and lifestyles of tourists.
(C) The economic benefits of tourism are clearly demonstrated to the government.
(D) Tourism projects are used to demonstrate a country's level of development.

55. Jean Baudrillard's concept of 'sign value' is crucial for understanding modern consumption because it suggests that consumers are often acquiring:
(A) The use-value or practical function of a commodity.
(B) The exchange-value or market price of a commodity.
(C) The raw materials that make up a commodity.
(D) The prestige, style, and social meaning attached to a commodity.

56. Which of the following is the best example of generalized reciprocity?
(A) A parent providing food and shelter for their young child.
(B) Trading a shell necklace for a yam of equal value in a Kula ring-like exchange.
(C) Haggling with a street vendor to lower the price of a souvenir.
(D) Paying a fixed price for a coffee at a cafe.

57. The concept of 'Capital' as articulated by Karl Marx is fundamentally:
(A) A stock of money used for personal consumption.
(B) The total physical assets of a nation, including infrastructure.
(C) A social relation between those who own the means of production and those who must sell their labour power.
(D) The human skills and knowledge available in the workforce.

58. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Karl Polanyi argued that the creation of a self-regulating market society required deliberate state action.
Reason (R) : The disembedding of the economy from society, central to market society, is not a natural process and necessitates policies like the creation of markets for land, labour, and money.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

59. The 'forces of production' in Marxist theory include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Technology and machinery.
(B) The skills and knowledge of the labour force.
(C) Raw materials.
(D) The legal system and property laws.

60. Which of the following represents an example of 'common property relations'?
(A) A privately-owned factory.
(B) A communal pasture where all members of a village have rights to graze their cattle.
(C) A public park managed and owned by the state.
(D) A patent owned by an individual inventor.

61. Identify the key pillars of neoliberal ideology as applied to the state and market:
1. Expansion of the public sector.
2. Deregulation of industries.
3. Privatization of state-owned assets.
4. Strengthening of trade unions.

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

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62. The 'Human Development Index' (HDI) is a composite statistic used to rank countries by level of "human development" and is a key concept linked to which model of development?

damaged.
(C) Destroy property that one does not own.
(D) Seize property by force.

79. Gøsta Esping-Andersen's typology of welfare states is based on the principle of:
(A) The level of taxation in a country.
(B) The degree of 'de-commodification' provided by social policies.
(C) The size of a country's gross domestic product.
(D) The political party in power at a given time.

80. A central tenet of Neoliberalism is the belief in 'trickle-down' economics, which suggests that:
(A) Wealth should be actively redistributed from the rich to the poor through high taxes.
(B) Economic benefits provided to businesses and the wealthy will eventually benefit everyone.
(C) The government should be the primary employer to ensure wealth is distributed evenly.
(D) The most effective way to help the poor is through direct cash transfers from the state.

81. Which of the following statements are characteristic of Dependency Theory's explanation of underdevelopment?
1. Underdevelopment is an original, traditional state of being.
2. The economic development of core countries caused the active underdevelopment of peripheral countries.
3. Peripheral countries are integrated into the world economy as producers of raw materials.
4. The solution to underdevelopment is for peripheral nations to follow the historical path of core nations.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

82. The 'Gini coefficient' is a measure often used in the study of poverty and inequality to represent:
(A) The level of absolute poverty in a country.
(B) The degree of income or wealth inequality within a population.
(C) The rate of economic growth.
(D) The percentage of the population with access to education.

83. What is a primary difference between a 'factory system' and an earlier 'putting-out' or domestic system?
(A) The factory system relied on skilled artisans working independently, while the domestic system used unskilled labor.
(B) The factory system centralized production and labour in one location, while the domestic system was decentralized.
(C) The factory system used human and animal power, while the domestic system relied on steam power.
(D) The factory system produced unique, custom-made goods, while the domestic system focused on standardization.

84. The rise of the 'gig economy' reflects a change in labour relations toward:
(A) More permanent, full-time jobs with benefits.
(B) A workforce primarily composed of task-based independent contractors.
(C) Increased power for trade unions in negotiating contracts.
(D) A decline in the use of technology for coordinating work.

85. Which term describes the concentration of men and women in different types of jobs, which is a key aspect of studying gender and the labour process?
(A) Occupational segregation by gender
(B) The glass ceiling
(C) The gender pay gap
(D) Emotional labour

86. A sociological analysis of 'business and family' might explore how succession in a family firm:
(A) Is always based on a purely meritocratic selection process.
(B) Can be a source of conflict, blending familial roles with business imperatives.
(C) Is irrelevant to the long-term success of the business.
(D) Is determined by government regulations.

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70. 'Dark Tourism' is a sub-field of tourism studies that involves travel to sites associated with:
(A) Death, disaster, and tragedy.
(B) Nightlife and entertainment.
(C) Astronomical observation.
(D) Underground caves and geological formations.

71. The idea that consumption patterns create and reinforce social differences and hierarchies is central to the concept of:
(A) Use-value
(B) Social stratification of consumption
(C) Functionalism
(D) Consumer sovereignty

72. Which of the following are potential negative social impacts of tourism on a host community?
1. Commercialization and commodification of local culture.
2. Reinforcement of cultural understanding and mutual respect.
3. Increased strain on local infrastructure and resources.
4. Creation of employment opportunities for local people.
5. Displacement of local residents due to rising property values.

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 2, 3, and 4 only
(B) 1, 3, and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2, 4, and 5 only

73. Balanced reciprocity is best exemplified by which of the following?
(A) A father giving his son pocket money.
(B) A Kula ring exchange where arm-shells and necklaces are traded between partners on different islands.
(C) Stealing a wallet from a stranger.
(D) Paying taxes to the government which then provides public services.

74. 'Symbolic capital', a concept from Pierre Bourdieu, can be defined as:
(A) The prestige, honour, and recognition that allows one to exercise power.
(B) The financial resources and assets an individual possesses.
(C) The network of social connections and relationships one can mobilize.
(D) The educational qualifications and cultural knowledge an individual has.

75. According to Marx, the alienation of labour under capitalism means that workers are alienated from all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The product of their labour.
(B) Their 'species-being' or creative human potential.
(C) The process of labour itself.
(D) Their need for a wage to survive.

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76. The 'disembedding' of the economy, a key theme for Karl Polanyi, refers to:
(A) The process by which economic activity becomes increasingly governed by social and religious norms.
(B) The separation of the economy from its context, allowing it to function on its own market logic.
(C) The geographical relocation of industries from one country to another.
(D) The integration of informal economic activities into the formal, regulated economy.

77. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The 'relations of production' are a core component of the mode of production in Marxist theory.
Reason (R) : These relations concern the social ownership and control over the means of production, which fundamentally shapes the class structure of a society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

78. The right of 'usufruct' in property relations means the right to:
(A) Own property absolutely and dispose of it at will.
(B) Use and benefit from property owned by another, provided the property is not

(C) 1, 2, and 5 only
(D) 3, 4, and 5 only

95. The debate over the 'articulation of modes of production' primarily addresses:
(A) How different modes of production coexist and interact within one social formation.
(B) The clear and distinct historical progression from one mode to the next.
(C) The linguistic expression used to describe different economic systems.
(D) The complete eradication of one mode of production by another.

96. The legal concept of 'title' in property relations refers to:
(A) The formal document or right that serves as evidence of ownership.
(B) The physical condition of a property.
(C) The historical significance of a property.
(D) The tax assessed on a property.

97. Which of the following best describes the principle of 'deregulation' under neoliberalism?
(A) The removal or reduction of state rules and controls governing economic activity.
(B) The introduction of new, stricter government rules to control corporate behaviour.
(C) The transfer of regulatory authority from national to local governments.
(D) The strengthening of consumer protection agencies.

98. Andre Gunder Frank, a prominent Dependency theorist, famously argued for the concept of:
(A) The development of underdevelopment.
(B) The five stages of economic growth.
(C) The protestant work ethic.
(D) The iron cage of rationality.

99. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The factory system was a crucial development in the Industrial Revolution, fundamentally altering the nature of work.
Reason (R) : It brought workers together under one roof, imposed a new discipline of time and supervision, and separated the direct producer from the ownership of the means of production.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

100. The term 'flexibilization' in the context of changing labour relations refers to:
(A) The increasing rigidity of job descriptions and working hours.
(B) The use of part-time work and temporary contracts to benefit the employer.
(C) The requirement for all workers to be physically flexible and strong.
(D) The strengthening of job security and long-term employment guarantees.

101. The 'gender pay gap' is a concept that refers to:
(A) The difference in average or median earnings between men and women.
(B) The difference in the number of hours worked by men and women.
(C) The preference of some employers to hire only men.
(D) The additional unpaid work that women perform at home.

102. What is a key advantage often attributed to family-run businesses?
(A) Complete lack of internal conflict.
(B) Strong commitment, long-term perspective, and a culture of trust.
(C) Guaranteed access to unlimited external funding.
(D) Immunity from market competition.

103. Arrange these concepts related to consumption in the chronological order of the theorists who popularized them.
1. Sign Value (Baudrillard)
2. Conspicuous Consumption (Veblen)
3. The McDonaldization of Society (Ritzer)
4. Cultural Capital and Taste (Bourdieu)
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

104. 'Datafication' in the digital economy refers to the process of:

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expectation of return.
(D) A pooling of resources under a central authority for later redistribution.

122. In contrast to Marx, who focused on economic capital, Bourdieu argued that in modern societies, struggles for dominance occur across various 'fields' using different forms of:
(A) Capital (economic, cultural, social, symbolic)
(B) Political power only
(C) Physical force only
(D) Religious authority only

123. The 'mode of production' is a combination of:
(A) The market and the state.
(B) Consumption and distribution.
(C) The forces of production and the relations of production.
(D) The family and the education system.

124. 'Privatization' is a policy central to neoliberalism that involves:
(A) Increasing the number of public parks and spaces.
(B) The transfer of ownership of businesses from the public sector to the private sector.
(C) The nationalization of key industries like energy and transportation.
(D) Providing free university education to all citizens.

125. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Models of economic development, such as Modernization and Dependency theory, offer contrasting explanations for global inequality.
Reason (R) : Modernization theory blames internal factors (like traditional culture) for a lack of development, while Dependency theory emphasizes external factors (like colonial exploitation).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

126. A 'poverty trap' is a situation where:
(A) An individual or community is stuck in poverty due to self-reinforcing mechanisms.
(B) Wealthy individuals hide their assets to avoid taxation.
(C) The government intentionally keeps a segment of the population poor.
(D) Poverty is seen as a desirable and culturally valued lifestyle.

127. The concept of 'Fordism' as a factory and industry system includes all of the following elements EXCEPT:
(A) The assembly line.
(B) Mass production of standardized goods.
(C) Flexible production for niche markets.
(D) The idea of workers as consumers who should be paid enough to buy the products they make.

128. What does 'de-skilling' of labour, a concept often associated with Taylorism and the factory system, refer to?
(A) Breaking production into simple tasks, reducing the need for skilled craft workers.
(B) Workers being encouraged to develop a wide range of skills.
(C) An apprenticeship system to train new workers.
(D) A decline in the overall literacy of the workforce.

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129. The concept of the 'new international division of labour' points to the trend where:
(A) All manufacturing has returned to developed countries.
(B) Manufacturing is relocated to developing nations while R&D stays in developed ones.
(C) Developing countries focus on high-tech research and development, while developed countries focus on raw material extraction.
(D) All countries have become self-sufficient and no longer trade with each other.

130. An example of a question a sociologist studying 'gender and the labour process' might ask is:
(A) How do gender stereotypes influence job assignments and promotion opportunities in a call center?
(B) What is the most efficient way to organize an assembly line?

113. Immanuel Wallerstein's World-Systems Theory divides the world into which three interconnected zones?
(A) First World, Second World, and Third World
(B) Developed, Developing, and Underdeveloped
(C) Core, Periphery, and Semi-periphery
(D) North, South, and East

114. The 'informalization' of labour refers to:
(A) The trend of all jobs becoming more casual and relaxed.
(B) The process of joining a formal trade union.
(C) The decline of self-employment.
(D) The growth of employment that is not legally regulated or protected.

115. Identify which of the following are consequences of the changing nature of labour relations in the globalized era:
1. Decline in the membership and power of traditional trade unions.
2. An increase in job security and lifetime employment for all workers.
3. A rise in non-standard work arrangements like temporary and part-time jobs.
4. The emergence of the 'gig economy' mediated by digital platforms.
5. A significant reduction in the gender pay gap.

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4 only
(B) 2, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, and 5 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

116. A family business struggling with the decision of whether to appoint a less-competent family member or a more-qualified outsider to a leadership position exemplifies the tension between:
(A) Kinship logic and market logic.
(B) Production and consumption.
(C) Domestic and international markets.
(D) Welfarism and neoliberalism.

117. What does the term 'B2C' signify in the context of e-commerce?
(A) Bilateral-to-Cooperative
(B) Business-to-Consumer
(C) Back-to-Core
(D) Blockchain-to-Currency

118. Match List I (Sociologist) with List II (Key Concept).
List I: (Sociologist)
P. Thorstein Veblen
Q. Karl Polanyi
R. Marcel Mauss
S. Frederick W. Taylor
List II: (Key Concept)
1. The Gift and Reciprocity
2. Scientific Management
3. Conspicuous Consumption
4. Embeddedness of the Economy
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

119. The concept of 'sustainable tourism' is distinguished by its aim to:
(A) Minimize environmental and social impacts while maximizing local benefits.
(B) Maximize the number of tourists in the shortest possible time.
(C) Focus exclusively on high-end, luxury travel experiences.
(D) Promote tourism only in major urban centers.

120. Which of the following statements about consumption is incorrect from a sociological perspective?
(A) Consumption choices are often influenced by one's social class and cultural background.
(B) Consumption can be a way of constructing and communicating personal and group identity.
(C) Consumption is a purely individual and rational act, uninfluenced by social factors.
(D) The meaning of goods can change in different cultural contexts.

121. Negative reciprocity in exchange is characterized by:
(A) An expectation of immediate and equal return.
(B) An attempt to get more than is given; a relationship of getting something for nothing.
(C) A long-term, altruistic giving without

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87. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the impact of e-commerce on traditional retail?
(A) It has had no significant effect on brick-and-mortar stores.
(B) It has completely replaced all forms of physical shopping.
(C) It has created significant disruption, leading to new omnichannel retail strategies.
(D) It has only affected the sale of luxury goods.

88. Match List I (Concept) with List II (Associated Idea).
List I: (Concept)
P. Global Business
Q. Digital Economy
R. Welfarism
S. Property Relations
List II: (Associated Idea)
1. De-commodification
2. Transnational Corporations (TNCs)
3. Usufruct
4. Platform Capitalism
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

89. A key concern regarding the power of 'global business and corporates' is their ability to engage in 'regulatory arbitrage', which means:
(A) Strictly adhering to the highest international standards in all countries of operation.
(B) Exploiting differences in regulations between countries to minimize costs and oversight.
(C) Funding the development of stronger regulations in developing countries.
(D) Participating in international courts to resolve business disputes.

90. The concept of 'tourist gaze', developed by John Urry, refers to:
(A) The organized and socially constructed way of seeing and experiencing places as a tourist.
(B) The way tourists are perceived by the local host population.
(C) The surveillance systems used in tourist areas for security.
(D) The economic impact tourists have on a destination.

91. The idea of a 'consumer society' implies that:
(A) Consumption is a marginal and unimportant activity.
(B) The act of consuming goods and services has become central to identity, social status, and culture.
(C) All individuals in the society consume the exact same goods.
(D) Production, not consumption, is the primary organizing principle of social life.

92. Which of the following is an incorrect pairing of a concept and its meaning?
(A) Gift Exchange - Creates social obligations and relationships.
(B) Capital - Only refers to the machinery and tools used in a factory.
(C) Labour Power - The physical and mental capacity to work, sold as a commodity.
(D) Market - A social institution for facilitating exchange based on price.

93. What does "hau," as described by Marcel Mauss in his study of the Maori, represent?
(A) The monetary value of the gift.
(B) The spirit of the gift which compels it to be returned to its original owner.
(C) The written contract accompanying the gift.
(D) The immediate material benefit of receiving the gift.

94. Consider the following statements regarding Karl Polanyi's arguments in "The Great Transformation":
1. Land, labour, and money are "fictitious commodities."
2. The self-regulating market is a natural, spontaneous development.
3. A "double movement" exists where market expansion is met by a societal push for social protection.
4. Pre-capitalist economies were fully integrated and controlled by market principles.
5. The economy has always been disembedded from society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only

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(C) What is the current interest rate set by the central bank?
(D) What are the chemical properties of the raw materials used in production?

131. The term 'B2B' in the context of e-commerce stands for transactions between:
(A) A business and the government.
(B) Two or more businesses.
(C) Two or more consumers.
(D) A business and its employees.

132. Which of the following are features of the Post-Fordist system of production?
1. Economies of scale.
2. Flexible specialization.
3. A multi-skilled, adaptable workforce.
4. Rigid, hierarchical management.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

133. The critique that global corporates exploit labour in developing countries often points to their use of:
(A) Sweatshops with low wages, long hours, and poor working conditions.
(B) Highly-paid, unionized workers.
(C) Fully automated factories with no human workers.
(D) Worker-owned cooperatives.

134. Which of the following is an example of 'cultural tourism'?
(A) Lying on a beach at an all-inclusive resort.
(B) Traveling to Florence to see Renaissance art and architecture.
(C) Attending a business conference in another city.
(D) Visiting a theme park.

135. The term 'consumer culture' signifies a culture where:
(A) The practice of consumption is a central organizing principle of life.
(B) Social status and values are primarily based on one's role as a producer.
(C) There is a general rejection of material goods.
(D) Bartering is the main form of exchange.

136. The three obligations associated with the gift, according to Mauss, are:
(A) The obligation to buy, sell, and profit.
(B) The obligation to give, the obligation to receive, and the obligation to reciprocate.
(C) The obligation to work, save, and invest.
(D) The obligation to create, destroy, and rebuild.

137. Which statement best defines 'labour' as a factor of production in economics, which sociology then critiques and expands upon?
(A) The human effort directed towards the production of goods and services.
(B) The machinery and equipment used to produce goods.
(C) The natural resources available for production.
(D) The money used to start a business.

138. The 'double movement' described by Karl Polanyi is a societal reaction consisting of the movement of laissez-faire and the countermovement of:
(A) Social protectionism
(B) Anarchism
(C) Mercantilism
(D) Global expansion

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139. In the Mode of Production debates, structuralist Marxists like Althusser emphasized:
(A) The agency of individual historical actors in bringing about change.
(B) The idea that culture is the sole determinant of the mode of production.
(C) A simple, unilinear model of historical development.
(D) The relative autonomy of political and ideological levels from the economic base.

140. Consider the following forms of 'property' that are subject to 'property relations':
1. Land and buildings (Real Property).
2. Stocks and bonds (Financial Property).
3. Ideas and inventions (Intellectual Property).
4. Social status and prestige.
5. Air in the atmosphere.

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only

(C) 1, 4, and 5 only
(D) 3, 4, and 5 only

141. The Keynesian consensus that underpinned the post-WWII welfare state was challenged in the 1970s by economic problems, most notably:
(A) 'Stagflation' - the occurrence of economic stagnation and high inflation.
(B) Deflation and low unemployment.
(C) Rapid and sustained economic growth.
(D) A massive government budget surplus.

142. A country that combines a capitalist economy with extensive social welfare programs, such as those found in Scandinavia, is often categorized under which of Esping-Andersen's welfare state models?
(A) Social Democratic
(B) Liberal
(C) Corporatist-Statist
(D) Neoliberal

143. Which of the following is NOT a criticism commonly leveled against Modernization Theory?
(A) It is ethnocentric, assuming the Western path to development is the only one.
(B) It ignores the historical context of colonialism and imperialism.
(C) It overemphasizes the role of external global economic structures in causing underdevelopment.
(D) It overlooks the internal inequalities within developing nations.

144. 'Relative deprivation' is a concept that helps explain poverty and social unrest, suggesting that people feel poor or excluded based on:
(A) Their comparison with the condition of others whom they take as a reference group.
(B) An objective, universal standard of survival.
(C) The dictates of their religious beliefs.
(D) A lack of personal motivation and ambition.

145. Match List I (Term) with List II (Definition).
List I: (Term)
P. Gig Economy
Q. De-skilling
R. Glass Ceiling
S. Social Exclusion
List II: (Definition)
1. Invisible barrier preventing advancement to senior positions.
2. A labour market characterized by short-term contracts or freelance work.
3. The process of being shut out from social, economic, political, or cultural systems.
4. Simplification of work tasks, reducing the need for worker training or skills.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

146. A primary concern about the 'digital divide' within the digital economy is that it:
(A) Exacerbates inequalities by creating gaps between those with and without technology access.
(B) Reduces the profitability of technology companies.
(C) Slows down the pace of technological innovation.
(D) Makes online transactions less secure.

147. A core issue in the study of 'business and family' is the problem of succession. This refers to:
(A) The process of transferring leadership and/or ownership to the next generation.
(B) The challenge of marketing products to different generations.
(C) The legal battles between competing businesses.
(D) The diversification of the company's product line.

148. A Transnational Corporation's (TNC) ability to influence the policies of a small host country is an example of the interplay between:
(A) Global corporates and state sovereignty.
(B) Family and business.
(C) Labour and leisure.
(D) Consumption and production.

149. The term 'authenticity' is a key, yet contested, concept in the sociology of tourism, referring to:
(A) The search for 'real', 'genuine', or 'untouched' cultural experiences.
(B) The legal requirement for tourists to have valid passports.
(C) The official certification of a tourist site by a government body.

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(D) The price of a souvenir in the local currency.

150. George Ritzer's "McDonaldization" thesis suggests that modern consumption and society are increasingly characterized by:
(A) Efficiency, calculability, predictability, and control.
(B) Spontaneity, unpredictability, and inefficiency.
(C) A focus on traditional, craft-based methods.
(D) The dominance of local, unique customs.

151. An exchange system where goods are collected by a central authority and then distributed back to the people according to a normative or legal principle is called:
(A) Redistribution
(B) Generalized reciprocity
(C) Balanced reciprocity
(D) Market exchange

152. According to Marx, what is the primary function of capital?
(A) To provide for the subsistence needs of the population.
(B) Self-expansion; the process of turning money into more money (M-C-M').
(C) To be used for personal enjoyment and luxury.
(D) To be distributed equally among all members of society.

153. Arrange the following modes of production, as theorized by Marx, in their conventional historical sequence.
1. Capitalism
2. Feudalism
3. Ancient (Slave) Society
4. Primitive Communism
(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

154. The concept of 'intellectual property' (e.g., patents and copyrights) is an example of property relations applied to:
(A) Tangible goods like houses and cars.
(B) Communally owned forests.
(C) Intangible creations of the human intellect.
(D) Public services like roads and bridges.

155. A key difference between 'Welfarism' and 'Neoliberalism' lies in their view of social inequality. Welfarism sees it as a problem to be mitigated by the state, while neoliberalism often views it as:
(A) A sign of a malfunctioning market that needs more state intervention.
(B) A natural outcome of market competition and a potential driver of innovation.
(C) A problem that should be solved purely by private charity.
(D) A non-existent phenomenon in modern economies.

156. In World-Systems Theory, 'semi-peripheral' countries are characterized by:
(A) Having a mix of core-like and periphery-like economic activities, and acting as a buffer between the two.
(B) Being the most dominant and technologically advanced economies.
(C) Being the most exploited, providing raw materials and cheap labour.
(D) Existing completely outside the capitalist world-economy.

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157. The 'feminization of poverty' refers to:
(A) A social trend where women are overrepresented among the world's poor.
(B) The idea that poverty is a feminine or weak characteristic.
(C) A theoretical model arguing that only women can experience poverty.
(D) A government program aimed at alleviating poverty specifically for men.

158. The 'putting-out system' was a precursor to the factory system, where:
(A) Workers were gathered in a large, centralized factory.
(B) Merchant capitalists "put out" raw materials to rural households who then produced goods at home.
(C) Production was done entirely by machines without human intervention.
(D) Workers owned their own factories and sold goods directly to consumers.

159. Consider the following statements about labour relations:
Statement I : The power of trade unions has

trade goods.
(B) An abstract set of relations and institutions facilitating regular exchange.
(C) A government agency that sets prices for all commodities.
(D) A type of gift exchange based on long-term reciprocity.

197. The 'relations of production' refer to:
(A) The technical and physical aspects of production, like machinery.
(B) Social relations people enter to produce goods, involving ownership of forces.
(C) The relationship between a business and its customers.
(D) The global trade relationships between countries.

198. The Washington Consensus is a set of policy recommendations that strongly reflect which ideology?
(A) Welfarism
(B) Marxism
(C) Neoliberalism
(D) Feudalism

199. A primary critique of the World-Systems model is that it:
(A) Is too focused on individual nations and ignores global connections.
(B) Overlooks the role of culture in economic development.
(C) Can be overly deterministic, leaving little room for individual or national agency.
(D) Fails to explain the existence of global inequality.

200. Identify the key characteristics of the 'gig economy' as a feature of changing labour relations:
1. Long-term, stable employment contracts.
2. Work is often mediated through a digital app or platform.
3. Workers are typically classified as 'independent contractors'.
4. Strong presence of trade union representation.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

201. Which of the following is an example of 'precarious labour'?
(A) A worker on a zero-hour contract who is not guaranteed any work on a given day.
(B) A tenured university professor.
(C) A civil servant with a permanent government job.
(D) A doctor who owns their own private practice.

202. The concept of 'taste' as a form of cultural capital, according to Bourdieu, functions to:
(A) Classify and be classified, creating social distinctions between groups.
(B) Ensure that everyone enjoys the same cultural products.
(C) Promote social mobility for the lower classes.
(D) Create a universal standard of beauty.

203. Arrange the following events related to the evolution of the state and market in chronological order.
1. The rise of Neoliberalism and policies of Thatcher and Reagan.
2. The publication of Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations".
3. The Post-WWII establishment of Keynesian welfare states.
4. The Great Depression.

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

204. Which concept best describes the situation where a developing country is pressured by international financial institutions to privatize its water supply, an example of the interplay between the state, market, and global corporates?
(A) Import Substitution
(B) Structural Adjustment Program
(C) Welfarism
(D) Guild formation

205. The argument that the digital economy leads to a 'jobless future' is based on the potential of:
(A) Increased global trade.
(B) Automation and Artificial Intelligence to

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(A) A consumer buying a loaf of bread at a supermarket.
(B) An individual hoarding goods in their basement for personal future use.
(C) A Kula partner receiving a necklace and preparing to give an armband in return.
(D) A central government collecting taxes and spending them on defense.

168. The concept of 'social capital' refers to:
(A) The resources, such as trust and norms of reciprocity, embedded in one's social networks.
(B) The amount of money a society invests in social welfare programs.
(C) The total value of a country's cultural institutions.
(D) The financial capital owned by social clubs or organizations.

169. What is the fundamental contradiction within the capitalist mode of production, according to Marx?
(A) The contradiction between the state and the market.
(B) The contradiction between socialized production and private appropriation of profit.
(C) The contradiction between agricultural and industrial production.
(D) The contradiction between national and international capital.

170. Which of the following is an example of 'intellectual property'?
(A) A factory building
(B) A company's fleet of trucks
(C) A copyrighted song
(D) A piece of communally owned grazing land

171. The 'liberal' welfare state model, according to Esping-Andersen (e.g., USA, UK), is characterized by:
(A) Universal, generous benefits and a commitment to full employment.
(B) Modest, means-tested benefits and encouragement of market-based solutions.
(C) A strong link between one's benefits and their previous employment status and contributions.
(D) The complete absence of any social assistance from the state.

172. The central argument of Immanuel Wallerstein's World-Systems Theory is that:
(A) All countries will eventually become 'core' countries.
(B) The modern world is a single capitalist world-economy with a hierarchical division of labour.
(C) Cultural factors are the primary determinant of a country's economic success.
(D) Each nation's economy develops independently of others.

173. What is the difference between 'income poverty' and 'capability poverty' as articulated by Amartya Sen?
(A) There is no difference; they are the same concept.
(B) Income poverty focuses only on money; capability poverty focuses on 'functionings'.
(C) Income poverty is absolute, while capability poverty is relative.
(D) Income poverty applies to individuals, while capability poverty applies to nations.

174. The transition from the factory system to 'post-Fordism' is characterized by a shift from:
(A) Economies of scale to economies of scope.
(B) Skilled labour to unskilled labour.
(C) Just-in-case inventories to just-in-time production.
(D) A and C are both correct.

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175. Which of the following are key characteristics of the 'informal sector' of the economy?
1. Jobs are contractually secure and have high wages.
2. It operates outside of state regulation and taxation.
3. Workers often lack social protection like pensions and health insurance.
4. It is a very small and insignificant part of the economy in developing countries.
5. It includes activities like street vending and unregistered domestic work.

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 5 only
(B) 2, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 5 only

176. A sociologist studying 'business and family' in the context of a small, immigrant-owned grocery store would likely focus on:
(A) How global supply chains affect the store's stock.
(B) The use of unpaid family labour and the blurring of work and home life.
(C) The store's competition with large supermarket chains.
(D) The architectural layout of the store.

177. The term 'disintermediation' in e-commerce refers to:
(A) Removing intermediaries like retailers to allow producers to sell to consumers.
(B) The introduction of new middlemen in the supply chain.
(C) A failure in communication between a business and its customers.
(D) The process of mediating disputes between online buyers and sellers.

178. One of the main sociological critiques of global corporates is that they can lead to:
(A) An increase in global cultural diversity.
(B) A 'race to the bottom' in terms of labour and environmental standards.
(C) The strengthening of local, small-scale businesses.
(D) A decrease in global economic inequality.

179. 'Medical tourism' refers to the practice of:
(A) Doctors traveling for vacation.
(B) Traveling to another country to obtain medical care.
(C) Tourists who frequently get sick while on vacation.
(D) Educational tours for medical students.

180. The desire for novelty and the rapid changing of fashions, central to modern consumption, is sometimes referred to as:
(A) The culture of thrift.
(B) The principle of utility.
(C) The cycle of 'creative destruction'.
(D) The acceleration of the 'fashion cycle'.

181. When a corporation like Google offers a 'free' service like a search engine in exchange for user data, which it then uses for targeted advertising, this economic model can be seen as a complex form of:
(A) Market exchange
(B) Generalized reciprocity
(C) Redistribution
(D) Potlatch

182. Match List I (Social Issue) with List II (Relevant Concept).
List I: (Social Issue)
P. Gender inequality at work
Q. Poverty and well-being
R. Global economic inequality
S. Modern consumer behaviour
List II: (Relevant Concept)
1. Dependency Theory
2. Sign Value
3. The Glass Ceiling
4. Capability Approach
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

183. In the context of the mode of production, the 'superstructure' refers to:
(A) The economic base of society (forces and relations of production).
(B) The physical infrastructure like buildings and roads.
(C) Legal, political, and ideological institutions arising from the economic base.
(D) The most advanced technological parts of the economy.

184. The enclosure movements in England were a key historical process in establishing which form of property relations, crucial for the rise of capitalism?
(A) Common property in land
(B) State property
(C) Private property in land
(D) Usufruct rights for all

185. A government policy of 'austerity' is most closely aligned with which ideology?
(A) Welfarism
(B) Socialism
(C) Neoliberalism
(D) Mercantilism

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186. Which model of economic development is most likely to advocate for 'import substitution industrialization' (ISI) as a strategy for peripheral nations?
(A) Neoliberal globalization
(B) Modernization theory
(C) Dependency theory
(D) Classical economic theory

187. The distinction between 'poverty' and 'exclusion' is that exclusion emphasizes the:
(A) Lack of income, whereas poverty emphasizes the lack of social participation.
(B) Relational process of being shut out, whereas poverty is a state of deficit.
(C) Subjective feeling of being poor, whereas poverty is an objective measure.
(D) Rural context, whereas poverty is an urban context.

188. 'Just-in-time' (JIT) production, a characteristic of post-Fordist systems, is a strategy to:
(A) Minimize inventory by having supplies arrive exactly when they are needed.
(B) Increase inventory and warehouse storage costs.
(C) Produce goods far in advance of orders.
(D) Standardize all products to be identical.

189. The decline in trade union density in many developed countries since the 1980s is an indicator of:
(A) The changing nature of labour relations.
(B) A strengthening of workers' collective power.
(C) A rise in industrial manufacturing jobs.
(D) The failure of capitalist economies.

190. Which of these is an example of the gendered division of labour?
(A) All workers in a factory being paid the same wage.
(B) Men and women being randomly assigned to all available jobs.
(C) The perception and reality that nursing is female work and construction is male.
(D) A company providing equal parental leave for both men and women.

191. A key challenge for family businesses that is less prevalent in non-family public corporations is:
(A) The need to make a profit.
(B) Managing the emotional dynamics of family relationships within business.
(C) The pressure to innovate.
(D) The need to comply with government regulations.

192. Which phenomenon is a direct consequence of the digital economy?
(A) The invention of the steam engine.
(B) The rise of social media influencers as a marketing force.
(C) The establishment of the guild system.
(D) The practice of subsistence farming.

193. The primary motive of a 'corporate' in a capitalist economy is to:
(A) Provide public services.
(B) Maximize profit for its shareholders.
(C) Preserve cultural traditions.
(D) Ensure full employment for the entire population.

194. From a sociological perspective, the growth of international tourism can be seen as a form of:
(A) Economic isolation.
(B) Cultural retreat.
(C) Globalization.
(D) Political protest.

195. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : In contemporary consumer culture, brands and logos play a significant role.
Reason (R) : According to thinkers like Baudrillard, consumers often buy the 'sign value' of a product, which is communicated through branding, as much as or more than its use value.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

196. Which is the best description of a 'market' as a social structure?
(A) A physical place where people gather to

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generally increased worldwide since the rise of neoliberalism in the 1980s.

Statement II : The individualization of the employment relationship has weakened collective bargaining.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

160. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : Arlie Hochschild's concept of 'emotional labour' is particularly relevant to service-sector jobs.

Reason (R) : Jobs like flight attendants, customer service representatives, and nurses require employees to manage their own feelings to produce a desired emotional state in customers or clients.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A potential disadvantage of a strong link between 'business and family' is:

(A) The difficulty in raising capital from family members.
(B) A tendency towards conservatism and resistance to professional management.
(C) The lack of loyalty from employees.
(D) The short-term focus on quarterly profits.

162. The term 'network effect' in the digital economy means that:

(A) The value of a product or service increases as more people use it.
(B) The internet is prone to crashing due to high traffic.
(C) Companies must have a physical network of stores to succeed.
(D) Social networking is a distraction from productive economic activity.

163. The term 'globalization' is central to understanding global business and refers to:

(A) Growing interconnectedness via cross-border trade, investment, and technology.
(B) The increasing isolation and self-sufficiency of national economies.
(C) A political movement advocating for a single world government.
(D) The standardization of all cultures into a single global culture.

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164. 'Staged authenticity' in tourism, as described by Dean MacCannell, refers to:

(A) A completely genuine and spontaneous cultural performance for tourists.
(B) Simulated 'back regions' designed to give tourists the impression of authenticity.
(C) A historical reenactment that is factually accurate in every detail.
(D) The refusal of local people to perform for tourists.

165. The idea that individuals use consumption to create social distinctions and to signal their 'taste' is most closely associated with the work of:

(A) Pierre Bourdieu
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Emile Durkheim
(D) Max Weber

166. Which of the following are examples of a neoliberal policy shift away from welfarism?

1. Nationalizing the healthcare system.
2. Cutting public expenditure on unemployment benefits.
3. Deregulating the airline and telecommunications industries.
4. Increasing the power of trade unions to set wages.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

167. Which of the following is NOT a form of exchange?

replace human labour.
(C) The decline of e-commerce.
(D) Stronger trade unions.

206. 'Redistribution' as a form of exchange is most characteristic of which type of political system?
(A) Anarchist communes
(B) Laissez-faire capitalist states
(C) Ancient empires or chiefdoms with a central authority
(D) Hunter-gatherer bands

207. Which of the following is NOT one of Bourdieu's forms of capital?
(A) Economic Capital
(B) Natural Capital
(C) Social Capital
(D) Cultural Capital

208. The transition from feudalism to capitalism in Europe was characterized by:
(A) The strengthening of the guild system.
(B) The commodification of land and labour.
(C) The decline of cities and trade.
(D) The replacement of money with barter.

209. 'Common-pool resources' (a type of common property) are characterized by being:
(A) Non-rivalrous and non-excludable (public goods).
(B) Rivalrous and non-excludable (shared but depleteable).
(C) Non-rivalrous and excludable (club goods).
(D) Rivalrous and excludable (private goods).

210. Which of the following statements correctly describe aspects of Welfarism?
1. It prioritizes market freedom over social security.
2. It aims to de-commodify labour to some extent.
3. It often involves state provision of services like healthcare and education.
4. It is ideologically identical to neoliberalism.
5. It was the dominant paradigm in many Western countries after WWII.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 4, and 5 only
(B) 2, 3, and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 4, and 5 only

211. In modernization theory, 'traditional' societies are often seen as a barrier to development due to their supposed emphasis on:
(A) Ascription, collectivism, and resistance to change.
(B) Achievement and individualism.
(C) Innovation and technological advancement.
(D) Free markets and global trade.

212. The concept of a 'culture of poverty', though controversial, suggests that poverty is perpetuated by:
(A) Systemic economic and political structures.
(B) Values, beliefs, and behaviors passed down within poor communities.
(C) The policies of international financial institutions.
(D) A lack of natural resources in a country.

213. A key technological innovation that enabled the first factory systems during the Industrial Revolution was the:
(A) Internet
(B) Microchip
(C) Steam engine
(D) Assembly line

214. The 'gig economy' is so-named because work is structured as a series of:
(A) Lifetime careers
(B) Individual tasks or 'gigs'
(C) Salaried positions
(D) Union-approved jobs

215. The 'sticky floor' is a concept used in gender and labour studies to describe the phenomenon where:
(A) Women are prevented from reaching top positions (glass ceiling).
(B) Women are disproportionately trapped in low-wage, low-mobility jobs.
(C) Men are unable to enter female-dominated professions.
(D) The workplace is physically unclean.

216. A sociological study of the relationship between 'business and family' would be LEAST likely to focus on which of the following?
(A) The role of kinship networks in providing startup capital.
(B) The process of succession from one

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generation to the next.
(C) The chemical composition of the products manufactured by the business.
(D) The impact of family values on business ethics.

217. Which of the following is a major privacy concern related to e-commerce and the digital economy?
(A) The high cost of internet access.
(B) The collection and potential misuse of vast amounts of personal data.
(C) The slowness of package delivery.
(D) The lack of product variety online.

218. When a global corporate like Nike outsources shoe production to factories in Vietnam, this is an example of:
(A) A global commodity chain.
(B) A vertically integrated monopoly.
(C) A family business model.
(D) A state-owned enterprise.

219. A major environmental critique of mass tourism is that it often leads to:
(A) Reforestation and conservation of natural habitats.
(B) A reduction in carbon emissions from air travel.
(C) Overconsumption of resources, pollution, and destruction of ecosystems.
(D) The preservation of local water resources.

220. The concept of 'sovereign consumer' assumes that:
(A) Consumers are easily manipulated by advertising.
(B) Consumer choices are the primary drivers of what is produced in a market economy.
(C) The state should control all consumption choices.
(D) Consumption is a meaningless activity.

221. The Kula ring of the Trobriand Islanders, a system of ceremonial gift exchange, is a classic example of:
(A) Negative reciprocity
(B) Balanced reciprocity
(C) Redistribution
(D) Market exchange

222. The process of turning something that was not previously for sale into a commodity to be bought and sold in the market is known as:
(A) Commodification
(B) De-commodification
(C) Alienation
(D) Reciprocity

223. What does 'hegemony' in the context of the Mode of Production Debates (drawing from Gramsci) imply?
(A) The domination of one class over others through force alone.
(B) Class leadership achieved via a blend of force and cultural consent.
(C) The complete economic equality of all social classes.
(D) A state of constant, violent revolution and class war.

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224. A key distinction between the 'state' and the 'market' is that the state's logic is based on territorial power and authority, while the market's logic is based on:
(A) Kinship and reciprocity.
(B) Voluntary exchange and price mechanisms.
(C) Religious doctrine.
(D) Military conquest.

225. Match List I (Model/Theory) with List II (Key Proponent/Associated Thinker).
List I: (Model/Theory)
P. World-Systems Theory
Q. Modernization Theory (Stages of Growth)
R. Dependency Theory (Development of Underdevelopment)
S. Neoliberalism (as influential economist)
List II: (Proponent)
1. W.W. Rostow
2. Milton Friedman
3. Immanuel Wallerstein
4. Andre Gunder Frank
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

226. The term 'underclass' is often used in discussions of poverty and exclusion to refer to a group that is:
(A) Bottom-tier, long-term unemployed, and

socially marginalized.
(B) The traditional industrial working class.
(C) The lower-middle class of white-collar workers.
(D) A revolutionary class poised to overthrow the system.

227. Which of the following best describes the social organization of a Fordist factory?
(A) A highly centralized, hierarchical system with a minute division of labour.
(B) A decentralized network of autonomous work teams.
(C) A craft-based system where skilled artisans control the pace of work.
(D) A system with no management, run entirely by the workers.

228. The 'feminization of labour' refers to:
(A) Increasing participation of women in paid, often precarious, low-wage jobs.
(B) The decline of male participation in the workforce.
(C) The idea that all jobs are becoming easier.
(D) A management theory that emphasizes feminine leadership styles.

229. Which of the following is NOT a typical characteristic of a large, publicly-traded global corporate?
(A) Profit maximization as a primary goal.
(B) Ownership and control are concentrated in a single family.
(C) A bureaucratic management structure.
(D) Shares are traded on a public stock exchange.

230. A key feature of the 'sharing economy' (a subset of the digital economy) is that it:
(A) Involves giving away goods and services for free.
(B) Is based on the idea of common ownership of all assets.
(C) Facilitates peer access to underutilized assets via online platforms.
(D) Operates entirely offline without the use of technology.

231. The notion of a 'brand image' is most closely related to which concept in the sociology of consumption?
(A) Sign-value and symbolic meaning
(B) Use-value
(C) Labour theory of value
(D) Production cost

232. An economic system in which the state owns and controls the primary means of production is known as:
(A) Socialism or State capitalism
(B) Laissez-faire capitalism
(C) A market economy
(D) Anarchy

233. The 'New Economic Sociology' movement, associated with Mark Granovetter, re-emphasized Karl Polanyi's concept of:
(A) Embeddedness
(B) Redistribution
(C) The self-regulating market
(D) Fictitious commodities

234. In the context of property, what is the 'Tragedy of the Commons'?
(A) Self-interested actors depleting shared resources against the common good.
(B) A situation where a common property resource is preserved for future generations.
(C) A form of theatre performed in public spaces.
(D) The privatization of a previously public resource.

235. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The rise of the digital economy has enabled the growth of global business and corporates.
Reason (R) : Technologies like the internet, fibre optics, and cloud computing have drastically reduced the costs of communication and coordination across vast geographical distances.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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(C) To operate as an impersonal and anonymous transaction.
(D) To replace the need for a formal market system entirely.

253. The passage suggests that 'capital' is understood in sociology as:
(A) exclusively a financial or material asset.
(B) a concept irrelevant to the study of social bonds.
(C) a social relation that confers power and influences social structure.
(D) a neutral factor of production with no social implications.

254. Which of the following can be inferred about the 'market' from the sociological viewpoint presented?
(A) It is a natural and self-regulating mechanism independent of society.
(B) It functions optimally without any form of state regulation or rules.
(C) It is primarily a sphere for fostering social obligation and reciprocity.
(D) It is a socially constructed institution shaped by rules and cultural norms.

255. The passage reconceptualizes 'labour' by viewing it as:
(A) a simple commodity to be bought and sold in the market.
(B) a factor of production solely defined by its economic output.
(C) a human activity embedded in a network of social relations and rights.
(D) an element completely detached from the concept of capital.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The 'mode of production' is a central concept in historical and economic analysis, referring to the specific organization of economic production in a given society. This framework posits that any mode of production is constituted by a combination of the 'forces of production' and the 'relations of production'. The forces of production encompass the technical and material elements of the economy, including human labour power, machinery, tools, technology, and scientific knowledge. The relations of production, on the other hand, refer to the social structures and relationships that govern ownership, property rights, and the control of the means of production and the social product. These relations determine the class structure of a society, such as the relationship between lords and serfs in feudalism or capitalists and workers in capitalism. The academic 'mode of production debates' have critically examined the precise articulation of these two components and the mechanisms of transition from one mode to another. These debates question a deterministic or unilinear view of history, exploring variations and complexities in the development of different societies, the nature of pre-capitalist modes, and the articulation of different modes of production within a single social formation, challenging simplistic models of historical progression.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the passage, what are the two core components that constitute a 'mode of production'?
(A) Economic output and social consumption.
(B) Forces of production and relations of production.
(C) State regulation and market mechanisms.
(D) Human labour power and technological advancement.

257. Which of the following would be classified under the 'forces of production'?
(A) The class structure of a society.
(B) The legal framework of property rights.
(C) The relationship between capitalists and workers.
(D) The machinery, tools, and technology used in an economy.

258. The 'relations of production' are primarily concerned with:
(A) the social structures governing ownership and control.
(B) the technical efficiency of the production process.
(C) the scientific knowledge available to a society.
(D) the level of development of machinery and tools.

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(D) The Weberian view of the state having a monopoly on violence.

247. The 'work-life balance' is a recurring theme in the study of changing labour relations, referring to the tension between:
(A) The demands of one's professional job and personal/family life.
(B) The primary and secondary labour markets.
(C) Working in the formal versus the informal sector.
(D) The physical and emotional aspects of a job.

248. Consider the following aspects related to the concept of 'Gender and the Labour Process':
1. The gender pay gap.
2. Occupational segregation by gender.
3. The concept of the 'dual burden' or 'second shift'.
4. Emotional labour, which is often disproportionately performed by women.
5. The idea that gender is irrelevant in all modern workplaces.

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(B) 1, 2, and 5 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) 1, 3, and 5 only

249. A business that is owned by shareholders through publicly traded stock and is managed by a separate group of professional managers is a classic example of:
(A) Separation of ownership and control in modern corporates.
(B) A family business.
(C) A worker cooperative.
(D) A sole proprietorship.

250. 'Ethical consumption' is a trend where consumers choose to buy products that they believe are:
(A) Morally sound, such as fair trade or environmentally friendly goods.
(B) The cheapest available, regardless of how they are made.
(C) The most fashionable and prestigious.
(D) The most heavily advertised.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The sociological understanding of economic phenomena moves beyond a purely utilitarian framework by emphasizing the social embeddedness of activities such as exchange, gift-giving, and the functioning of markets. While classical economics may view exchange as a rational transaction between self-interested individuals, sociology examines the underlying social norms, trust, and power dynamics that shape it. The concept of the 'gift', for instance, highlights a form of exchange predicated on social obligation and reciprocity, creating and reinforcing social bonds rather than purely maximizing individual gain. This contrasts sharply with impersonal market transactions. Similarly, 'capital' is not merely a financial asset but a social relation that confers power and status, influencing social structures. 'Labour' is also reconceptualized from a mere factor of production to a human activity situated within a complex web of social relations, rights, and conflicts. The market itself is not a natural, self-regulating entity but a social institution constructed and sustained by a framework of formal and informal rules, cultural understandings, and state regulation. Therefore, the distinction between these concepts is fundamental to analyzing how economies are integrated within broader social fabrics, challenging the notion of a separate economic sphere.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, how does the sociological perspective on exchange differ from a classical economic view?
(A) It focuses exclusively on the financial profits generated by transactions.
(B) It emphasizes the social norms, trust, and power dynamics influencing exchange.
(C) It views exchange as a purely rational act driven by self-interest.
(D) It considers market exchange to be the only significant form of transaction.

252. What is the primary function of 'gift' exchange as described in the paragraph?
(A) To create and reinforce social bonds through obligation and reciprocity.
(B) To maximize the economic utility for the individuals involved.

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physical strength.
(D) free from any form of skill requirement.

289. According to the text, why are skills associated with female-dominated jobs often unrecognized?
(A) They are considered more technically complex than skills in male-dominated jobs.
(B) They are legally prohibited from being classified as skills.
(C) They are identical to the skills required in traditionally male jobs.
(D) They are rendered invisible or seen as natural female traits rather than acquired skills.

290. The gendering of the labour process, as described, is a crucial factor in explaining the:
(A) persistence of the gender pay gap.
(B) decline of industrial manufacturing.
(C) rise of the gig economy.
(D) increase in trade union membership.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The intersection of 'business and family' constitutes a unique and enduring form of economic organization. Family businesses, ranging from small local enterprises to large multinational corporations, are characterized by the significant influence of a family in terms of ownership, management, and strategic direction. This intertwining of kinship and economic logic creates a distinct set of dynamics, advantages, and challenges. On one hand, family firms may benefit from a strong sense of commitment, a long-term perspective that prioritizes stability over short-term profits, and a high degree of trust and loyalty among family members. The shared values and culture can foster rapid decision-making and a cohesive workforce. On the other hand, the fusion of family and business can lead to significant problems. Conflicts over succession are a classic issue, as the choice of a new leader may be guided by birthright rather than merit. Nepotism can undermine morale among non-family employees and lead to incompetent management. Furthermore, family disputes and emotions can easily spill over into business operations, jeopardizing professional decision-making and the overall health of the enterprise. The balance between family emotional ties and rational business imperatives is therefore a constant tension that defines the governance and sustainability of family businesses.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is a defining characteristic of a family business according to the passage?
(A) It operates exclusively in the local market.
(B) It is managed entirely by non-family professionals.
(C) A family exerts significant influence over its ownership and management.
(D) It prioritizes short-term profits over long-term stability.

292. Which of the following is described as a potential advantage of a family firm?
(A) A long-term perspective and a strong sense of commitment.
(B) A constant risk of emotional disputes affecting business operations.
(C) The prevalence of nepotism in hiring and promotion.
(D) The high likelihood of conflicts over succession.

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293. The passage identifies 'nepotism' as a potential problem in family businesses because it can:
(A) foster a highly motivated and skilled workforce.
(B) ensure that leadership is always based on merit.
(C) lead to a strong, shared culture and values.
(D) undermine morale among non-family employees.

294. A central tension that constantly defines family businesses is the balance between:
(A) domestic and international markets.
(B) family emotional ties and rational business imperatives.
(C) manufacturing and service provision.
(D) short-term and medium-term financial goals.

295. According to the text, a classic and recurring issue that poses a challenge to family businesses is:
(A) a lack of trust and loyalty among family members.

259. What is a key focus of the 'mode of production debates' mentioned in the text?
(A) Arguing that all societies follow a single, unilinear path of development.
(B) Proving that technology is the sole driver of historical change.
(C) Questioning deterministic views and exploring complexities in societal development.
(D) Establishing that relations of production are irrelevant to class structure.

260. Based on the passage, the relationship between lords and serfs in a feudal society is an example of:
(A) relations of production.
(B) forces of production.
(C) a mode of consumption.
(D) a technological element.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of 'property' and 'property relations' are fundamental to the sociological analysis of social structure, inequality, and power. From this perspective, property is not merely the legal right of an individual to own, use, and dispose of an object, but a complex social institution that defines relationships between people with respect to things. It is the system of property relations—the socially recognized rights and obligations that people have towards assets—that shapes the distribution of resources, life chances, and social power. These relations are the bedrock of the class system in many societies. For instance, the distinction between those who own the means of production (land, factories, capital) and those who do not is a defining feature of capitalist property relations and a primary source of social stratification. The nature of property relations varies significantly across different social systems; they can be communal, private, or state-owned, each creating a distinct form of social organization and hierarchy. Understanding these relations is crucial for analyzing how economic advantages and disadvantages are produced and reproduced over generations, and how conflicts over resources and ownership are central to social change and political struggle.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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261. How does the sociological understanding of 'property' differ from a purely legal one?
(A) It focuses only on the individual's right to dispose of an object.
(B) It considers only communally owned assets as true property.
(C) It dismisses the importance of ownership in social life.
(D) It views property as a social institution defining relationships between people.

262. According to the text, 'property relations' are primarily responsible for shaping:
(A) individual consumer preferences and tastes.
(B) the distribution of resources, life chances, and social power.
(C) the technological advancements within a society.
(D) the day-to-day interactions unrelated to economic assets.

263. The passage suggests that a defining feature of capitalist property relations is the:
(A) abolition of all forms of private ownership.
(B) equal distribution of all societal resources.
(C) distinction between owners of the means of production and non-owners.
(D) dominance of communal property over state ownership.

264. What can be inferred from the passage about the nature of property relations across different societies?
(A) They are uniform and unchanging across all social systems.
(B) They are always based on individual private ownership.
(C) They have become irrelevant in modern state-owned economies.
(D) They vary significantly, leading to distinct forms of social organization.

265. The text implies that conflicts over resources and ownership are central to:
(A) the process of social change and political struggle.
(B) maintaining social stability and equilibrium.
(C) the elimination of social stratification.
(D) the functioning of communal property systems exclusively.

276. How does the sociological approach to poverty, as described in the passage, primarily differ from a purely economic one?
(A) It defines poverty in multidimensional terms, including social participation.
(B) It focuses exclusively on consumption levels.
(C) It relies solely on a fixed income-based poverty line.
(D) It considers poverty to be a temporary and easily solvable state.

277. The concept of 'social exclusion' is defined in the text as:
(A) an individual's voluntary withdrawal from social life.
(B) the natural outcome of economic competition in a market.
(C) a condition related only to the lack of monetary resources.
(D) a systematic process of denying access to rights and opportunities.

278. Which of the following is presented as an example of social exclusion?
(A) Choosing to work in a low-paying job.
(B) Being denied access to educational opportunities.
(C) Deciding not to participate in local elections.
(D) Preferring a frugal lifestyle despite having sufficient income.

279. What is a key policy implication of viewing poverty through the lens of social exclusion?
(A) That income support is the only effective solution to poverty.
(B) That economic growth will automatically solve the problem of exclusion.
(C) That policies should also address structural barriers to participation.
(D) That poverty is a personal failing and requires no state intervention.

280. The passage argues that poverty is best understood as:
(A) a static condition of lacking income.
(B) a personal choice to live with fewer resources.
(C) a problem confined to exclusion from the labour market only.
(D) a dynamic process of being excluded from societal participation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The historical development of the 'factory and industry systems' has been accompanied by a 'changing nature of labour relations'. The classical factory system, which emerged during the Industrial Revolution, was characterized by mass production, a detailed division of labour, and hierarchical management structures. Labour relations within this system were often conflictual, with a clear demarcation between management and a large, often deskilled, workforce. This context gave rise to trade unionism as a collective vehicle for workers to negotiate for better wages, hours, and working conditions. However, from the late 20th century onwards, processes of globalization, technological advancement, and a shift towards service-based economies have significantly altered this landscape. The rise of post-Fordist production models emphasizes flexibility, just-in-time production, and multitasking, leading to a more fragmented and diverse workforce. Consequently, the nature of labour relations has changed. There has been a decline in the membership of traditional trade unions in many sectors, alongside the growth of precarious work, such as temporary contracts, gig economy jobs, and part-time employment. This has created new challenges for labour organization and has shifted the focus of negotiations from collective bargaining in large factories to individual contracts and new forms of networked solidarity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. The classical factory system was typically characterized by:
(A) mass production, a detailed division of labour, and hierarchical management.
(B) flexible work arrangements and a skilled, autonomous workforce.
(C) a strong focus on service delivery rather than manufacturing.
(D) individual contracts and the absence of trade unions.

282. According to the passage, what was a primary driver for the rise of trade unionism in the classical factory system?

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export-oriented model emphasizes integrating the national economy into global markets, promoting free trade, attracting foreign investment, and focusing on producing goods for export. A third approach, which has gained prominence, focuses on sustainable development, which seeks to balance economic growth with environmental protection and social equity, arguing that long-term prosperity cannot be achieved at the cost of ecological degradation or social exclusion. The choice of a particular model has profound implications for a country's class structure, its relationship with the global economy, and the welfare of its citizens. The debates surrounding these models often revolve around the trade-offs between growth, equity, sovereignty, and sustainability, reflecting different visions for a society's future.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. Which model of economic development is characterized by the government protecting nascent industries and directing investment?
(A) The market-led, export-oriented model.
(B) The sustainable development model.
(C) The state-led development model.
(D) The global free-trade model.

272. A key feature of the market-led, export-oriented model is:
(A) owning key sectors of the economy by the state.
(B) promoting free trade and attracting foreign investment.
(C) implementing high tariffs to protect domestic industries.
(D) prioritizing environmental protection over economic growth.

273. The sustainable development model introduces a critical consideration that is less central to the other models mentioned. What is it?
(A) The maximization of short-term economic output.
(B) The attraction of foreign direct investment.
(C) The promotion of import-substitution industrialization.
(D) The balance between economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity.

274. What can be inferred from the passage about the choice of an economic development model?
(A) It has significant implications for a country's class structure and citizen welfare.
(B) It is a purely technical decision with no social consequences.
(C) All models lead to the same outcomes in terms of equity and sovereignty.
(D) The market-led model is the only one that ensures long-term sustainability.

275. The debates surrounding different development models often involve weighing the trade-offs between:
(A) technology and tradition.
(B) individualism and collectivism.
(C) growth, equity, and sustainability.
(D) urban and rural development.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of 'poverty' and 'exclusion' are intricately linked, with contemporary sociological analysis viewing poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon that extends far beyond mere income deprivation. While economic definitions often rely on poverty lines based on income or consumption, a sociological approach emphasizes the deprivation of capabilities, opportunities, and social participation. This is where the concept of social exclusion becomes crucial. Social exclusion refers to the process through which individuals or groups are systematically blocked from or denied full access to the various rights, opportunities, and resources that are normally available to members of a different group, and which are fundamental to social integration within that particular society. This can include exclusion from labour markets, educational opportunities, healthcare, political participation, and community life. Therefore, poverty is not just a state of being poor but a dynamic process of exclusion that prevents individuals from realizing their full potential and participating as full members of society. This perspective highlights that simply providing income support may be insufficient to combat poverty; policies must also address the structural barriers in institutions and social relations that perpetuate exclusion and marginalization.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The relationship between the 'state and the market' has been a central theme in political and economic sociology, with 'welfarism' and 'neoliberalism' representing two contrasting ideological paradigms. Welfarism, or the welfare state model, advocates for significant state intervention in the market economy to ensure a minimum standard of living and to mitigate social inequality. It operates through mechanisms like progressive taxation, social security provisions (unemployment benefits, pensions), public healthcare, and education. The underlying principle is that the market, left to itself, fails to provide for the collective well-being and can produce unacceptable levels of poverty and insecurity. In direct opposition, neoliberalism champions the supremacy of the free market and calls for a minimal state. This paradigm promotes policies such as deregulation of industries, privatization of public enterprises, reduction in public spending (especially on social services), and trade liberalization. The core belief of neoliberalism is that market mechanisms are the most efficient allocators of resources and that state intervention stifles economic growth, innovation, and individual freedom. The shift from a post-war welfarist consensus to a dominant neoliberal framework in many countries since the late 20th century has profoundly reshaped social policies and the nature of citizenship.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which of the following policies is characteristic of the welfarism paradigm?
(A) Privatization of public healthcare and education.
(B) Provision of social security and unemployment benefits.
(C) Deregulation of industries to promote competition.
(D) Reduction in public spending on social services.

267. What is the core belief underlying the neoliberal paradigm as described in the passage?
(A) The state must intervene to correct market failures and reduce inequality.
(B) Market mechanisms are the most efficient way to allocate resources.
(C) Social security is essential for economic stability and growth.
(D) Public enterprises are more efficient than private companies.

268. The primary objective of the welfare state model is to:
(A) ensure a minimum standard of living and mitigate social inequality.
(B) promote the supremacy of the free market above all else.
(C) minimize state intervention in all economic matters.
(D) encourage the privatization of all public services.

269. According to the passage, a key difference between welfarism and neoliberalism lies in their view on:
(A) the importance of technological innovation.
(B) the necessity of international trade.
(C) the role and extent of state intervention in the economy.
(D) the concept of individual freedom.

270. The passage suggests that the ascendance of neoliberalism since the late 20th century has led to:
(A) an expansion of the welfare state and public services.
(B) increased regulation of financial markets.
(C) a global consensus on the need for progressive taxation.
(D) a profound reshaping of social policies and citizenship.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Societies have pursued various 'models of economic development', each representing a distinct strategy for achieving economic growth and improving living standards. These models are not merely technical blueprints but are deeply embedded in political ideologies and social contexts. One classic model is state-led development, where the government plays a dominant role in directing investment, protecting nascent industries through tariffs, and owning key sectors of the economy, a strategy often associated with import-substitution industrialization. In contrast, the market-led or

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(A) The management's desire to implement flexible production.
(B) The need for a collective vehicle for workers to negotiate better conditions.
(C) The government's mandate to create worker committees.
(D) The introduction of service-based economic models.

283. Which factor has contributed to the changing nature of labour relations in the post-Fordist era?
(A) A decline in globalization and technological advancement.
(B) The rise of flexible production models and the service economy.
(C) The strengthening of traditional, large-scale manufacturing.
(D) A significant increase in the power of traditional trade unions.

284. The passage identifies the growth of the gig economy and temporary contracts as examples of:
(A) precarious work.
(B) secure, long-term employment.
(C) traditional unionized labour.
(D) hierarchical management structures.

285. What is a key consequence of the shift to post-Fordist production for labour relations?
(A) A universal strengthening of collective bargaining in all sectors.
(B) A complete return to pre-industrial Wedding of craft production.
(C) A decline in traditional union membership and a rise in fragmented work.
(D) The elimination of all conflict between management and workers.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The analysis of 'gender and the labour process' reveals how the world of work is profoundly shaped by societal constructions of masculinity and femininity. This perspective moves beyond simply noting the presence of women in the workforce to critically examining how gender ideologies structure the division of labour, create and perpetuate inequalities, and influence the valuation of work itself. A key area of focus is the gendered division of labour, which operates both horizontally (segregating men and women into different occupations and industries) and vertically (concentrating men in higher-status, better-paid positions). Occupations predominantly filled by women, such as nursing, teaching, and clerical work, are often characterized as 'feminized' and tend to be systematically devalued and underpaid compared to 'masculinized' fields, even when requiring similar levels of skill and responsibility. The concept of skill itself is often gender-biased, with attributes associated with male-dominated jobs (e.g., physical strength, technical expertise) being recognized as skilled, while those associated with female-dominated jobs (e.g., dexterity, emotional labour, nurturing) are often rendered invisible or naturalized as innate female traits. This gendering of the labour process is a crucial factor in explaining the persistence of the gender pay gap and the glass ceiling effect.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the central argument of the passage regarding 'gender and the labour process'?
(A) The presence of women in the workforce has eliminated all forms of inequality.
(B) The gender pay gap is a natural outcome of biological differences.
(C) Masculinized fields are inherently more complex than feminized ones.
(D) Gender ideologies structure the division of labour and the valuation of work.

287. 'Horizontal segregation' in the gendered division of labour refers to the:
(A) concentration of men in higher-status positions within the same field.
(B) process of promoting women to management roles.
(C) segregation of men and women into different occupations and industries.
(D) equal distribution of men and women across all job types.

288. The passage suggests that 'feminized' occupations are often:
(A) valued more highly and better paid than masculinized fields.
(B) systematically devalued and underpaid.
(C) characterized by the requirement of great

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236. A person living in a wealthy country who cannot afford to participate in common social activities typical for that society is experiencing:
(A) Relative poverty and social exclusion
(B) Absolute poverty
(C) A high degree of social inclusion
(D) Downward social mobility only

237. The move toward 'lean production' in post-Fordist industry systems emphasizes:
(A) The elimination of waste and continuous improvement.
(B) Maximizing waste and inventory.
(C) A rigid and unchanging production process.
(D) Hiring the maximum number of workers possible.

238. The 'dual labour market' theory suggests that the labour market is split into:
(A) A primary sector with stable jobs and a secondary sector with precarious work.
(B) A rural sector and an urban sector.
(C) A public sector and a private sector.
(D) A male-dominated sector and a female-dominated sector.

239. A key difference between 'business' and 'family' as social institutions is that business is typically profit-oriented, whereas family is ideally governed by:
(A) Affective, expressive, and kinship-based relationships.
(B) Similar profit-oriented goals.
(C) Strict legal contracts.
(D) State-mandated rules of interaction.

240. Consider the following potential consequences of the rise of the digital economy:
1. The creation of new types of jobs and industries.
2. An increase in the importance of data as an economic asset.
3. The potential for increased surveillance of workers and consumers.
4. The complete elimination of offline economic activity.

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

241. A global fast-food chain modifying its menu to suit local tastes in different countries is an example of:
(A) Glocalization
(B) Neoliberalism
(C) Fordism
(D) Welfarism

242. 'Pro-poor tourism' is a specific approach that aims to ensure that:
(A) Tourism generates net benefits for the poor in a destination.
(B) Only poor people are allowed to be tourists.
(C) Tourist destinations are made as cheap as possible.
(D) The poor are excluded from tourist areas.

243. The phrase 'you are what you eat' can be extended in the sociology of consumption to 'you are what you buy', indicating that consumption choices are a key part of modern:
(A) Identity construction
(B) Political affiliation
(C) Biological inheritance
(D) Geographical location

244. A market transaction is distinct from gift-giving primarily because the market transaction is:
(A) Impersonal and concludes once the exchange is complete.
(B) Personal and creates long-term obligations.
(C) Based on the social status of the participants.
(D) A 'total social fact'.

245. In the Mode of Production debates, the term 'social formation' is often used instead of 'society' to emphasize:
(A) That a society is a simple, unified whole.
(B) A complex structure where multiple modes of production can coexist.
(C) The biological basis of social life.
(D) That a society is unchanging and static.

246. The idea that the state must create and protect property rights for a market economy to function is a direct contradiction of which viewpoint?
(A) The view that markets require a strong state.
(B) The classical liberal view that the market is a natural, independent phenomenon.
(C) The Marxist view that property relations are key to the class structure.

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(B) an inability to make decisions rapidly.
(C) conflicts over leadership succession.
(D) an overly professional and detached management style.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The contemporary global economy is being radically transformed by the rise of the 'digital economy' and 'e-commerce'. This transformation is driven by information and communication technologies that have enabled new forms of production, exchange, and consumption. The digital economy is not a separate sector but a pervasive force that reconfigures traditional industries and creates novel ones. E-commerce, the buying and selling of goods and services over the internet, is a prime manifestation of this shift, allowing 'global business and corporates' to reach consumers directly across geographical boundaries, thereby challenging traditional retail models. This has facilitated the growth of massive transnational corporates that operate in a deterritorialized digital space, influencing global trade and culture. The digital economy also alters labour and consumption. It creates new job categories in areas like data analytics and digital marketing but also fosters gig-based platform work with precarious conditions. For consumers, it offers unprecedented choice and convenience but also raises concerns about data privacy and the market power of dominant digital platforms. Furthermore, global service industries like 'tourism' have been revolutionized, with online platforms for booking, reviews, and experience-sharing fundamentally changing how people travel and consume leisure.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, the digital economy is best understood as:
(A) a separate economic sector isolated from traditional industries.
(B) a system relevant only to the buying and selling of digital goods.
(C) a technological trend with no significant impact on global business.
(D) a pervasive force that reconfigures existing industries and creates new ones.

297. How has e-commerce affected global business and corporates?
(A) It has enabled them to reach consumers directly across geographical boundaries.
(B) It has restricted businesses to their local geographical markets.
(C) It has reinforced the dominance of traditional retail models.
(D) It has decreased the influence of transnational corporates in global trade.

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298. The passage mentions which of the following as a dual impact of the digital economy on labour?
(A) It only creates high-skilled, high-paying jobs.
(B) It creates new job categories while also fostering gig-based platform work.
(C) It eliminates all forms of precarious work.
(D) It strengthens traditional unions and collective bargaining.

299. What concern regarding consumers is raised in the context of the digital economy?
(A) A significant reduction in consumer choice and convenience.
(B) Issues related to data privacy and the power of digital platforms.
(C) The inability to access goods and services online.
(D) The high cost of participating in e-commerce.

300. The text suggests that the tourism industry has been revolutionized by the digital economy primarily through:
(A) the emergence of online platforms for booking, reviews, and experience-sharing.
(B) an increase in the cost and difficulty of travel.
(C) the complete replacement of physical travel with virtual tours.
(D) a reduction in the global reach of tourism services.

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such as family members or very close friends. The primary motivation is the well-being of the recipient rather than economic gain. For example, parents care for their children with the implicit understanding that support is given freely as part of the social relationship.

57. (C) A social relation between those who own the means of production and those who must sell their labour power.
For Karl Marx, capital is not just a collection of assets or money, but a fundamental social relation inherent in the capitalist system. It represents the relationship between the bourgeoisie, who own the means of production like factories and land, and the proletariat, who own only their labour power. This relation is characterized by the exploitation of workers, whose labour creates surplus value that is then appropriated by the owners, facilitating the continuous accumulation and self-expansion of capital.

58. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Karl Polanyi argued that the emergence of a self-regulating market was not a natural occurrence but required deliberate state intervention. To create a society where the market is the dominant organizing principle, the state had to implement policies that turned land, labour, and money into commodities. This process of disembedding the economy from social institutions was a radical transformation that necessitated legal and political actions to ensure that economic activities could operate independently of traditional social norms and protections.

59. (D) The legal system and property laws.
In Marxist theory, the forces of production consist of the physical and human resources used in the production process. This includes technology, machinery, raw materials, and the specific skills and knowledge of the workforce. These forces represent the technical capacity of a society to produce goods. In contrast, the legal system and property laws are considered part of the relations of production or the social superstructure, as they define the rules of ownership and control over those forces.

60. (B) A communal pasture where all members of a village have rights to graze their cattle.
Common property relations involve resources that are owned and managed by a specific community rather than by an individual or the state. A classic example is a communal pasture where all village members hold rights to use the land for grazing their livestock. These resources are often governed by local norms and rules designed to ensure sustainable use and prevent depletion. Unlike private property, which is exclusive, common property allows for shared access and benefit among a defined social group.

61. (B) 2 and 3 only
Neoliberalism is an economic and political ideology that advocates for the primacy of the free market and a reduced role for the state. Key pillars of this approach include the deregulation of industries to encourage competition and the privatization of state-owned assets to improve efficiency. Neoliberal policies typically seek to limit government intervention in the economy, reduce public spending on social welfare, and weaken the influence of trade unions, believing that market mechanisms are the most effective way to allocate resources.

62. (B) Sustainable Development and Capability Approach
The Human Development Index is a composite measure that ranks countries based on dimensions beyond mere economic output, such as life expectancy, education, and standard of living. This index is closely linked to the capability approach developed by Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, which emphasizes that development should be measured by what people are actually able to do and be. It is a central tool in the sustainable development framework, focusing on the well-being and freedom of individuals worldwide.

63. (B) A person who loses their job and subsequently cannot afford housing, healthcare, or social participation.
Social exclusion describes the process by which individuals are systematically barred from full participation in their society. This occurs when a person faces multiple, reinforcing disadvantages, such as unemployment, lack of affordable housing, and inadequate access to healthcare.

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legal, and political superstructure is constructed. Consequently, changes in the economic organization of society fundamentally drive the evolution of its broader institutions.

8. (A) Feudal mode
The feudal mode of production is a historical economic system defined by a rigid class structure centered on land ownership. In this system, a class of lords holds control over the land, while serfs or peasants are tied to that land and required to provide labour or produce in exchange for protection and subsistence. This relationship is characterized by extra-economic coercion and mutual, though unequal, obligations, forming the basis of social and economic life.

9. (C) Emotional labour
Property relations typically involve the legal and social rules governing the ownership, transfer, and use of tangible or intangible assets. Concepts like usufruct rights, the alienation of property, and common property resources are directly related to how societies manage these assets. In contrast, emotional labour refers to the management of feelings as part of a job requirement, which is a concept within labour studies rather than a formal aspect of property law or ownership structures.

10. (C) 1 and 3 only
Property relations are social rules that govern how goods are owned, used, and disposed of within a society. These rules are not universal; they vary significantly across different cultures and historical periods. Private property is a fundamental pillar of the capitalist mode of production, enabling individual ownership of resources. Conversely, common property refers to resources shared and managed by a specific community rather than being exclusively owned or controlled by the state.

11. (D) Privatization, deregulation, and reduced public spending on social welfare.
The transition to neoliberalism represents a significant shift in economic policy, moving away from state-led welfare towards market-oriented strategies. This paradigm prioritizes the privatization of public assets, the deregulation of various industrial sectors, and a substantial reduction in government spending on social services. By promoting free-market competition and individual responsibility, neoliberal policies aim to stimulate economic efficiency and growth, though they often lead to profound changes in the traditional social contract between the state and its citizens.

12. (B) A system where the state takes primary responsibility for the social and economic security of its citizens.
Welfarism describes a socio-economic system where the government plays a central role in protecting and promoting the well-being of its population. This model involves the state providing essential services such as healthcare, education, and social security to ensure a basic standard of living for all. By intervening in the market to redistribute resources, the welfare state aims to mitigate the inequalities and risks associated with capitalism, fostering greater social stability and equity within the nation.

13. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
Economic history reveals a succession of dominant paradigms that shaped global trade and policy. Mercantilism emerged first, emphasizing state control and accumulation of precious metals. This was followed by laissez-faire capitalism, which advocated for minimal state interference. Keynesian welfarism rose to prominence after the global wars, focusing on state intervention to manage demand. Finally, neoliberalism gained influence in the late twentieth century, returning to a focus on free markets, deregulation, and the privatization of public services.

14. (D) Underdevelopment in the 'periphery' is a direct result of its economic relationship with the 'core' nations.
Dependency theory challenges the notion that all nations follow a single path to development. It posits that the underdevelopment of certain regions, referred to as the periphery, is not a natural state but a consequence of their integration into the global economy. This integration benefits wealthier core nations through the extraction of resources and cheap labour. The theory suggests that the economic structures of peripheral countries are shaped by and dependent on the needs of the more powerful nations.

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1. (B) Transactions transferring goods or services between individuals or groups.
In economic sociology, exchange is viewed as a fundamental social process involving the transfer of resources between actors. It encompasses not just market transactions but also reciprocal and redistributive actions that occur within social contexts. These interactions are often embedded in social relations, where the movement of goods or services serves to satisfy material needs while simultaneously creating or reinforcing social ties and shared expectations within the community.

2. (A) The gift serves to create and maintain social relationships and obligations.
From a sociological standpoint, the primary distinction between a gift and a simple exchange lies in the social bond established through the act. While market transactions are often impersonal and finalize upon completion, gift-giving initiates a cycle of obligation and reciprocity. This process serves to build trust, establish social status, and maintain long-term relationships within a group, making the transaction a social rather than purely economic event.

3. (B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Sociology offers a multifaceted view of capital that extends beyond traditional financial assets or industrial machinery. While classical economic perspectives might focus narrowly on monetary wealth, sociological theorists like Pierre Bourdieu have broadened the definition. This expanded conceptualization includes social networks, cultural knowledge, and symbolic recognition as vital resources. These various forms of capital are essential for individuals to navigate social hierarchies and secure advantages within different fields of social life.

4. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Economic exchange systems are categorized based on the nature of the relationship and the timing of the return. Generalized reciprocity occurs among close kin where returns are not immediately expected. Balanced reciprocity involves direct exchange with equivalent value and specific timeframes. Negative reciprocity occurs when parties attempt to maximize gain at another's expense through haggling. Redistribution requires a central authority to collect and then reallocate goods or services back to the community members.

5. (C) The value of labour is solely determined by the physical effort exerted.
In sociology, the concept of labour is understood as more than just physical exertion or a simple market commodity. While labour involves human mental and physical faculties, its value is deeply influenced by social structures, technology, and organizational systems. The study of labour relations examines how work is organized, how power is distributed in the workplace, and how social factors like education and gender impact the valuation and division of different types of work.

6. (B) Economic activities are fundamentally intertwined with social relations and institutions.
The concept of embeddedness suggests that economic actions are not isolated but are deeply rooted in social, religious, and political structures. According to this perspective, markets do not function in a vacuum; they are shaped by social norms, values, and institutional arrangements. This view critiques the idea of a self-regulating market by highlighting how interpersonal relationships and institutional frameworks influence economic behavior and decision-making processes within any given historical or cultural context.

7. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Marxist theory analyzes society by examining its economic foundation, known as the mode of production. This base consists of the forces of production, such as technology and labour, and the relations of production, which are social arrangements concerning ownership and control. This economic base provides the structural framework upon which the social,

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understand how social perceptions of masculinity and femininity are reproduced within economic institutions, affecting access to leadership positions and the valuation of different types of work.

22. (B) An invisible barrier preventing women from reaching top leadership roles.
The term glass ceiling describes the subtle but powerful obstacles that prevent qualified individuals, particularly women and minorities, from advancing to senior management and executive positions. These barriers are often rooted in organizational culture, unconscious biases, and gendered stereotypes rather than formal policies. Despite possessing the necessary skills and experience, individuals affected by this phenomenon find their career progression halted at a certain level, limiting their influence and contributing to the persistent lack of diversity in leadership.

23. (D) The prevalence of family-owned firms where management and ownership are passed down through generations.
In many societies, the relationship between business and family remains deeply integrated, with family-owned firms playing a significant role in the economy. In these enterprises, ownership and management are often intertwined with kinship ties, and leadership is typically transferred across generations. This structure can provide a sense of long-term commitment and shared values, but it also introduces unique challenges related to succession, nepotism, and the potential conflict between family interests and the professional requirements of the business.

24. (A) Digital computing technologies, data, and the internet.
The digital economy is a modern economic system that primarily relies on digital technologies and the internet to facilitate production, distribution, and consumption. It is characterized by the use of data as a key resource and the emergence of online platforms that connect buyers and sellers globally. This transformation has led to new business models, such as e-commerce and the gig economy, fundamentally altering how value is created and how traditional industries operate in a highly interconnected world.

25. (B) 2 and 3 only
E-commerce represents a significant evolution in trade, involving the buying and selling of goods or services through the internet. This process integrates digital platforms for transactions, secure payment gateways, and the electronic transfer of data. Unlike traditional retail, which depends on physical marketplaces, e-commerce enables businesses to reach consumers directly across geographical boundaries. It encompasses various models, including business-to-business and business-to-consumer transactions, making it an essential component of the global digital economy and modern consumer behavior.

26. (A) Multinational Corporation (MNC)
A Multinational Corporation is a large business entity that maintains operations, such as production or service facilities, in several countries while being managed from a central headquarters in its home nation. These corporations leverage global markets to expand their reach and optimize their supply chains. Their activities are coordinated across borders to take advantage of different economic conditions, but their strategic decision-making and core identity remain closely tied to the parent company in their country of origin.

27. (A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Global corporations play a pivotal role in the integration of national economies through extensive supply chains and foreign direct investment. While their operations can stimulate economic growth and create jobs, their impact on host countries is often complex and multifaceted. Their presence does not always guarantee benefits for local businesses or labour standards. In some cases, global corporates may prioritize profit over local welfare, leading to concerns about exploitation, environmental degradation, and the weakening of national regulatory autonomy.

28. (B) The social, cultural, and economic impacts of travel on hosts and guests.
The sociological study of tourism examines travel as a complex social phenomenon that influences both the travelers and the communities they visit. Researchers focus on the interactions between hosts and guests, exploring how tourism shapes local identities, cultural practices, and economic

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15. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Economic development models offer different explanations for global inequality. Modernization theory views development as a linear progression from traditional to modern stages through cultural and technological advancement. Conversely, dependency theory argues that underdevelopment in poorer nations is an active process caused by exploitative relationships with wealthier core nations. World-systems theory expands this by categorizing countries into core, periphery, and semi-periphery zones within a global capitalist economy, while sustainable development focuses on meeting current needs responsibly.

16. (B) Absolute poverty is a lack of survival resources; relative poverty is a comparison to others within a society.
Poverty is conceptualized in two primary ways depending on the standard of measurement. Absolute poverty occurs when individuals lack the basic necessities required for physical survival, such as food, clean water, and shelter. Relative poverty, however, is defined in relation to the average standard of living within a specific society. It identifies individuals who possess significantly fewer resources than their peers, even if they can meet their basic survival needs, highlighting issues of social inequality.

17. (B) The inability to participate fully in economic, social, and political life.
Social exclusion is a multi-dimensional concept that goes beyond financial deprivation to include the systematic denial of opportunities and resources. It refers to the processes by which individuals or groups are detached from the social, economic, and political systems that facilitate integration into society. This exclusion prevents full participation in communal life, affecting access to quality education, healthcare, and decision-making power, thereby reinforcing a state of marginalization that is often difficult to overcome.

18. (C) 1, 3, and 5 only
The Fordist system of production is characterized by several distinct features that transformed industrial manufacturing. It relies heavily on the mass production of standardized goods using assembly line technology to achieve high efficiency and lower costs. Furthermore, this era was marked by a social contract that provided workers with stable, long-term employment and relatively high wages. These conditions allowed workers to become consumers of the very products they manufactured, fostering a period of sustained economic growth and mass consumption.

19. (C) Flexible specialization and customized production.
The transition from Fordism to Post-Fordism represents a fundamental shift in how industries organize production and respond to market demands. While Fordism focused on mass-producing standardized goods for a broad market, Post-Fordism emphasizes flexible specialization. This modern system utilizes advanced technology to produce smaller batches of customized products tailored to niche markets. It also requires a more adaptable and multi-skilled workforce capable of switching between different tasks and responding quickly to changing consumer preferences and global trends.

20. (D) A rise in precarious work, the gig economy, and the individualization of employment contracts.
Contemporary labour relations have undergone significant changes due to globalization and technological advancement. There is a noticeable trend away from stable, long-term employment toward more flexible and uncertain work arrangements. This shift includes the growth of the gig economy, where individuals perform task-based work mediated by digital platforms. Consequently, employment contracts have become increasingly individualized, often resulting in reduced job security, fewer benefits, and a weakening of collective bargaining power for many workers across various sectors.

21. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The study of gender and the labour process highlights how societal expectations and constructed roles impact the workplace environment. These gendered norms frequently dictate the division of tasks, contribute to persistent wage disparities, and influence the career trajectories of individuals. By analyzing these systemic inequalities, researchers can

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built upon a foundation of social trust, shared norms, and legal frameworks. State regulation is often essential for maintaining fair competition and protecting participants, meaning markets rarely function in a state of complete absence of regulation.

36. (D) A strong, despotic state that extracts surplus from self-sufficient village communities.
The Asiatic Mode of Production is a concept used by Karl Marx to describe an economic system found in some ancient non-Western societies. It is characterized by the absence of private land ownership and the presence of self-sufficient village communities. In this system, a powerful, centralized, and often despotic state controls key resources, such as irrigation systems, and extracts the economic surplus from the peasants through taxes or forced labour, serving as the ultimate owner of the land.

37. (C) The concept of the 'Asiatic Mode of Production' suggests a different, non-European path of development.
The unilinear conception of history suggests that all societies pass through a fixed sequence of modes of production, typically from ancient to feudal to capitalist. However, critiques of this model point out that historical development is more diverse. The concept of the Asiatic Mode of Production was introduced to account for societies that did not follow the European feudal path. This suggests that different regions can have unique historical trajectories shaped by their specific social, environmental, and political conditions rather than a single universal sequence.

38. (B) The legally and socially recognized rights and obligations people have with respect to things.
From a sociological and legal perspective, property is not simply a physical object but a set of social relations. Property relations define the rights and duties that individuals or groups have toward specific resources. These relations determine who can use, manage, benefit from, or transfer an asset, and under what conditions. These rights are recognized and enforced by the state and social norms, reflecting the power structures and values inherent in a particular society's economic and legal organization.

39. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Neoliberal ideology is based on the conviction that free markets are the most efficient mechanisms for resource allocation and service delivery. This belief drives policies such as the privatization of state-owned enterprises, with the goal of increasing competition and reducing government intervention. By transferring control of key industries to the private sector, neoliberalism aims to stimulate innovation and economic growth, assuming that private ownership and market incentives will naturally lead to better outcomes than state management could provide.

40. (A) Providing universal public healthcare funded through taxation.
Welfarism is characterized by the state taking primary responsibility for the social and economic security of its citizens. A classic example of such a policy is the provision of universal public healthcare, where medical services are made available to all residents regardless of their ability to pay. This system is typically funded through collective taxation, reflecting a social commitment to redistribution and the belief that access to healthcare is a basic right rather than a commodity to be purchased in the market.

41. (C) The age of high mass-consumption
W.W. Rostow's modernization theory outlines five linear stages of economic growth that all nations are expected to follow. The process begins with traditional society and moves through the preconditions for take-off, the take-off itself, and the drive to maturity. The final and most advanced stage is the age of high mass-consumption. In this stage, a society's focus shifts from basic production toward the widespread consumption of durable goods and services, and the state often expands social welfare provisions.

42. (B) 2 and 3 only
Amartya Sen's capability approach offers a comprehensive way to understand poverty that goes beyond a simple lack of income. He argues that poverty is fundamentally the deprivation of basic capabilities—the freedom and ability to achieve important functionings, such as being healthy, well-nourished, and educated. This perspective emphasizes that well-being depends

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on what people are actually able to do and be. Therefore, measuring poverty requires looking at the failure to achieve these essential levels of capability and life quality.

43. (D) Having a high income but choosing to live a solitary life.
Social exclusion refers to the multi-dimensional process through which individuals or groups are prevented from participating fully in the economic, social, and political life of their society. This often results from systemic barriers such as discrimination, lack of education, or inadequate housing. In contrast, a person with a high income who chooses to live a solitary life is making a personal decision rather than being forced out of social systems by external factors or a lack of necessary resources.

44. (B) Frederick W. Taylor
Scientific management, also known as Taylorism, is a theory of management that analyzes and synthesizes workflows to improve economic efficiency and labour productivity. Developed by Frederick W. Taylor, this approach emphasizes the systematic study of tasks to find the most efficient way to perform them. It involves breaking down work into small, standardized components and training workers to follow precise instructions. While it significantly increased industrial output, it also led to the de-skilling of labour and increased management control.

45. (C) It is characterized by work that is largely unregulated, untaxed, and lacks social security.
The informal sector represents a significant portion of the economy, particularly in developing nations, and is defined by work that occurs outside of formal legal and regulatory frameworks. This type of employment is typically characterized by a lack of official contracts, no social security benefits, and irregular wages. Because these activities are untaxed and unregulated by the state, workers in this sector often face greater job insecurity and have little protection against exploitation or unsafe working conditions.

46. (D) The expectation that women perform paid work in the labour market and a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic work.
The concept of the dual burden describes the social expectation that women should balance their participation in the paid labour force with a larger share of unpaid household work. This includes tasks such as childcare, cleaning, and meal preparation, often referred to as the second shift. This arrangement reflects persistent gender inequalities in the domestic sphere and can limit women's career advancement and overall well-being, as they often face greater time constraints and higher levels of stress.

47. (C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Labour studies explore various concepts related to work and its impact on individuals. The labour process refers to how work is organized and controlled during production. Emotional labour involves managing one's feelings to meet job expectations. Precarious work describes employment that is uncertain and insecure. Alienation, a key Marxist concept, refers to the separation of workers from their labour's products and their own creative potential. Understanding these terms is essential for analyzing modern employment and its social consequences.

48. (B) The conflict between profit maximization and the fulfillment of kinship obligations.
In family-owned businesses, a common area of tension arises from the differing logics of the business and the family. The business is typically driven by the goal of profit maximization and professional efficiency. In contrast, the family is guided by kinship obligations, emotional ties, and the desire to support relatives. Conflicts can occur when business decisions, such as hiring or promotion, are influenced by family loyalty rather than merit, potentially impacting the firm's competitiveness and long-term sustainability.

49. (B) Create online platforms that mediate interactions and transactions between different user groups.
Platform capitalism is a business model central to the digital economy where companies operate online platforms that act as intermediaries. These platforms facilitate interactions, exchange of information, and commercial transactions between different groups, such as buyers and sellers or service providers and consumers. By controlling the digital infrastructure and collecting vast amounts of data, these platform owners can exert significant influence over market dynamics and the nature of work, as

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seen in sectors like retail, transportation, and hospitality.

50. (C) 1, 3, and 5 only
The modern digital economy is characterized by several defining features that distinguish it from traditional industrial models. Data has become a primary economic resource, often used for targeted marketing and service optimization. Network effects are also crucial, as the value of platforms increases with more users. Additionally, digital goods often involve high initial development costs but very low costs for reproduction and distribution. While it creates new opportunities, it has not eliminated the informal economy and has introduced new forms of inequality.

51. (C) Lacks a centralized headquarters and distributes its decision-making, R&D, and marketing powers across a global network.
While both operate internationally, a Transnational Corporation is distinguished from a Multinational Corporation by its organizational structure. A TNC typically lacks a single, centralized home base and instead distributes its key functions, such as research, development, and strategic decision-making, across a global network of subsidiaries. This decentralized approach allows the corporation to be more responsive to local markets and integrate its operations more deeply into multiple national economies, operating as a truly global entity without a dominant national identity.

52. (D) Breaking up the production process and geographically scattering it to take advantage of cost differentials.
Global commodity chains are a key mechanism used by international corporations to organize production efficiently. This process involves breaking down the manufacturing of a product into multiple discrete stages, which are then geographically dispersed across different countries. By scattering these activities, corporations can take advantage of variations in labour costs, availability of raw materials, and local regulations. This strategy allows them to optimize their supply chains and maximize profits by locating each stage of production where it is most cost-effective.

53. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
Industrial history shows a clear progression of production systems over time. The guild system of the medieval period, characterized by skilled artisans, came first. It was succeeded by the factory system during the early Industrial Revolution, which centralized labour and machines. In the early twentieth century, Fordism introduced mass production and assembly lines. Finally, Post-Fordism emerged, emphasizing flexible specialization and customized production. This sequence reflects the continuous evolution of technology, organizational structure, and the nature of work in industrial societies.

54. (B) Local populations adopt the consumption patterns and lifestyles of tourists.
The demonstration effect describes a sociological phenomenon in tourism where the behavior and consumption habits of visitors influence the local host population. As residents observe the lifestyles, fashions, and spending patterns of tourists, they may begin to adopt these behaviors themselves. This can lead to significant changes in local culture and traditional lifestyles, as people aspire to the perceived higher standard of living or modern habits of the guests, illustrating the profound social impact of tourism on host communities.

55. (D) The prestige, style, and social meaning attached to a commodity.
Jean Baudrillard's concept of sign value is central to understanding consumption in modern society. He argued that people often purchase products not for their practical use or their market price, but for the social meaning and prestige they convey. Commodities serve as signs that communicate an individual's identity, status, and taste to others. In this view, consumption is a symbolic act through which people navigate social hierarchies and express their belonging to particular groups or lifestyles via brands and objects.

56. (A) A parent providing food and shelter for their young child.
Generalized reciprocity is a form of exchange where goods or services are given without an expectation of an immediate or equivalent return. This type of interaction is most common among individuals who share close social bonds,

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structures. This field of study also analyzes the motivations behind travel, the construction of tourist destinations, and the broader social consequences of mass tourism, including its potential to both preserve and commodify cultural heritage in different global contexts.

29. (C) Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people.
Ecotourism is a specific model of tourism that prioritizes environmental conservation and the welfare of local populations. It encourages responsible travel to natural areas, aiming to minimize the ecological footprint of visitors while providing educational experiences. By involving local communities in the tourism process and ensuring they benefit economically, ecotourism seeks to foster a sustainable relationship between people and their environment. This approach contrasts with mass tourism by emphasizing preservation, respect for biodiversity, and the support of local cultures.

30. (D) The act of consuming goods in a way that demonstrates one's high social status and wealth.
Conspicuous consumption describes the practice of purchasing and using luxury goods or services primarily to display wealth and social status rather than to satisfy practical needs. This behavior serves as a visual signal of an individual's position within the social hierarchy, aimed at garnering prestige and recognition from others. By investing in highly visible commodities, consumers communicate their economic power and social identity, reinforcing class distinctions and status boundaries through their patterned habits of spending and display.

31. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Sociological theory has significantly expanded the understanding of capital beyond mere financial wealth. Karl Marx viewed capital as a social relation within the production process, specifically money used to generate more money. Pierre Bourdieu introduced broader forms, including cultural and symbolic capital, as vital social resources. James Coleman focused on social capital as a resource for individuals within structures like families and schools. Robert Putnam analyzed social capital in terms of civic engagement and the strength of community networks.

32. (B) Sign-value
Karl Polanyi's analysis of economic systems focused on how exchange is organized and embedded within society. He identified three primary forms of integration: reciprocity, which involves mutual giving and receiving; redistribution, where a central authority collects and reallocates resources; and householding, which refers to production for one's own use. While sign-value is an important concept in the sociology of consumption, particularly in the work of Jean Baudrillard, it was not a part of Polanyi's original framework.

33. (B) Gift exchange is a "total social phenomenon" creating bonds via obligation.
In his influential work, Marcel Mauss argued that gift exchange is not merely an economic transaction but a total social phenomenon that integrates various aspects of life, including law, morality, and religion. He posited that every gift carries the obligation to give, to receive, and, most importantly, to reciprocate. This cycle of exchange creates and reinforces social bonds between individuals and groups, establishing a system of mutual indebtedness that ensures social cohesion and the maintenance of long-term relationships.

34. (A) Workers sell their capacity to work to capitalists in exchange for a wage.
In the capitalist mode of production, labour power is treated as a commodity that can be bought and sold on the market. Since workers do not own the means of production, such as land or machinery, they must sell their ability to work to those who do in order to survive. This exchange involves the worker receiving a wage in return for providing their physical and mental effort for a specified period, allowing the capitalist to control the production process.

35. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
A market is a social institution that facilitates the exchange of goods and services through a price mechanism. It requires the interaction of buyers and sellers and a way to determine the value of commodities. From a sociological perspective, markets are not purely economic; they are

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These conditions collectively prevent them from engaging in the economic, social, and political activities that are considered normal for members of that society. This leads to a state of marginalization where the individual is effectively shut out from essential social systems and networks.

64. (D) From hierarchical, rigid structures to flatter, more networked and flexible forms.
The transition to Post-Fordism brought significant changes to organizational structures within industry. While the Fordist era was defined by rigid, top-down hierarchies and standardized mass production, Post-Fordism emphasizes flexibility and adaptability. Modern organizations tend to adopt flatter structures and networked forms of management that allow for quicker decision-making and better responsiveness to niche market demands. This shift supports flexible specialization, enabling companies to produce customized goods and services while utilizing a more adaptable and collaborative workforce in a globalized economy.

65. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Economic systems have evolved through distinct eras, each defined by different labour relations. Feudalism relied on serfdom, where labour was tied to the land. Early capitalism saw the rise of the proletariat and formal wage labour in factories. Fordism established stable, long-term, and often unionized employment within mass production systems. In the contemporary era, Post-Fordism and the gig economy are characterized by more precarious, short-term work arrangements and the use of digital platforms for task-based employment.

66. (C) The management of one's feelings to create a publicly observable display, sold for a wage.
Emotional labour involves the effort required by employees to manage their feelings and expressions to meet the requirements of their job. This process is common in service-oriented roles where workers must project a specific demeanor, such as friendliness or calm, to influence the emotional state of customers. This management of internal emotions for a wage can lead to alienation or burnout, as the individual's genuine feelings are often suppressed to satisfy organizational expectations and professional standards.

67. (B) The favouritism shown to relatives or friends in employment or business dealings.
Nepotism refers to the practice of individuals in positions of power showing favoritism toward their relatives or close friends, particularly by granting them jobs or other professional advantages. In the context of business and family, this often occurs when family members are hired or promoted regardless of their actual qualifications or performance. This practice can lead to internal conflicts, damage employee morale, and potentially hinder a company's efficiency by prioritizing kinship ties over meritocratic principles and professional standards.

68. (A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The digital economy has undoubtedly transformed the world of work by enabling new business models, such as platform-based services and the gig economy. These changes have created flexible opportunities and innovative ways of creating value. However, the rise of digital technologies has not eliminated economic inequality. In fact, it has often introduced new disparities, such as the digital divide and the growth of precarious, low-wage work, while concentrating wealth and power among a small number of large technology corporations.

69. (B) Capital mobility
Capital mobility refers to the ability of businesses and financial assets to move across national borders with relative ease. For global corporations, this often involves relocating production facilities or shifting investments from one country to another to take advantage of more favorable conditions. These conditions might include lower labour costs, reduced taxation, or less stringent environmental and safety regulations. This mobility gives corporations significant bargaining power over governments and can lead to a more volatile and competitive global economic environment.

70. (A) Death, disaster, and tragedy.
Dark tourism is a sub-field of tourism studies that examines travel to places historically

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for the recipient to reciprocate in some way. This cycle of giving, receiving, and returning is a key mechanism for establishing and maintaining social bonds and obligations within a community. Therefore, the expectation of a future return is a central feature of the gift as a social phenomenon.

111. (B) Non-financial social assets, such as education, that promote social mobility.
Cultural capital is a concept popularized by Pierre Bourdieu to describe the non-financial assets that help individuals achieve social mobility and status. These assets include education, specialized knowledge, verbal skills, and cultural tastes that are valued in a particular society. Cultural capital functions as a resource that can be used to gain advantages in various social fields, such as in schools or professional environments. It is often passed down through families, contributing to the reproduction of social class and the persistence of social hierarchies.

112. (A) Private ownership of production means by the bourgeoisie and a wage proletariat.
The capitalist mode of production is fundamentally defined by its specific class structure and ownership of resources. In this system, the means of production, such as factories, land, and machinery, are privately owned by the bourgeoisie, or capitalist class. The majority of the population, the proletariat, do not own these resources and must sell their labour power to the owners in exchange for a wage. This relationship is centered on the creation and appropriation of surplus value, driving continuous economic expansion and the accumulation of wealth.

113. (C) Core, Periphery, and Semi-periphery
Immanuel Wallerstein's world-systems theory analyzes the global economy by dividing it into three interconnected zones based on their economic strength and role in the international division of labour. Core nations are the most technologically advanced and dominant. Peripheral nations are the most exploited, primarily providing raw materials and cheap labour. Semi-peripheral countries have a mix of characteristics and serve as a buffer between the core and periphery. This hierarchical system ensures that wealth and resources flow from the periphery toward the core nations.

114. (D) The growth of employment that is not legally regulated or protected.
Informalization describes the trend where an increasing share of the workforce is employed in jobs that are not subject to formal legal regulations or state protection. This includes workers who lack written contracts, social security benefits, and regular wage guarantees. Often seen in the rise of the gig economy and casual labour, informalization places greater economic risks on the individual and reduces their job security. This process reflects broader shifts in labour relations where employers prioritize flexibility and lower costs over stable, protected employment arrangements.

115. (A) 1, 3, and 4 only
Contemporary labour relations have been profoundly reshaped by globalization and technological changes. Key consequences include a noticeable decline in the power and membership of traditional trade unions. There is also a significant rise in non-standard work arrangements, such as temporary and part-time jobs, which often lack the security of traditional employment. Furthermore, the emergence of the gig economy, where task-based work is mediated through digital platforms, has further individualized employment and introduced new forms of precariousness for many workers across various economic sectors.

116. (A) Kinship logic and market logic.
In family-owned businesses, a common area of tension arises from the differing logics of the business and the family. The business is typically driven by the goal of profit maximization and professional efficiency. In contrast, the family is guided by kinship obligations, emotional ties, and the desire to support relatives. Conflicts can occur when business decisions, such as hiring or promotion, are influenced by family loyalty rather than merit, potentially impacting the firm's competitiveness and long-term sustainability.

117. (B) Business-to-Consumer
In the context of e-commerce, B2C stands for business-to-consumer transactions. This model refers to the process where businesses sell products or services directly to individual customers over the internet. It is the most visible form of e-commerce, encompassing online retail

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These relations define how production is socially organized, specifically focusing on who owns and controls the means of production, such as factories, land, and technology. These arrangements are fundamental to a society's structure because they determine the distribution of power and wealth, thereby creating and maintaining the distinct social classes that drive historical change.

78. (B) Use and benefit from property owned by another, provided the property is not damaged.
Usufruct is a specific type of property right that allows a person to use and derive benefit from someone else's property. This includes the right to enjoy the fruits or profits of the asset, such as crops from land or interest from an investment, as long as the property itself remains undamaged and its substance is not altered. Usufruct rights are common in various legal systems and traditional societies, providing a way to share the benefits of resources without transferring full ownership.

79. (B) The degree of 'de-commodification' provided by social policies.
Gøsta Esping-Andersen's typology of welfare states is built on the concept of de-commodification. This principle measures the extent to which the state provides services and benefits that allow individuals to maintain a basic standard of living independently of their participation in the labour market. By providing universal healthcare, unemployment benefits, and pensions, the state reduces a person's dependence on the market for survival. The degree to which these social rights are granted determines the classification of a country's welfare model.

80. (B) Economic benefits provided to businesses and the wealthy will eventually benefit everyone.
Trickle-down economics is a core idea within neoliberalism which suggests that policies benefiting the wealthy and large corporations will eventually create prosperity for the entire society. The theory posits that by reducing taxes on high earners and businesses, the government encourages investment and job creation. This increased economic activity is then expected to provide more opportunities and higher incomes for everyone, including the poor. Critics, however, argue that this approach often increases inequality without necessarily improving the well-being of the broader population.

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81. (B) 2 and 3 only
Dependency theory explains global inequality by focusing on the exploitative relationship between wealthy core nations and poorer peripheral countries. It argues that underdevelopment is not a natural starting point but is actively created as peripheral nations are integrated into the world economy as providers of raw materials and cheap labour. This process benefits the development of core countries while hindering the economic progress of the periphery. Therefore, the solution for underdeveloped nations is often seen as reducing their dependence on the global capitalist system.

82. (B) The degree of income or wealth inequality within a population.
The Gini coefficient is a widely used statistical tool in the study of economic inequality. It provides a numerical value between zero and one, where zero represents perfect equality and one represents maximum inequality. This measure allows researchers to compare the distribution of income or wealth within a country or between different nations. By analyzing changes in the Gini coefficient over time, policymakers can evaluate the effectiveness of social programs and economic trends in addressing the gap between the rich and the poor.

83. (B) The factory system centralized production and labour in one location, while the domestic system was decentralized.
The transition from the domestic or putting-out system to the factory system marked a fundamental change in industrial organization. In the domestic system, production was decentralized, with workers performing tasks in their own homes using materials provided by merchants. The factory system, however, centralized both machines and labour in a single location. This allowed for greater supervision of the work process, the introduction of large-scale steam-powered machinery, and a more rigid discipline of time, significantly increasing production efficiency and industrial output.

management of businesses or services from the government to private individuals or corporations. The goal is often to increase efficiency and competition by subjecting previously state-run industries to market forces. This process can apply to a wide range of sectors, including energy, telecommunications, and healthcare. While supporters argue it leads to better service and lower costs, critics often raise concerns about reduced accessibility and the prioritization of profit over public welfare.

125. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Economic development models offer different explanations for global inequality. Modernization theory views development as a linear progression from traditional to modern stages through cultural and technological advancement. Conversely, dependency theory argues that underdevelopment in poorer nations is an active process caused by exploitative relationships with wealthier core nations. World-systems theory expands this by categorizing countries into core, periphery, and semi-periphery zones within a global capitalist economy, while sustainable development focuses on meeting current needs responsibly.

126. (A) An individual or community is stuck in poverty due to self-reinforcing mechanisms.
A poverty trap is a situation in which individuals or communities are unable to escape poverty because of self-reinforcing mechanisms that keep them in that state. These factors can include a lack of access to education, poor healthcare, or the absence of credit, which prevent people from improving their economic productivity. Because poverty itself creates these barriers, the condition persists across generations unless there is external intervention or a significant change in the economic environment to break the cycle of deprivation.

127. (C) Flexible production for niche markets.
The Fordist system of production is characterized by several distinct features that transformed industrial manufacturing. It relies heavily on the mass production of standardized goods using assembly line technology to achieve high efficiency and lower costs. Furthermore, this era was marked by a social contract that provided workers with stable, long-term employment and relatively high wages. However, Fordism does not include flexible production for niche markets; that is a defining characteristic of Post-Fordism, which emerged as a response to the rigidities of mass production.

128. (A) Breaking production into simple tasks, reducing the need for skilled craft workers.
De-skilling describes the process in which complex production tasks are broken down into simple, repetitive actions, reducing the need for specialized knowledge or craft skills. This management strategy, often linked to Taylorism, allows employers to use lower-paid, easily replaceable workers instead of highly trained artisans. While it can increase efficiency and output, de-skilling often leads to the alienation of labour as workers lose control over the production process and find their roles becoming more monotonous and less cognitively demanding.

129. (B) Manufacturing is relocated to developing nations while R&D stays in developed ones.
The new international division of labour describes a global trend where industrial production is geographically dispersed across different countries. In this system, many manufacturing tasks are relocated to developing nations to take advantage of lower labour costs and less stringent regulations. Meanwhile, high-value activities such as research, development, design, and strategic management typically remain concentrated in developed nations. This arrangement reflects the growing interconnectedness of the global economy while reinforcing the hierarchical distinctions and economic dependencies between different regions of the world.

130. (A) How do gender stereotypes influence job assignments and promotion opportunities in a call center?
The study of gender and the labour process highlights how societal expectations and constructed roles impact the workplace environment. These gendered norms frequently dictate the division of tasks, contribute to persistent wage disparities, and influence the career trajectories of individuals. By analyzing these systemic inequalities, researchers can understand how social perceptions of masculinity and femininity are reproduced within economic

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specific features or sites as worthy of attention, often turning locations into spectacles that are consumed by visitors seeking experiences that match their preconceived cultural images.

91. (B) The act of consuming goods and services has become central to identity, social status, and culture.
A consumer society is one in which the purchase and use of goods and services have become a primary means of self-expression and social identification. In such societies, individuals' social status and belonging are often defined by their consumption patterns rather than their role in production. This cultural shift means that people use commodities to signal their values, tastes, and aspirations. Consequently, consumption becomes a central organizing principle of social life, influencing everything from personal identity to broader cultural trends and economic policies.

92. (B) Capital - Only refers to the machinery and tools used in a factory.
While classical economics often defines capital narrowly as physical assets or financial resources, sociology offers a much broader perspective. Sociologists recognize that capital includes not just machinery but also social networks, cultural knowledge, and symbolic prestige. These different forms of capital are vital resources that individuals use to navigate society and achieve success. Therefore, limiting the definition to physical tools ignores the significant impact that social and cultural assets have on an individual's life chances and their position within the social hierarchy.

93. (B) The spirit of the gift which compels it to be returned to its original owner.
In his study of the Maori, Marcel Mauss explored the concept of hau, which represents the spirit or soul inherent in a gift. According to traditional beliefs, this spirit remains connected to the original giver and the item itself. The hau creates a powerful spiritual obligation for the recipient to eventually return a gift of equal or greater value to the original owner. This concept illustrates the deeply embedded nature of reciprocity in gift exchange, where spiritual and social obligations ensure the circulation of goods.

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94. (A) 1 and 3 only
Karl Polanyi argued that a self-regulating market society treats land, labour, and money as fictitious commodities, meaning they were not originally produced for sale. He also identified a double movement in history, where the expansion of the market is inevitably met by a societal countermovement for social protection. Polanyi maintained that the self-regulating market is not a natural development but requires deliberate state action, and that pre-capitalist economies were typically embedded within social and religious institutions rather than being controlled by market principles.

95. (A) How different modes of production coexist and interact within one social formation.
The articulation of modes of production is a concept in Marxist sociology that examines how multiple economic systems can exist and interact within a single society at the same time. This debate acknowledges that the transition from one mode to another, such as from feudalism to capitalism, is often incomplete. In many regions, traditional and modern production systems coexist, with the dominant capitalist mode often exploiting or transforming the pre-capitalist structures. This analysis helps explain the complex and uneven nature of economic development in different parts of the world.

96. (A) The formal document or right that serves as evidence of ownership.
In property relations, the concept of title refers to the legal recognition and formal evidence of ownership over an asset. It provides the owner with the right to possess, use, and transfer the property according to established laws. A title is typically documented in a deed or certificate, which serves as protection against claims by others and allows the state to manage and tax property transactions. Having a clear title is essential for the secure functioning of markets and the protection of individual rights.

97. (A) The removal or reduction of state rules and controls governing economic activity.
Deregulation is a key policy under neoliberalism that involves the removal or simplification of government rules and controls over various sectors of the economy. The goal of this approach is to increase market efficiency, encourage

competition, and stimulate innovation by allowing businesses more freedom to operate. Proponents argue that reducing the bureaucratic burden on companies leads to lower prices and better services for consumers. However, critics often point to potential risks, such as reduced protections for workers, consumers, and the environment when oversight is diminished.

98. (A) The development of underdevelopment.
Andre Gunder Frank was a prominent figure in dependency theory who famously argued that underdevelopment is not a natural or traditional state. Instead, he proposed the concept of the development of underdevelopment, suggesting that the economic progress of wealthy core countries directly causes the active underdevelopment of poorer peripheral nations. According to this view, global capitalism creates an exploitative relationship where resources are extracted from the periphery to benefit the core, leaving peripheral nations stuck in a state of structural dependence and persistent economic stagnation.

99. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The factory system was a transformative development of the Industrial Revolution that fundamentally reorganized work. By bringing labourers together in a single centralized location, it allowed for the use of large-scale machinery and imposed a new discipline based on precise timing and constant supervision. This transition significantly increased production efficiency but also separated the workers from ownership of the means of production. This change created a new social structure where workers became wage earners, marking a significant shift from previous domestic or artisan-based production methods.

100. (B) The use of part-time work and temporary contracts to benefit the employer.
Flexibilization refers to the trend in modern labour relations where employers seek more adaptable work arrangements to respond to changing market conditions. This often involves a move away from permanent, full-time jobs toward more part-time, temporary, or contract-based employment. While this allows companies to adjust their workforce quickly and reduce labour costs, it often results in increased job insecurity and fewer benefits for the workers. This shift is a key characteristic of the contemporary labour market, particularly within the service sector and the growing gig economy.

101. (A) The difference in average or median earnings between men and women.
The gender pay gap is a statistical measure that represents the difference in the average or median earnings of all men and women within a specific workforce or society. It highlights persistent economic inequality and is influenced by various factors, including occupational segregation, differences in years of experience, and the impact of the dual burden of unpaid domestic work. Sociologists study this gap to understand how gendered expectations and systemic biases in the workplace continue to affect the economic power and opportunities available to women.

102. (B) Strong commitment, long-term perspective, and a culture of trust.
Family-run businesses possess several distinct advantages that can contribute to their success and longevity. These firms often benefit from a high level of commitment among family members, who share a common purpose and long-term vision for the enterprise. The deep-rooted relationships within the family can foster a culture of trust and loyalty, leading to quicker decision-making and a strong sense of organizational identity. This stability allows family businesses to prioritize sustainable growth and legacy over short-term financial returns, providing a competitive edge in many economic contexts.

103. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The sociological study of consumption has been shaped by several key theorists over the last century. Thorstein Veblen first explored conspicuous consumption in the late nineteenth century. Later, in the mid-twentieth century, Pierre Bourdieu analyzed how cultural capital and taste create social distinctions. Jean Baudrillard then introduced the concept of sign value in the late twentieth century, emphasizing the symbolic meaning of goods. More recently, George Ritzer developed the McDonaldization thesis to describe the increasing rationalization and standardization of modern social and economic life.

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104. (A) Transforming many aspects of social life into data that can be monitored, quantified, and analyzed.
Datafication is the process by which various aspects of human life and social interaction are converted into digital data. In the contemporary economy, behaviors, preferences, and social relations are increasingly monitored, quantified, and analyzed to drive economic value. This transformation allows businesses to use algorithms for predictive modeling, targeted advertising, and operational efficiency. However, it also raises significant concerns regarding individual privacy, the ethics of surveillance, and the concentration of power within large technology-based platforms and corporations.

105. (A) An investment made by a company to acquire substantial interest in or control of a business enterprise in another country.
Foreign direct investment is a core activity for global corporations, involving the long-term commitment of capital to establish or acquire a significant stake in a business located in a different country. Unlike simple portfolio investment, FDI implies a degree of control and management over the foreign enterprise. This process allows corporations to expand into new markets, access resources, and optimize their production by locating facilities where it is most advantageous. FDI is a major driver of economic integration and globalization in the modern era.

106. (A) Cultural rituals, artifacts, and traditions are packaged and sold as products for tourists.
The commodification of culture occurs in tourism when local traditions, rituals, and artistic expressions are transformed into products for sale to visitors. This process can lead to the packaging and simplification of cultural practices to make them more appealing or understandable to outsiders. While it can provide economic benefits to host communities, it also raises concerns about the loss of authenticity and the potential for cultural degradation. The pressure to meet tourist expectations can significantly alter the meaning and performance of traditional practices within their original social contexts.

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107. (A) A socially patterned activity that expresses identity and social relationships.
From a sociological perspective, consumption is much more than a simple act of purchasing goods to satisfy personal needs. It is a socially patterned activity through which individuals communicate their identity, status, and belonging to particular groups. What people choose to consume is influenced by their cultural background, social class, and the norms of their community. Consumption acts as a symbolic language that reinforces social relationships and creates distinctions between different groups, making it a central part of the broader social and cultural fabric of society.

108. (B) 2 and 3 only
Neoliberalism is an economic and political ideology that advocates for the primacy of the free market and a reduced role for the state. Key pillars of this approach include the deregulation of industries to encourage competition and the promotion of free trade across borders. Neoliberal policies also typically seek to reduce the power of organized labour, such as trade unions, believing that collective bargaining can hinder market flexibility. This approach emphasizes individual responsibility and private sector growth over state ownership and expanded social safety nets.

109. (B) The mutual giving and receiving of goods and services between people.
Reciprocity is a fundamental form of exchange that involves the mutual giving and receiving of resources between individuals or groups. This process is often based on social relationships and moral obligations rather than purely economic gain or a fixed price. Reciprocity can take several forms, ranging from the selfless sharing seen among close family members to more structured trades with an expectation of equivalent return. It plays a crucial role in building trust, maintaining social bonds, and ensuring the circulation of resources within many communities.

110. (B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
In the sociological study of exchange, a gift is rarely a simple act of altruism without any future implications. While it may not involve an immediate financial transaction, gift-giving almost always creates an unspoken obligation

84. (B) A workforce primarily composed of task-based independent contractors.
The rise of the gig economy signifies a major shift in contemporary labour relations, moving away from stable, long-term employment. In this model, work is organized as a series of individual tasks or short-term projects often mediated through digital platforms. Workers are typically classified as independent contractors rather than permanent employees, which allows companies to adjust their workforce according to demand. While this provides flexibility, it often results in reduced job security, fewer benefits, and the transfer of economic risks from employers to individual workers.

85. (A) Occupational segregation by gender
Occupational segregation by gender refers to the tendency of men and women to be concentrated in different types of jobs or industries. This phenomenon can be horizontal, where genders are separated across different sectors like construction versus nursing, or vertical, where one gender dominates the higher-paying leadership roles. This segregation is driven by societal stereotypes, gendered expectations, and systemic barriers, and it is a key factor in the persistence of the gender pay gap and the unequal distribution of power within the workplace.

86. (B) Can be a source of conflict, blending familial roles with business imperatives.
A sociological analysis of family businesses often examines the complex interplay between kinship ties and economic goals. Succession, the process of transferring leadership to the next generation, is a particularly critical moment that can expose tensions. Conflicts may arise when family expectations, such as inheritance or loyalty, clash with the professional requirements of the business, like merit-based hiring or strategic growth. Navigating these overlapping roles requires managing both emotional family dynamics and the competitive pressures of the marketplace for long-term survival.

87. (C) It has created significant disruption, leading to new omnichannel retail strategies.
E-commerce has fundamentally altered the retail landscape, presenting a major challenge to traditional brick-and-mortar stores. This disruption has forced many businesses to adapt by developing omnichannel strategies that integrate online and offline shopping experiences. While some traditional retailers have struggled or closed, others use their physical locations as showrooms or pickup points for online orders. This shift highlights how technology can reshape consumer behavior and organizational practices, creating a more integrated and flexible retail environment that combines digital convenience with physical presence.

88. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Economic sociology and policy studies utilize various concepts to analyze global systems. Global business is often dominated by Transnational Corporations that operate across borders. The digital economy is increasingly characterized by platform capitalism, where online intermediaries facilitate transactions. Welfarism aims for de-commodification, providing social security independently of market participation. Finally, property relations include concepts like usufruct, which defines the rights to use and benefit from assets owned by another. Together, these terms provide a framework for understanding modern economic life and state-market interactions.

89. (B) Exploiting differences in regulations between countries to minimize costs and oversight.
Regulatory arbitrage is a strategy used by global corporations to take advantage of variations in legal and regulatory frameworks across different jurisdictions. By moving operations or financial transactions to countries with more favorable rules, such as lower taxes, weaker environmental standards, or less stringent labour laws, companies can significantly reduce their costs and avoid strict oversight. This practice poses a challenge to national sovereignty and can lead to a competitive lowering of global standards as nations attempt to attract and retain corporate investment.

90. (A) The organized and socially constructed way of seeing and experiencing places as a tourist.
The tourist gaze is a concept that explains how the act of seeing and experiencing a destination is socially constructed and organized. It suggests that tourists do not see places neutrally but through a lens shaped by cultural expectations, media representations, and the tourism industry. This organized way of looking prioritizes

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stores and service platforms that allow people to browse and purchase items from their personal devices. This model has significantly disrupted traditional retail by providing consumers with greater choice and convenience while allowing businesses to reach a global audience without needing a physical store.

118. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Economic sociology is founded on key concepts developed by influential thinkers. Thorstein Veblen introduced conspicuous consumption to explain status-seeking spending. Karl Polanyi argued for the embeddedness of the economy within social institutions. Marcel Mauss analyzed the gift and reciprocity as total social phenomena that create community bonds. Frederick W. Taylor developed scientific management to increase industrial efficiency through the systematic study of work tasks. Together, these theories provide a robust framework for understanding the complex relationship between economic activity and the broader social structure.

119. (A) Minimize environmental and social impacts while maximizing local benefits.
Sustainable tourism is an approach to travel that seeks to balance economic growth with environmental conservation and social equity. It aims to minimize the negative impacts of tourism on local ecosystems and communities while maximizing the long-term benefits for the host population. This model emphasizes the responsible use of natural resources, the preservation of cultural heritage, and the promotion of fair economic opportunities, ensuring that tourism activities remain viable and beneficial for both current and future generations of residents.

120. (C) Consumption is a purely individual and rational act, uninfluenced by social factors.
From a sociological perspective, consumption is much more than a simple act of purchasing goods to satisfy personal needs. It is a socially patterned activity through which individuals communicate their identity, status, and belonging to particular groups. What people choose to consume is influenced by their cultural background, social class, and the norms of their community. Consumption acts as a symbolic language that reinforces social relationships and creates distinctions between different groups, making it a central part of the broader social and cultural fabric of society.

121. (B) An attempt to get more than is given; a relationship of getting something for nothing.
Negative reciprocity is a form of exchange characterized by the attempt of one party to gain an advantage at the expense of the other. It often occurs between individuals who are socially distant or even hostile toward each other. In this relationship, there is a lack of mutual trust and no desire for long-term social bonding. Examples include haggling, theft, or gambling, where the goal is to obtain more than is given, reflecting a purely self-interested and opportunistic approach to the transfer of resources.

122. (A) Capital (economic, cultural, social, symbolic)
Pierre Bourdieu expanded the concept of capital to explain how power and dominance are maintained in modern societies across various social fields. He identified four primary forms: economic capital (money and assets), cultural capital (education and knowledge), social capital (networks and connections), and symbolic capital (prestige and recognition). These different resources can be converted into one another and are used by individuals to compete for status and influence within specific fields, such as the legal, academic, or professional worlds, shaping social hierarchies.

123. (C) The forces of production and the relations of production.
For Karl Marx, the mode of production is the fundamental economic basis of a society, consisting of two interacting parts. The forces of production include the technology, machinery, raw materials, and human skills used to create goods. The relations of production refer to the social arrangements and ownership structures that govern how these forces are used and how wealth is distributed. Together, these elements determine the class structure and provide the foundation upon which a society's legal, political, and cultural institutions are built.

124. (B) The transfer of ownership of businesses from the public sector to the private sector.
Privatization is a key policy under neoliberalism that involves transferring the ownership and

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associated with death, suffering, or tragic events. This includes sites such as battlefields, former concentration camps, or locations of natural and man-made disasters. Sociologists study this phenomenon to understand why people are drawn to these sites and how these locations are memorialized and managed. The field explores themes of heritage, morality, and the commercialization of tragedy within the broader context of modern tourism.

71. (B) Social stratification of consumption
The concept of social stratification of consumption suggests that the way people consume goods and services reflects and reinforces their position within the social hierarchy. Different social classes often develop distinct patterns of consumption, or tastes, which serve to distinguish them from other groups. These choices, whether in clothing, food, or leisure activities, act as symbolic markers of status and identity. Consequently, consumption is not just about satisfying needs but is a powerful tool for maintaining and expressing social differences and class boundaries.

72. (B) 1, 3, and 5 only
Tourism can have significant negative social impacts on host communities, despite its economic benefits. One major concern is the commodification of local culture, where traditions are altered or packaged for tourist consumption. Additionally, mass tourism often puts a severe strain on local infrastructure and natural resources, leading to environmental degradation. Furthermore, the development of tourist areas can drive up property values, causing the displacement of long-term local residents who can no longer afford to live in their own communities.

73. (B) A Kula ring exchange where arm-shells and necklaces are traded between partners on different islands.
Balanced reciprocity is a form of exchange where goods or services are traded with the expectation of an immediate or relatively prompt return of roughly equivalent value. This type of interaction typically occurs between individuals who are socially distant but maintain a cooperative relationship. A classic example is the Kula ring of the Trobriand Islands, where shell necklaces and armbands are exchanged between partners. These transactions are socially important, reinforcing trust and maintaining alliances through a series of mutually beneficial trades.

74. (A) The prestige, honour, and recognition that allows one to exercise power.
Symbolic capital is a concept developed by Pierre Bourdieu to describe the prestige, honor, and social recognition an individual possesses within a society. Unlike economic capital, which is purely financial, symbolic capital is based on how others perceive and value a person's reputation and achievements. This form of capital is crucial because it can be converted into other forms of power and influence, allowing individuals to gain authority, legitimacy, and social standing within their community or professional field.

75. (D) Their need for a wage to survive.
In Marx's theory of capitalism, the alienation of labour describes how workers lose control over their own lives and work. This process manifests in four ways: workers are alienated from the product of their labour, the process of production, their own human essence or species-being, and from other people. However, workers are not alienated from their need for a wage; rather, it is this very necessity that forces them into the exploitative relationship where they must sell their labour power to the capitalist.

76. (B) The separation of the economy from its context, allowing it to function on its own market logic.
The process of disembedding refers to the historical shift where economic activity becomes separated from the social and religious institutions that previously governed it. In a market-oriented society, the economy begins to operate according to its own internal logic of price and profit rather than being constrained by community norms or social obligations. This transition involves treating land, labour, and money as commodities, allowing the market mechanism to function independently of the broader social fabric and institutional contexts.

77. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Marxist theory, the relations of production are a vital component of the mode of production, alongside the physical forces used in industry.

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institutions, affecting access to leadership positions and the valuation of different types of work.

131. (B) Two or more businesses.
In the context of e-commerce, B2B stands for business-to-business transactions. This model refers to the exchange of products, services, or information directly between different companies rather than between a business and individual consumers. It is a critical component of the digital economy, encompassing wholesale trades, supply chain interactions, and the provision of professional services. By using digital platforms to coordinate these transactions, businesses can improve their operational efficiency, manage their inventory more effectively, and strengthen their relationships with partners and suppliers globally.

132. (B) 2 and 3 only
The transition from Fordism to Post-Fordism represents a fundamental shift in how industries organize production and respond to market demands. While Fordism focused on mass-producing standardized goods for a broad market, Post-Fordism emphasizes flexible specialization. This modern system utilizes advanced technology to produce smaller batches of customized products tailored to niche markets. It also requires a more adaptable and multi-skilled workforce capable of switching between different tasks and responding quickly to changing consumer preferences and global trends.

133. (A) Sweatshops with low wages, long hours, and poor working conditions.
A major sociological critique of global corporations is their potential to exploit labour in developing nations. This often involves the use of sweatshops, which are characterized by extremely low wages, excessively long working hours, and unsafe or unhealthy working environments. By locating production in regions with minimal oversight and weak labour protections, corporations can significantly reduce their costs. This practice raises serious ethical concerns about human rights, social justice, and the unequal distribution of benefits within the global capitalist supply chain.

134. (B) Traveling to Florence to see Renaissance art and architecture.
Cultural tourism is a type of travel that focuses on experiencing and learning about the art, history, and lifestyles of people in different regions. Visitors are motivated by a desire to explore heritage sites, museums, and historical monuments, such as the Renaissance architecture found in Florence. This form of tourism encourages cultural exchange and can provide economic support for the preservation of local traditions and landmarks. It allows travelers to engage deeply with the cultural identity and historical significance of their chosen destination.

135. (A) The practice of consumption is a central organizing principle of life.
A consumer culture is one in which the purchase and use of goods and services have become a primary means of self-expression and social identification. In such societies, individuals' social status and belonging are often defined by their consumption patterns rather than their role in production. This cultural shift means that people use commodities to signal their values, tastes, and aspirations. Consequently, consumption becomes a central organizing principle of social life, influencing everything from personal identity to broader cultural trends and economic policies.

136. (B) The obligation to give, the obligation to receive, and the obligation to reciprocate.
In his influential work, Marcel Mauss argued that gift exchange is not merely an economic transaction but a total social phenomenon that integrates various aspects of life, including law, morality, and religion. He posited that every gift carries the obligation to give, to receive, and, most importantly, to reciprocate. This cycle of exchange creates and reinforces social bonds between individuals and groups, establishing a system of mutual indebtedness that ensures social cohesion and the maintenance of long-term relationships.

137. (A) The human effort directed towards the production of goods and services.
In economic terms, labour is defined as the human effort, both physical and mental, applied toward the creation of goods and services. Sociology critiques this narrow definition by exploring how

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190. (C) The perception and reality that nursing is female work and construction is male.
The gendered division of labour refers to the social and economic practice of assigning different tasks and roles to people based on their gender. This is often driven by societal stereotypes and expectations, leading to a concentration of men and women in specific occupations. For example, caring professions like nursing are frequently perceived as feminine, while physically demanding sectors like construction are seen as masculine. This division is a key factor in the persistence of workplace inequality and the unequal distribution of power and income between genders.

191. (B) Managing the emotional dynamics of family relationships within business.
In family-owned businesses, a common area of tension arises from the differing logics of the business and the family. The business is typically driven by the goal of profit maximization and professional efficiency. In contrast, the family is guided by kinship obligations, emotional ties, and the desire to support relatives. Conflicts can occur when business decisions, such as hiring or promotion, are influenced by family loyalty rather than merit, potentially impacting the firm's competitiveness and long-term sustainability.

192. (B) The rise of social media influencers as a marketing force.
The digital economy has given rise to new marketing strategies and economic actors, most notably social media influencers. These individuals use digital platforms to build large audiences and then collaborate with brands to promote products or services. This phenomenon illustrates how technology has changed consumer behavior and how value is created through social networks and data-driven engagement. Influencers represent a shift away from traditional advertising toward more personalized and networked forms of communication that are central to the modern digital and consumer landscape.

193. (B) Maximize profit for its shareholders.
In a capitalist economy, the primary goal of a corporation is the maximization of profit for its owners and shareholders. All strategic decisions, including production levels, marketing efforts, and cost-cutting measures, are ideally directed toward increasing the financial return on investment. This focus on profit is the central driving force of the corporate model, influencing its relationships with workers, consumers, and the environment. While some companies may also pursue social or environmental goals, their fundamental obligation remains the generation of economic value for their investors.

194. (C) Globalization.
Globalization is the multi-dimensional process characterized by the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of nations and people worldwide. It is driven by the expansion of international trade, the flow of investment across borders, and the rapid spread of technology and information. This process has integrated national economies into a global system, allowing corporations to operate on a worldwide scale. While globalization has facilitated economic growth and cultural exchange, it has also raised concerns about its impact on national sovereignty, local cultures, and global economic inequality.

195. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In modern consumer culture, brands and logos serve as powerful symbols that communicate prestige and identity. According to Jean Baudrillard, consumers are often more interested in the sign value of a product—what it represents socially—than its actual utility or functional use. Branding allows companies to attach specific meanings and values to their products, which individuals then use to define their social status and belonging. This symbolic dimension of consumption is essential for navigating modern life, where commodities act as tools for social communication.

196. (B) An abstract set of relations and institutions facilitating regular exchange.
A market is much more than a physical location where trading occurs; from a sociological perspective, it is a social structure. It consists of an abstract set of relationships, institutions, and rules that facilitate the regular exchange of goods and services through a price mechanism. Markets are built on social trust, legal frameworks, and shared norms that govern how participants

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144. (A) Their comparison with the condition of others whom they take as a reference group.
Relative deprivation is a sociological concept that explains how people's sense of well-being is influenced by their comparison with others. It suggests that individuals feel deprived or disadvantaged not necessarily because they lack absolute necessities, but because they have fewer resources or opportunities than the group they compare themselves to. This feeling of inequality can occur even as overall standards of living rise, provided the gap between different groups persists. This perception of relative disadvantage is often a significant driver of social unrest and political movements.

145. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Labour studies and social theory use various terms to describe the complexities of modern employment. The gig economy is defined by short-term, task-based work. De-skilling involves the simplification of tasks to reduce the need for specialized worker skills. The glass ceiling represents an invisible barrier that prevents qualified individuals, particularly women, from advancing to leadership roles. Social exclusion refers to the multi-dimensional process where individuals are barred from full participation in society's economic and political systems. Together, these concepts help analyze the challenges faced by workers today.

146. (A) Exacerbates inequalities by creating gaps between those with and without technology access.
The digital divide is a major concern in the modern digital economy, referring to the gap between those who have access to information technology and those who do not. This disparity can occur both within and between countries, driven by factors such as income, education, and geography. Those without access are often excluded from new job opportunities, educational resources, and essential services that are increasingly mediated through the internet. This divide reinforces existing social and economic inequalities, making technology access a critical issue for social justice.

147. (A) The process of transferring leadership and/or ownership to the next generation.
In family-owned businesses, succession is a critical process that involves the formal transfer of management and ownership to the next generation. This transition is often complex because it involves navigating both professional business requirements and sensitive family relationships. Challenges can arise regarding the selection of a successor, the timing of the transfer, and the need to balance meritocracy with kinship ties. A successful succession is vital for the long-term survival and stability of the firm, making it a central concern in the study of family business.

148. (A) Global corporates and state sovereignty.
The interaction between global corporations and national governments highlights the complex relationship between corporate power and state sovereignty. Large Transnational Corporations often possess significant economic resources that can rival the budgets of small nations. This economic influence allows them to bargain with host governments over regulations, taxes, and labour standards. When a corporation's actions impact a country's policy-making, it raises important questions about the ability of states to independently govern their territory and protect the interests of their citizens in a highly integrated global economy.

149. (A) The search for 'real', 'genuine', or 'untouched' cultural experiences.
Authenticity is a central and often debated concept in tourism studies, referring to the desire of travelers to find experiences that they perceive as genuine or untainted by commercialization. Tourists often seek out local traditions, lifestyles, and environments that they believe represent the true essence of a destination. However, the pursuit of authenticity can lead to staged performances where communities adapt their traditions to meet visitor expectations. This interaction creates a complex dynamic where the meaning of authenticity is constantly negotiated between the hosts and the guests.

150. (A) Efficiency, calculability, predictability, and control.
McDonaldization is a thesis suggesting that modern social and economic life is increasingly governed by principles of efficiency, calculability,

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labour is socially organized and influenced by power relations. The study of labour examines how tasks are divided, how work is valued, and how factors like technology, education, and social background affect an individual's experience in the workforce. This broader perspective reveals that labour is not just an input but a complex social activity.

138. (A) Social protectionism
Karl Polanyi identified a double movement in the history of market societies, consisting of two opposing forces. The first is the movement toward laissez-faire, which seeks to expand the market and treat land, labour, and money as commodities. The second is the countermovement toward social protectionism, where society reacts to the market's disruptive effects by demanding regulations and protections. This tension between market expansion and social stability has shaped the development of modern economic and political institutions, leading to various forms of state intervention.

139. (D) The relative autonomy of political and ideological levels from the economic base.
In the mode of production debates, structuralist Marxists such as Louis Althusser argued that society is a complex whole with several interconnected levels. They emphasized the relative autonomy of the political and ideological superstructures from the economic base. This means that while the economy remains the ultimate determinant, other institutions like the legal system and culture can function with a degree of independence and significantly influence social outcomes. This perspective moved away from simple economic determinism toward a more complex understanding of social formations.

140. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
Property relations are social rules that govern the ownership and use of various types of assets within a society. These assets can be tangible, such as real property like land and buildings. They can also be financial, including stocks, bonds, and other monetary instruments. Furthermore, modern legal systems recognize intellectual property, which covers intangible creations of the human mind like patents and copyrights. While status and air are socially important, they are not typically classified as formal property in the same legal sense as these other assets.

141. (A) 'Stagflation' - the occurrence of economic stagnation and high inflation.
The post-WWII Keynesian consensus, which supported the expansion of the welfare state, faced a major crisis in the 1970s with the emergence of stagflation. This economic phenomenon was characterized by the unusual combination of slow economic growth and high unemployment alongside high inflation. These conditions challenged established economic theories and policies, leading to a shift in political and economic thought. This crisis eventually paved the way for the rise of neoliberalism, which advocated for market-oriented solutions, deregulation, and a reduced role for the state in managing the economy.

142. (A) Social Democratic
The social democratic welfare state model, common in Scandinavian countries, is characterized by universal benefits and high levels of state provision. This model aims to maximize de-commodification by providing generous social services, such as healthcare and education, to all citizens regardless of their income or employment status. It emphasizes social equality and collective responsibility, often involving high levels of taxation to fund these comprehensive programs. This approach seeks to ensure a high standard of living for everyone and to protect individuals from the instabilities of the market.

143. (C) It overemphasizes the role of external global economic structures in causing underdevelopment.
Modernization theory faces several major criticisms for its approach to global development. Critics argue that it is ethnocentric, assuming that the Western historical path is the only way to achieve progress. It is also criticized for ignoring the impact of colonialism and international power dynamics, focusing instead on internal cultural factors as the cause of underdevelopment. Therefore, the theory is often accused of overlooking external global structures, making the claim that it overemphasizes these forces incorrect; in fact, the opposite is true according to its detractors.

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157. (A) A social trend where women are overrepresented among the world's poor.
The feminization of poverty describes the global trend where women and female-headed households are increasingly overrepresented among those living in poverty. This phenomenon is driven by various factors, including persistent gender wage gaps, the lack of access to education and credit, and the dual burden of unpaid domestic work. Sociologists study this trend to understand how gendered structures in the labour market and family life contribute to long-term economic disadvantage for women, highlighting the need for policies that address the specific challenges faced by women worldwide.

158. (B) Merchant capitalists "put out" raw materials to rural households who then produced goods at home.
The putting-out system, or domestic system, was a decentralized method of production that preceded the factory system. In this arrangement, merchant capitalists provided raw materials to workers, often in rural households, who would then process them into finished goods in their own homes. The workers were typically paid per piece of work completed. This system allowed merchants to avoid the regulations of urban guilds and provided income for rural families. It marked an important stage in the development of industrial capitalism by separating ownership from the production process.

159. (B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Contemporary labour relations have seen a significant shift away from collective action toward more individualized employment relationships. Since the rise of neoliberalism in the 1980s, the power and membership of trade unions have generally declined across the globe. This trend has weakened the ability of workers to engage in collective bargaining and has transferred more bargaining power to employers. Consequently, many workers now face more precarious conditions and have less influence over their wages and working environments, as employment contracts have become more tailored to individual and organizational needs.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Arlie Hochschild's concept of emotional labour is especially significant in the service sector, where employee interactions with the public are a central part of the product. In roles such as healthcare, hospitality, and customer service, workers are often required to manage their own emotions to ensure a positive experience for clients. This involves projecting a desired emotional state, regardless of their genuine feelings. Because these emotional displays are essential for the job and are sold for a wage, they represent a form of labour that can lead to significant psychological strain.

161. (B) A tendency towards conservatism and resistance to professional management.
While family-owned businesses offer many benefits, they also face specific disadvantages that can hinder their long-term growth. One common challenge is a tendency toward conservatism and a resistance to change or innovation. Family firms may also be reluctant to bring in professional, non-family management, preferring to keep leadership within the kinship group. This can lead to conflicts regarding succession and meritocracy. Such internal dynamics can sometimes prioritize family traditions and stability over the strategic adaptations necessary to remain competitive in a rapidly changing global market.

162. (A) The value of a product or service increases as more people use it.
The network effect is an economic and sociological phenomenon where a product or service becomes more valuable as more people use it. In the digital economy, platforms like social media or communication tools rely on this dynamic to achieve dominance. As the user base grows, the utility for each individual participant increases, creating a cycle that encourages further adoption. This effect often leads to market concentration, as established networks become difficult to replace once they have reached a critical mass of users.

163. (A) Growing interconnectedness via cross-border trade, investment, and technology.
Globalization is the multi-dimensional process characterized by the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of

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domestic responsibilities and professional duties, creating a complex social environment. While this can provide flexibility and a shared sense of purpose, it also introduces unique pressures on family relationships and can impact the well-being of the individuals involved.

177. (A) Removing intermediaries like retailers to allow producers to sell to consumers.
Disintermediation is a key trend in e-commerce where technology allows producers to bypass traditional intermediaries, such as wholesalers or retailers, and sell products directly to consumers. By using digital platforms to connect with their audience, companies can reduce costs, increase their profit margins, and gain better insights into customer behavior. This shift has significantly disrupted traditional supply chains and retail models, leading to more direct and efficient transactions between buyers and sellers in the global digital economy.

178. (B) A 'race to the bottom' in terms of labour and environmental standards.
The race to the bottom describes a phenomenon where global corporations relocate their production facilities to countries with the lowest wages and weakest environmental or labour regulations. This mobility allows companies to minimize costs and maximize profits by exploiting regulatory differences between nations. Consequently, this can lead to a downward pressure on global standards as governments compete to attract foreign investment by reducing protections for workers and the environment, potentially resulting in widespread social and ecological degradation across different developing regions.

179. (B) Traveling to another country to obtain medical care.
Medical tourism is a global phenomenon where individuals travel to another country specifically to receive medical treatment. People may seek care abroad for various reasons, including lower costs, shorter waiting times, or access to specialized procedures that are not available in their home country. This growing industry raises important sociological questions about global health inequality, the ethics of commercialized healthcare, and the impact of this practice on the medical systems of both the home and the host nations.

180. (D) The acceleration of the 'fashion cycle'.
In modern consumer culture, the constant demand for novelty has led to the acceleration of the fashion cycle. This refers to the rapid pace at which new styles are introduced, consumed, and then replaced by subsequent trends. This cycle is driven by marketing, media, and the desire of consumers to express their identity and social status through the latest goods. This rapid turnover encourages continuous consumption and high levels of waste, reflecting the dynamic and fast-paced nature of consumption in contemporary capitalist societies.

181. (A) Market exchange
Although some digital services appear to be free, they are actually part of a complex market exchange. In this model, users provide valuable personal data in exchange for the use of a service, such as a search engine or social media platform. The company then uses this data to generate revenue through targeted advertising. While no money is directly exchanged between the user and the provider, the transaction is based on a calculation of value and profit, making it a fundamental part of the modern digital market.

182. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Economic development models offer different explanations for global inequality. Modernization theory views development as a linear progression from traditional to modern stages through cultural and technological advancement. Conversely, dependency theory argues that underdevelopment in poorer nations is an active process caused by exploitative relationships with wealthier core nations. World-systems theory expands this by categorizing countries into core, periphery, and semi-periphery zones within a global capitalist economy, while sustainable development focuses on meeting current needs responsibly.

183. (C) Legal, political, and ideological institutions arising from the economic base.
In Marxist theory, the superstructure consists of the legal, political, and cultural institutions of a society that are built upon and shaped by the economic base. This includes the government,

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inequality and instability within the capitalist system.

170. (C) A copyrighted song
Intellectual property refers to the legal recognition and protection of intangible creations that result from human mental effort. This includes inventions, artistic works, symbols, and designs, which are protected through patents, copyrights, and trademarks. Property relations in this context define the rights of the creator to control and benefit from their work for a specific period. This system encourages innovation and creativity by providing economic incentives, but it also raises important questions about the balance between private ownership and the public's access to information and culture.

171. (B) Modest, means-tested benefits and encouragement of market-based solutions.
The liberal welfare state model, common in countries like the United States and the United Kingdom, emphasizes the role of the market and individual responsibility. In this system, social benefits are often modest and are typically provided only to those who meet specific criteria, a process known as means-testing. The state encourages citizens to seek market-based solutions, such as private insurance, for their social and economic security. This approach results in a lower level of de-commodification compared to other welfare models, prioritizing economic efficiency and individual choice.

172. (B) The modern world is a single capitalist world-economy with a hierarchical division of labour.
Immanuel Wallerstein's world-systems theory analyzes the global economy by dividing it into three interconnected zones based on their economic strength and role in the international division of labour. Core nations are the most technologically advanced and dominant. Peripheral nations are the most exploited, primarily providing raw materials and cheap labour. Semi-peripheral countries have a mix of characteristics and serve as a buffer between the core and periphery. This hierarchical system ensures that wealth and resources flow from the periphery toward the core nations.

173. (B) Income poverty focuses only on money; capability poverty focuses on 'functionings'.
Amartya Sen's capability approach offers a comprehensive way to understand poverty that goes beyond a simple lack of income. He argues that poverty is fundamentally the deprivation of basic capabilities—the freedom and ability to achieve important functionings, such as being healthy, well-nourished, and educated. This perspective emphasizes that well-being depends on what people are actually able to do and be. Therefore, measuring poverty requires looking at the failure to achieve these essential levels of capability and life quality.

174. (D) A and C are both correct.
The transition from the factory system of the Fordist era to Post-Fordism involved major shifts in production strategies. While Fordism focused on mass production and economies of scale, Post-Fordism emphasizes economies of scope and flexible specialization. This modern system also moved away from just-in-case inventory management, where large stocks were kept on hand, to just-in-time production, where supplies arrive only as needed. These changes allow companies to be more responsive to niche markets and to reduce waste and storage costs in a globalized economy.

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175. (D) 2, 3, and 5 only
The informal sector represents a significant portion of the economy, particularly in developing nations, and is defined by work that occurs outside of formal legal and regulatory frameworks. This type of employment is typically characterized by a lack of official contracts, no social security benefits, and irregular wages. Because these activities are untaxed and unregulated by the state, workers in this sector often face greater job insecurity and have little protection against exploitation or unsafe working conditions.

176. (B) The use of unpaid family labour and the blurring of work and home life.
Sociological studies of small family-owned businesses, such as an immigrant-run grocery store, often highlight the high degree of integration between work and family life. These businesses frequently rely on the unpaid or low-paid labour of family members to remain competitive. This arrangement can blur the boundaries between

predictability, and control through technology. This process involves standardizing services and products to ensure consistent results across different locations. While it improves speed and accessibility, it can lead to the dehumanization of social interactions and the erosion of local variety. This organizational logic has spread from the fast-food industry to other sectors like healthcare, education, and leisure in contemporary society.

151. (A) Redistribution
Redistribution is a form of exchange where goods and services are collected by a central authority, such as a state or a chief, and then reallocated back to the members of the community. This process is typically governed by social norms, legal rules, or political decisions rather than market forces. Redistribution can serve various purposes, including providing for the collective good, supporting those in need, or reinforcing the power and legitimacy of the central authority. It is a key mechanism for managing resources in many historical and modern societies.

152. (B) Self-expansion; the process of turning money into more money (M-C-M').
For Karl Marx, the primary and defining function of capital is its own continuous self-expansion. This process is famously represented by the formula M-C-M', where money is used to buy commodities which are then sold for a greater amount of money. This increase in value is achieved through the exploitation of labour, which creates surplus value that the capitalist appropriates. The drive to turn money into more money is the fundamental motivation of the capitalist system, leading to constant growth, competition, and capital accumulation.

153. (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
In Marxist historical materialism, the evolution of human society is seen through a sequence of modes of production defined by their economic structure. The process begins with primitive communism, where resources are shared. This is followed by ancient society, characterized by the use of slave labour. Feudalism then emerges, defined by the relationship between lords and serfs tied to the land. Finally, capitalism becomes the dominant mode, based on private ownership and wage labour. This sequence reflects the changing nature of property and class struggle throughout history.

154. (C) Intangible creations of the human intellect.
Intellectual property refers to the legal recognition and protection of intangible creations that result from human mental effort. This includes inventions, artistic works, symbols, and designs, which are protected through patents, copyrights, and trademarks. Property relations in this context define the rights of the creator to control and benefit from their work for a specific period. This system encourages innovation and creativity by providing economic incentives, but it also raises important questions about the balance between private ownership and the public's access to information and culture.

155. (B) A natural outcome of market competition and a potential driver of innovation.
Neoliberalism and welfarism hold contrasting views on social inequality. While the welfare state model sees inequality as a social problem that requires government intervention and redistribution, neoliberalism often views it differently. From a neoliberal perspective, disparities in wealth and income are seen as natural consequences of competitive market forces. This inequality is sometimes defended as a driver of economic growth, as the potential for greater rewards is believed to incentivize individuals to work harder, innovate, and take risks, thereby benefiting the economy as a whole.

156. (A) Having a mix of core-like and periphery-like economic activities, and acting as a buffer between the two.
In Immanuel Wallerstein's world-systems theory, semi-peripheral countries occupy a middle position in the global economic hierarchy. These nations possess a mix of advanced industrial sectors, similar to core countries, and more exploitative, labour-intensive activities typical of the periphery. They play a crucial role in maintaining the stability of the world-system by acting as a buffer, preventing a direct and potentially explosive confrontation between the core and the periphery. Semi-peripheral countries often experience rapid economic changes as they compete to move into the core or avoid falling into the periphery.

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laws, religion, education, and artistic expressions. While the base, comprised of the mode of production, is the primary driver of social structure, the superstructure functions to justify and reinforce the power of the dominant class. Changes in the economic base eventually lead to transformations in the institutions and ideologies that make up the superstructure.

184. (C) Private property in land
The enclosure movements in England were a series of legal and social processes that transformed communally used lands into privately owned plots. This transition was crucial for the rise of capitalism, as it effectively ended traditional common rights and created a class of landless labourers who were forced to seek wage work in cities. By establishing absolute private property in land, these movements allowed for more commercialized and efficient agricultural production, laying the foundation for the Industrial Revolution and modern capitalist property relations.

185. (C) Neoliberalism
Austerity is a set of economic policies aimed at reducing government budget deficits through spending cuts, tax increases, or both. This approach is closely aligned with neoliberal ideology, which prioritizes market efficiency, individual responsibility, and a minimal role for the state. Proponents of austerity argue that reducing public debt is essential for long-term economic stability and growth. However, critics often point to its negative social impacts, such as increased poverty, reduced access to public services, and the exacerbation of social inequality within a society.

186. (C) Dependency theory
Dependency theory explains global inequality by focusing on the exploitative relationship between wealthy core nations and poorer peripheral countries. It argues that underdevelopment is not a natural starting point but is actively created as peripheral nations are integrated into the world economy as providers of raw materials and cheap labour. This process benefits the development of core countries while hindering the economic progress of the periphery. Therefore, the solution for underdeveloped nations is often seen as reducing their dependence on the global capitalist system.

187. (B) Relational process of being shut out, whereas poverty is a state of deficit.
Social exclusion is a multi-dimensional concept that goes beyond financial deprivation to include the systematic denial of opportunities and resources. It refers to the processes by which individuals or groups are detached from the social, economic, and political systems that facilitate integration into society. This exclusion prevents full participation in communal life, affecting access to quality education, healthcare, and decision-making power, thereby reinforcing a state of marginalization that is often difficult to overcome.

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188. (A) Minimize inventory by having supplies arrive exactly when they are needed.
Just-in-time production is a manufacturing strategy characteristic of Post-Fordist industry systems designed to increase efficiency and reduce waste. By coordinating with suppliers to have parts and materials arrive exactly when they are needed for production, companies can significantly minimize their inventory and warehouse storage costs. This approach requires high levels of coordination and reliable logistics. It allows firms to be more flexible and responsive to market changes while reducing the amount of capital tied up in unused stock, optimizing the entire supply chain.

189. (A) The changing nature of labour relations.
Contemporary labour relations have undergone significant changes due to globalization and technological advancement. There is a noticeable trend away from stable, long-term employment toward more flexible and uncertain work arrangements. This shift includes the growth of the gig economy, where individuals perform task-based work mediated by digital platforms. Consequently, employment contracts have become increasingly individualized, often resulting in reduced job security, fewer benefits, and a weakening of collective bargaining power for many workers across various sectors.

nations and people worldwide. It is driven by the expansion of international trade, the flow of investment across borders, and the rapid spread of technology and information. This process has integrated national economies into a global system, allowing corporations to operate on a worldwide scale. While globalization has facilitated economic growth and cultural exchange, it has also raised concerns about its impact on national sovereignty, local cultures, and global economic inequality.

164. (B) Simulated 'back regions' designed to give tourists the impression of authenticity.
Staged authenticity is a concept in tourism sociology that describes the creation of simulated experiences for visitors. Tourism sites often develop specific back regions where local cultural practices are performed in a way that gives tourists the impression of seeing something genuine or untouched. These performances are designed to satisfy the tourist's search for authenticity while protecting the actual private lives of the local community. This interaction creates a complex environment where the lines between genuine cultural expression and commercialized performance for tourists become increasingly blurred.

165. (A) Pierre Bourdieu
Pierre Bourdieu was a highly influential sociologist who explored how consumption patterns are used to create social distinction and to signal one's taste. He argued that an individual's choices in areas like food, fashion, and the arts are shaped by their habitus, or internalized social background. These tastes act as a form of cultural capital that classifies people and reinforces their position within the social hierarchy. Through consumption, individuals demonstrate their membership in particular groups and distinguish themselves from others, maintaining class boundaries and status differences.

166. (B) 2 and 3 only
The transition to neoliberalism represents a significant shift in economic policy, moving away from state-led welfare towards market-oriented strategies. This paradigm prioritizes the privatization of public assets, the deregulation of various industrial sectors, and a substantial reduction in government spending on social services. By promoting free-market competition and individual responsibility, neoliberal policies aim to stimulate economic efficiency and growth, though they often lead to profound changes in the traditional social contract between the state and its citizens.

167. (B) An individual hoarding goods in their basement for personal future use.
In economic sociology, exchange is defined as a social process that involves the transfer of goods or services between at least two parties. This includes market transactions, gift-giving based on reciprocity, and the redistribution of resources by a central authority. These acts connect individuals and groups through mutual interaction and social obligation. In contrast, hoarding goods for personal use is an individual act that does not involve any outward transfer or interaction with others, and therefore it does not constitute a form of social exchange.

168. (A) The resources, such as trust and norms of reciprocity, embedded in one's social networks.
Social capital refers to the intangible resources that individuals and groups can access through their social relationships and networks. These resources include mutual trust, shared norms, and the expectation of reciprocity, which facilitate cooperation and collective action. Having strong social capital can provide significant advantages, such as better access to information, job opportunities, and emotional support. Sociologists study how this form of capital is built and used, and how its distribution within a community can affect social cohesion and individual life chances.

169. (B) The contradiction between socialized production and private appropriation of profit.
Karl Marx identified a fundamental contradiction within the capitalist mode of production that he believed would eventually lead to its crisis. This is the tension between the socialized nature of production and the private ownership of the results. While modern industry involves large groups of people working together in a highly interconnected process, the profits generated are privately appropriated by a small class of owners. This mismatch between how goods are produced and who benefits from them creates systemic

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interact. This organized system allows for the valuation and transfer of commodities, making it a central institution in the social and economic life of many societies.

197. (B) Social relations people enter to produce goods, involving ownership of forces.
In Marxist theory, the relations of production are the social arrangements that people enter into during the process of producing goods. These relations are primarily defined by the ownership and control over the means of production, such as land, factories, and technology. They determine the distribution of power and wealth within a society, thereby creating distinct social classes. The nature of these relations, such as the relationship between owners and workers, fundamentally shapes the broader legal, political, and cultural institutions of that society.

198. (C) Neoliberalism
The Washington Consensus is a set of ten economic policy recommendations developed in the late twentieth century that strongly reflect neoliberal ideology. These policies advocate for fiscal discipline, the privatization of state enterprises, deregulation of markets, and the liberalization of international trade and investment. These guidelines were frequently promoted by international financial institutions as a path to economic growth for developing nations. The Consensus emphasizes market-oriented solutions and a reduced role for the state, prioritizing economic efficiency and integration into the global capitalist economy.

199. (C) Can be overly deterministic, leaving little room for individual or national agency.
World-systems theory is a powerful tool for analyzing global inequality, but it faces criticism for being overly deterministic. By focusing on the structural power of the global capitalist economy, the theory may overlook the ability of individual nations or social movements to influence their own economic and political development. Critics argue that this perspective can ignore the internal complexities of societies and the role of local culture and agency in shaping historical outcomes, potentially presenting a rigid view of the world where national trajectories are entirely predetermined.

200. (B) 2 and 3 only
The rise of the gig economy signifies a major shift in contemporary labour relations, moving away from stable, long-term employment. In this model, work is organized as a series of individual tasks or short-term projects often mediated through digital platforms. Workers are typically classified as independent contractors rather than permanent employees, which allows companies to adjust their workforce according to demand. While this provides flexibility, it often results in reduced job security, fewer benefits, and the transfer of economic risks from employers to individual workers.

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201. (A) A worker on a zero-hour contract who is not guaranteed any work on a given day.
Precarious labour refers to work that is characterized by insecurity, low wages, and a lack of social protection. A classic example is a worker on a zero-hour contract, where the employer is not obligated to provide any work and the worker is only paid for the hours they actually perform. This type of employment offers no long-term stability or regular income, making it difficult for individuals to plan their lives or access benefits like sick pay or pensions. It reflects a trend toward increased vulnerability for many workers.

202. (A) Classify and be classified, creating social distinctions between groups.
Pierre Bourdieu was a highly influential sociologist who explored how consumption patterns are used to create social distinction and to signal one's taste. He argued that an individual's choices in areas like food, fashion, and the arts are shaped by their habitus, or internalized social background. These tastes act as a form of cultural capital that classifies people and reinforces their position within the social hierarchy. Through consumption, individuals demonstrate their membership in particular groups and distinguish themselves from others, maintaining class boundaries and status differences.

203. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The evolution of economic paradigms and historical events has significantly shaped the modern relationship between the state and the market. The process began with the publication of Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations" in 1776, which laid the foundation for classical economics.

the power dynamics that exist between different social categories in society.

259. (C) Questioning deterministic views and exploring complexities in societal development.
Academic discussions surrounding production models often challenge the idea that history follows a single, predetermined path for every society. These debates investigate the complex variations in how different economic structures develop and interact within a single social formation. By moving away from deterministic views, they offer a more nuanced understanding of historical progression and societal transitions.

260. (A) relations of production.
In a feudal context, the specific social bond between lords and serfs serves as a primary example of production relations. This relationship defines the hierarchy of ownership and the obligations that govern how agricultural work is organized. It illustrates how social structures determine the control over resources and the distribution of the surplus within a historical economic system.

261. (D) It views property as a social institution defining relationships between people.
A sociological lens views property as an institution that governs the social connections between individuals regarding specific objects or assets. It moves beyond simple legal ownership to examine how these rights are socially recognized and enforced. This approach highlights the obligations and entitlements that structure social interaction, rather than focusing solely on the individual's right to dispose of items.

262. (B) the distribution of resources, life chances, and social power.
The specific arrangements of property rights play a crucial role in determining the life chances and social power available to different individuals. These relations shape how resources are distributed across society, creating the foundation for inequality and class systems. By defining ownership and control, property relations fundamentally influence the opportunities people have to improve their overall social standing.

263. (C) distinction between owners of the means of production and non-owners.
Capitalism is characterized by a specific arrangement of ownership that creates a clear divide between different social groups. This system separates those who own the means of production from those who do not possess such assets. This fundamental distinction serves as the primary driver for social stratification and dictates the power dynamics inherent in the modern industrial economic framework.

264. (D) They vary significantly, leading to distinct forms of social organization.
Property systems are not uniform across the globe; they vary significantly depending on the social and political context of each society. These systems can take communal, private, or state-owned forms, each leading to unique social organizations and hierarchies. Such diversity demonstrates that ownership patterns are socially constructed and reflect the specific values and historical development of various cultures.

265. (A) the process of social change and political struggle.
Disagreements over the ownership and control of resources are fundamental drivers of political struggle and social transformation. These conflicts arise because property relations determine the distribution of power and wealth, leading to resistance and movements for change. Analyzing these disputes provides insight into how societies evolve and how hierarchies are challenged or reproduced over many successive generations.

266. (B) Provision of social security and unemployment benefits.
The welfare model emphasizes state intervention to ensure citizens have access to a basic standard of living through collective support. Key features include the provision of social security benefits, pensions, and unemployment support to protect individuals from market volatility. These mechanisms are designed to redistribute wealth and provide a safety net that the free market fails to offer.

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security of its citizens. This model, which was dominant in many Western nations after WWII, aims to de-commodify labour by providing essential services like healthcare and education as social rights rather than market goods. By intervening in the economy to redistribute wealth and provide a social safety net, the welfare state seeks to mitigate the risks of capitalism. This approach contrasts sharply with neoliberalism, which prioritizes market freedom over state-led social security.

211. (A) Ascription, collectivism, and resistance to change.
Modernization theory identifies certain characteristics of traditional societies as obstacles to economic development. These include a focus on ascription, where social status is determined at birth, a strong emphasis on collectivism over individual achievement, and a general resistance to technological or social change. Proponents of this theory argue that for development to occur, these societies must adopt modern values, such as achievement-based status and individualism, and embrace the cultural and organizational patterns typical of industrialized Western nations.

212. (B) Values, beliefs, and behaviors passed down within poor communities.
The culture of poverty is a controversial concept suggesting that poverty is perpetuated by a set of shared values and behaviors within poor communities. According to this view, people living in poverty develop specific coping mechanisms and beliefs, such as a focus on the present and a lack of long-term planning, which are then passed down across generations. This theory implies that these cultural traits make it difficult for individuals to escape poverty even if economic opportunities improve, shifting the focus from structural inequalities to the behaviors of the poor.

213. (C) Steam engine
The invention and widespread adoption of the steam engine were fundamental to the rise of the factory system during the Industrial Revolution. This technological breakthrough provided a powerful and reliable source of energy that was not dependent on traditional human or animal power. It allowed factories to be located in cities rather than just near water sources, facilitating the centralization of labour and machines in large-scale production facilities. This shift significantly increased industrial output and transformed the nature of work and the organization of urban society.

214. (B) Individual tasks or 'gigs'
The rise of the gig economy signifies a major shift in contemporary labour relations, moving away from stable, long-term employment. In this model, work is organized as a series of individual tasks or short-term projects often mediated through digital platforms. Workers are typically classified as independent contractors rather than permanent employees, which allows companies to adjust their workforce according to demand. While this provides flexibility, it often results in reduced job security, fewer benefits, and the transfer of economic risks from employers to individual workers.

215. (B) Women are disproportionately trapped in low-wage, low-mobility jobs.
The sticky floor is a term used in gender and labour studies to describe the situation where women are disproportionately trapped in low-paying, entry-level jobs with limited opportunities for advancement. While the glass ceiling prevents women from reaching the very top, the sticky floor keeps them at the bottom of the employment hierarchy. This phenomenon is often the result of occupational segregation, lack of access to training, and societal expectations regarding domestic roles, which together hinder professional mobility and wage growth.

216. (C) The chemical composition of the products manufactured by the business.
A sociological study of the relationship between business and family focuses on how social structures, kinship ties, and organizational goals interact. Researchers examine topics such as the influence of family values on business ethics, the role of social networks in providing capital, and the complex process of generational succession. These areas explore the social dimensions of economic activity. In contrast, analyzing the chemical composition of a product is a matter of technical or scientific inquiry, which falls outside the scope of sociological analysis focused on human relationships and institutions.

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Later, the Great Depression of the 1930s prompted a shift toward Keynesian welfarism after WWII. Finally, economic challenges in the 1970s led to the rise of neoliberal policies, famously promoted by leaders like Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan in the 1980s.

204. (B) Structural Adjustment Program
Structural adjustment programs are sets of economic policies often required by international financial institutions, like the World Bank and IMF, as conditions for loans to developing countries. These programs typically reflect neoliberal ideology, advocating for the privatization of public services, such as water supply, deregulation, and austerity measures. The goal is to improve economic stability and market efficiency. However, these programs have been highly controversial due to their social impacts, including increased costs for essential services and potential negative effects on the well-being of the poor.

205. (B) Automation and Artificial Intelligence to replace human labour.
The potential for a jobless future is a major concern in discussions about the digital economy and the future of work. This argument is based on the rapid advancement of automation and artificial intelligence, which can perform tasks previously done by humans across many sectors, including manufacturing and services. While technological change has historically created new types of jobs, the speed and scale of current developments lead some to fear that many existing roles will be permanently eliminated, necessitating significant social and economic adaptations to ensure future well-being.

206. (C) Ancient empires or chiefdoms with a central authority
Redistribution is a form of exchange where goods and services are collected by a central authority, such as a state or a chief, and then reallocated back to the members of the community. This process is typically governed by social norms, legal rules, or political decisions rather than market forces. Redistribution can serve various purposes, including providing for the collective good, supporting those in need, or reinforcing the power and legitimacy of the central authority. It is a key mechanism for managing resources in many historical and modern societies.

207. (B) Natural Capital
Pierre Bourdieu expanded the concept of capital to explain how power and dominance are maintained in modern societies across various social fields. He identified four primary forms: economic capital (money and assets), cultural capital (education and knowledge), social capital (networks and connections), and symbolic capital (prestige and recognition). These different resources can be converted into one another and are used by individuals to compete for status and influence. Natural capital, referring to environmental resources, is an important ecological concept but was not one of Bourdieu's original sociological forms.

208. (B) The commodification of land and labour.
The transition from feudalism to capitalism in Europe was a fundamental transformation of the social and economic order. A key aspect of this shift was the commodification of resources that were previously not for sale. Land, which was formerly tied to feudal obligations, became a commodity that could be bought and sold. Similarly, labour was transformed into a commodity as workers were separated from the land and forced to sell their labour power for a wage. This process created the foundations for a market-based economy and modern class structures.

209. (B) Rivalrous and non-excludable (shared but depleteable).
Common-pool resources are a type of shared property that are rivalrous but non-excludable. This means that while it is difficult to prevent people from using the resource, one person's use reduces the amount available for others. Examples include fisheries, communal forests, or irrigation systems. Because these resources are shared but can be depleted, they require specific social norms and management rules to ensure sustainable use and prevent the tragedy of the commons, where self-interested exploitation leads to the eventual destruction of the resource.

210. (B) 2, 3, and 5 only
Welfarism is characterized by the state taking primary responsibility for the social and economic

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like education, media, and religion, allowing the dominant group to maintain its position with minimal direct conflict.

224. (B) Voluntary exchange and price mechanisms.
The state and the market operate according to fundamentally different logics. The state's power is based on authority, legal mandate, and the control over a specific territory. In contrast, the market functions through the logic of voluntary exchange between independent actors. In this system, the value of goods and services is determined by price mechanisms driven by supply and demand. While the state can regulate markets, the market's internal operations rely on the interactions of buyers and sellers pursuing their own interests through economic transactions rather than political command.

225. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Economic development models offer different explanations for global inequality. Modernization theory views development as a linear progression from traditional to modern stages through cultural and technological advancement. Conversely, dependency theory argues that underdevelopment in poorer nations is an active process caused by exploitative relationships with wealthier core nations. World-systems theory expands this by categorizing countries into core, periphery, and semi-periphery zones within a global capitalist economy, while sustainable development focuses on meeting current needs responsibly.

226. (A) Bottom-tier, long-term unemployed, and socially marginalized.
The term underclass is often used in social science to describe a group of people who face persistent, long-term poverty and are socially marginalized. This group typically experiences multiple disadvantages, including chronic unemployment, a lack of education, and limited access to social services. Individuals in the underclass are often disconnected from the traditional labour market and face significant barriers to social mobility. This concept highlights the structural nature of poverty and exclusion, where a specific segment of the population remains consistently at the bottom of the social hierarchy.

227. (A) A highly centralized, hierarchical system with a minute division of labour.
The Fordist system of production is characterized by several distinct features that transformed industrial manufacturing. It relies heavily on the mass production of standardized goods using assembly line technology to achieve high efficiency and lower costs. Furthermore, this era was marked by a social contract that provided workers with stable, long-term employment and relatively high wages. These conditions allowed workers to become consumers of the very products they manufactured, fostering a period of sustained economic growth and mass consumption.

228. (A) Increasing participation of women in paid, often precarious, low-wage jobs.
The feminization of labour refers to the increasing participation of women in the global workforce, particularly in sectors characterized by flexible and precarious employment. This trend has seen many women entering low-wage, non-unionized jobs in manufacturing and services that often lack long-term security and benefits. While this provides women with independent income, it also reflects broader changes in labour relations toward more flexible and less protected work. This process is often driven by the search of corporations for lower labour costs in a competitive global market.

229. (B) Ownership and control are concentrated in a single family.
Large, publicly-traded global corporations are typically characterized by a formal separation of ownership and control. While a family may have founded the business, ownership is usually dispersed among many shareholders who trade stock on public exchanges. The management of the company is carried out by professional bureaucrats and executives who are responsible to a board of directors. This structure allows the corporation to raise significant capital from the public, but it also means that the firm's primary goal is the maximization of shareholder profit.

230. (C) Facilitates peer access to underutilized assets via online platforms.
The sharing economy, also known as the peer-to-peer economy, is a business model that uses digital platforms to facilitate the shared use of

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primary way that modern individuals navigate their social world and define their unique identity.

244. (A) Impersonal and concludes once the exchange is complete.
A market transaction is distinct from gift-giving primarily because the market transaction is: From a sociological perspective, the primary distinction between a gift and a simple exchange lies in the social bond established through the act. While market transactions are often impersonal and finalize upon completion, gift-giving initiates a cycle of obligation and reciprocity. This process serves to build trust, establish social status, and maintain long-term relationships within a group, making the transaction a social rather than purely economic event.

245. (B) A complex structure where multiple modes of production can coexist.
In the mode of production debates, the term social formation is often used instead of society to emphasize its complex and non-unified nature. This concept acknowledges that a single social structure can contain multiple modes of production at once, though one is usually dominant. This allows sociologists to analyze how different economic systems, such as traditional agriculture and modern industrial capitalism, coexist and interact. This perspective helps explain the uneven development and historical complexities of different regions, moving away from a view of society as a static or uniform whole.

246. (B) The classical liberal view that the market is a natural, independent phenomenon.
Karl Polanyi argued that the emergence of a self-regulating market was not a natural occurrence but required deliberate state intervention. To create a society where the market is the dominant organizing principle, the state had to implement policies that turned land, labour, and money into commodities. This process of disembedding the economy from social institutions was a radical transformation that necessitated legal and political actions to ensure that economic activities could operate independently of traditional social norms and protections.

247. (A) The demands of one's professional job and personal/family life.
Work-life balance is a recurring theme in the study of contemporary labour relations, referring to the challenge individuals face in managing the competing demands of their professional career and their personal or family life. As work becomes more intensive and technological changes blur the boundaries between home and the office, maintaining this balance has become increasingly difficult. This tension can impact health, family relationships, and job satisfaction. Sociologists study how different organizational practices and social policies can either support or hinder a healthy balance for workers.

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248. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
The study of gender and the labour process highlights how societal expectations and constructed roles impact the workplace environment. These gendered norms frequently dictate the division of tasks, contribute to persistent wage disparities, and influence the career trajectories of individuals. By analyzing these systemic inequalities, researchers can understand how social perceptions of masculinity and femininity are reproduced within economic institutions, affecting access to leadership positions and the valuation of different types of work.

249. (A) Separation of ownership and control in modern corporates.
Large, publicly-traded global corporations are typically characterized by a formal separation of ownership and control. While a family may have founded the business, ownership is usually dispersed among many shareholders who trade stock on public exchanges. The management of the company is carried out by professional bureaucrats and executives who are responsible to a board of directors. This structure allows the corporation to raise significant capital from the public, but it also means that the firm's primary goal is the maximization of shareholder profit.

250. (A) Morally sound, such as fair trade or environmentally friendly goods.
Ethical consumption is a trend where consumers make purchasing decisions based on their moral and social values. This involves choosing products that are produced in ways that are socially and

237. (A) The elimination of waste and continuous improvement.
Lean production is a management philosophy characteristic of Post-Fordist industry systems that focuses on maximizing efficiency by eliminating all forms of waste. This includes reducing excess inventory, minimizing idle time, and improving the quality of the production process. A key element of this approach is continuous improvement, where the entire workforce is encouraged to find ways to optimize operations. By streamlining production, companies can lower their costs and respond more quickly to market demands while maintaining a high level of quality in their goods and services.

238. (A) A primary sector with stable jobs and a secondary sector with precarious work.
Dual labour market theory proposes that the overall labour market is divided into two distinct segments with very different characteristics. The primary sector consists of stable, high-paying jobs that offer good benefits and opportunities for advancement. These roles are typically found in large corporations or the public sector. In contrast, the secondary sector is made up of precarious, low-paying work with little security or mobility. This division highlights how systemic inequalities in the labour market create a tiered system where different groups of workers face very different economic realities.

239. (A) Affective, expressive, and kinship-based relationships.
Business and family represent two social institutions guided by fundamentally different principles. Business is primarily oriented toward instrumental goals, such as profit maximization and efficiency, and is governed by professional contracts. In contrast, the family is ideally governed by affective and expressive relationships based on kinship, emotional ties, and mutual care. While businesses are impersonal and competitive, families are personal and cooperative. In family-owned businesses, these two logics often overlap, creating unique opportunities for loyalty as well as potential for deep-seated internal conflicts.

240. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
The rise of the digital economy has brought about several significant transformations in modern economic life. It has created entirely new industries and types of work, while also making data a critical economic asset used for everything from marketing to service delivery. However, this growth has also introduced new concerns regarding the potential for increased surveillance of both workers and consumers. While the digital economy is expanding rapidly, it has not completely eliminated offline activity; instead, it has created a more integrated system where digital and physical interactions often coexist.

241. (A) Glocalization
Glocalization refers to the process where global products or services are adapted to meet the specific cultural and social preferences of local markets. This strategy allows multinational corporations to maintain a global presence while respecting regional tastes, laws, and traditions. By blending global standardization with local customization, businesses can appeal more effectively to diverse consumer bases. This phenomenon demonstrates the complex interplay between global economic forces and local cultural identities, showing that globalization is not always a process of uniform homogenization across the world.

242. (A) Tourism generates net benefits for the poor in a destination.
Pro-poor tourism is an approach to tourism development that specifically aims to ensure that the economic benefits generated by travel actually reach and benefit the local poor. This model prioritizes the creation of opportunities for impoverished communities to participate in the tourism industry, whether through employment or by providing goods and services. By focusing on poverty reduction and social equity, pro-poor tourism seeks to make the industry a tool for development that improves the livelihoods of the most vulnerable residents in a tourist destination.

243. (A) Identity construction
In contemporary consumer culture, the things people buy and use have become central to the process of identity construction. Consumption choices act as a symbolic language that people use to communicate their personal values, tastes, and social aspirations to others. By selecting specific brands, fashions, or lifestyles, individuals build and express their sense of self in relation to the wider society. This makes consumption a deeply social act that goes beyond utility, serving as a

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217. (B) The collection and potential misuse of vast amounts of personal data.
The digital economy's reliance on data has raised significant privacy concerns for consumers. As e-commerce platforms and digital services monitor every transaction and interaction, they collect vast amounts of personal information. This data can be used for targeted marketing, but it also carries the risk of misuse, unauthorized sharing, or security breaches. The ability of companies to build detailed profiles of individuals' behaviors and preferences poses a threat to personal privacy and highlights the need for robust legal protections and ethical standards in the digital marketplace.

218. (A) A global commodity chain.
Global commodity chains are a key mechanism used by international corporations to organize production efficiently. This process involves breaking down the manufacturing of a product into multiple discrete stages, which are then geographically dispersed across different countries. By scattering these activities, corporations can take advantage of variations in labour costs, availability of raw materials, and local regulations. This strategy allows them to optimize their supply chains and maximize profits by locating each stage of production where it is most cost-effective.

219. (C) Overconsumption of resources, pollution, and destruction of ecosystems.
Mass tourism can have severe environmental consequences for host destinations. The influx of large numbers of visitors often leads to the overconsumption of local resources, such as water and energy, and can cause significant pollution. Additionally, the development of tourist infrastructure often results in the destruction of natural habitats and ecosystems. These environmental impacts can threaten the long-term sustainability of the tourism industry itself and highlight the need for more responsible and eco-friendly travel practices that protect the natural beauty and ecological health of popular destinations.

220. (B) Consumer choices are the primary drivers of what is produced in a market economy.
The concept of consumer sovereignty is based on the idea that the choices made by consumers are the ultimate drivers of economic production in a market system. According to this view, businesses must produce what people want and are willing to pay for in order to remain profitable. This gives consumers a form of power, as their preferences collectively determine which products succeed and how resources are allocated. While critics argue that advertising can manipulate these choices, the principle remains a core tenet of classical and neoclassical economic theory.

221. (B) Balanced reciprocity
Balanced reciprocity is a form of exchange where goods or services are traded with the expectation of an immediate or relatively prompt return of roughly equivalent value. This type of interaction typically occurs between individuals who are socially distant but maintain a cooperative relationship. A classic example is the Kula ring of the Trobriand Islands, where shell necklaces and armbands are exchanged between partners. These transactions are socially important, reinforcing trust and maintaining alliances through a series of mutually beneficial trades.

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222. (A) Commodification
Commodification is the social and economic process by which objects, services, and even ideas are transformed into commodities to be bought and sold in a market. This process involves assigning an exchange value to things that may have previously been governed by norms of reciprocity or produced for direct use. Land, labour, and information are significant examples of resources that have undergone commodification in modern capitalist societies. This transformation expands the reach of the market into various aspects of human life, fundamentally altering social relationships and valuations.

223. (B) Class leadership achieved via a blend of force and cultural consent.
Drawing from Antonio Gramsci, the concept of hegemony in Marxist theory refers to the way a dominant class maintains its power through more than just physical force or coercion. It involves achieving social leadership by shaping the culture, values, and common sense of society so that the interests of the ruling class are accepted as natural and beneficial for all. Hegemony is a process of creating consent through institutions

environmentally responsible, such as fair trade goods or sustainably sourced items. By using their buying power to support ethical businesses, consumers hope to influence corporate behavior and promote social justice and environmental conservation. This behavior demonstrates how personal values and political concerns can be integrated into the everyday act of consumption in the modern marketplace.

251. (B) It emphasizes the social norms, trust, and power dynamics influencing exchange.
Sociology investigates economic activity by looking at the social context rather than assuming purely rational behavior. This discipline explores how social norms and established trust provide a foundation for market transactions. By examining power imbalances and social dynamics, this perspective reveals that exchange is a socially embedded process influenced by relationships rather than just individual profit maximization.

252. (A) To create and reinforce social bonds through obligation and reciprocity.
Within a sociological framework, gift-giving is interpreted as a vital mechanism for establishing reciprocity and social obligations between individuals. Unlike impersonal market transactions that focus on utility, the act of exchanging gifts serves to create and strengthen social ties. This process ensures that individuals remain integrated within a community through mutual debt and enduring shared social bonds.

253. (C) a social relation that confers power and influences social structure.
Sociological theory identifies capital as more than a simple collection of financial assets or equipment used for production. It is fundamentally viewed as a social relation that dictates how power is distributed within a society. By influencing social hierarchies and status, capital shapes the broader structural dynamics and the relative positions of different groups in the hierarchy.

254. (D) It is a socially constructed institution shaped by rules and cultural norms.
Markets are analyzed as social institutions rather than natural entities that regulate themselves without external influence. Their existence depends upon a framework of formal regulations, informal cultural norms, and state-enforced rules. This social construction ensures that market activities are integrated into the wider societal fabric, reflecting specific cultural understandings and the ongoing influence of state governance.

255. (C) a human activity embedded in a network of social relations and rights.
Labour is reconceptualized as a human activity that exists within a dense web of social relationships and legal rights. Rather than being treated merely as an economic input for production, it involves ongoing social conflicts and structural dynamics. This perspective acknowledges that work is situated within a broader social context that includes historical struggles and collective institutional frameworks.

256. (B) Forces of production and relations of production.
The organization of economic production is defined by the interaction between the technical means used and the social structures governing them. This framework identifies the forces of production as the material elements, while the relations of production determine ownership and control. Together, these two components form the foundational structure that characterizes how any specific society produces its wealth.

257. (D) The machinery, tools, and technology used in an economy.
Forces of production represent the material and technical components necessary for the economic process to function effectively. This includes the physical tools, advanced machinery, and scientific knowledge utilized by workers during production. These elements reflect the technological stage of a society and define the physical capacity to transform nature into goods, serving as the basis for economic activity.

258. (A) the social structures governing ownership and control.
Relations of production focus on the social arrangements and legal frameworks that dictate how resources and property are controlled. These relations establish who owns the means of production and how the resulting social product is distributed among different groups. Consequently, they define the class structure and

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goods and services. This model allows individuals to rent or borrow underutilized assets, such as spare rooms, tools, or vehicles, directly from each other. By connecting people through technology, the sharing economy aims to increase resource efficiency and provide more affordable options for consumers. While it creates new economic opportunities, it has also raised questions about regulation, labour rights, and its impact on traditional industries.

231. (A) Sign-value and symbolic meaning
In modern consumer culture, a brand image is a powerful tool for creating sign value and symbolic meaning. A product's brand conveys specific values, status, and lifestyles to consumers, which are often more important than the item's practical function. By associating goods with prestigious images or desirable identities, companies encourage people to consume as a way of expressing themselves and signaling their position in society. This focus on symbolic value is central to understanding how modern consumption acts as a form of social communication and identity construction.

232. (A) Socialism or State capitalism
An economic system where the state owns and manages the primary means of production is typically referred to as socialism or state capitalism. In this model, the government controls key industries and infrastructure, and economic activity is often guided by state planning rather than purely by market forces. The goal is often to ensure the collective good, reduce social inequality, and direct resources toward national development. This approach contrasts with laissez-faire capitalism, where private individuals own the means of production and the market operates with minimal state intervention.

233. (A) Embeddedness
The concept of embeddedness suggests that economic actions are not isolated but are deeply rooted in social, religious, and political structures. According to this perspective, markets do not function in a vacuum; they are shaped by social norms, values, and institutional arrangements. This view critiques the idea of a self-regulating market by highlighting how interpersonal relationships and institutional frameworks influence economic behavior and decision-making processes within any given historical or cultural context.

234. (A) Self-interested actors depleting shared resources against the common good.
The tragedy of the commons is a theoretical concept in property relations that describes a situation where individual users, acting independently according to their own self-interest, deplete a shared resource through overexploitation. This occurs even when it is clear that exhausting the resource is contrary to the long-term best interests of the whole group. Examples often include overfishing in public waters or overgrazing on communal land. This theory is used to argue for either state regulation or the privatization of resources to ensure sustainable management.

235. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The digital economy has been a major driver for the growth of global corporations by significantly reducing the barriers to international business. Technologies like the internet and advanced communication networks have lowered the costs of coordinating production, managing supply chains, and reaching consumers across vast distances. This increased efficiency allows corporations to manage complex global operations from a central location while scattering production to take advantage of local conditions. Consequently, digital technology has facilitated deeper economic integration and the expansion of corporate power worldwide.

236. (A) Relative poverty and social exclusion
A person who cannot afford the activities and resources typical for their society is experiencing relative poverty and social exclusion. While they may have enough to survive physically, their lack of financial resources prevents them from participating in the social and cultural life of their community. This inability to engage in normal social activities, such as leisure, education, or community events, leads to a state of marginalization. This highlights how poverty is not just about absolute survival but also about the relational disadvantages and the barriers to full social participation.

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267. (B) Market mechanisms are the most efficient way to allocate resources.
Neoliberalism is built on the conviction that free market mechanisms provide the most effective and efficient way to distribute societal resources. This ideology argues that minimal state interference allows for greater innovation, individual freedom, and economic growth. By prioritizing deregulation and privatization, it suggests that competition between private actors leads to better outcomes than government planning or state intervention.

268. (A) ensure a minimum standard of living and mitigate social inequality.
The primary goal of a welfare state is to promote social equity and ensure that all members of society maintain a decent quality of life. By intervening in the market economy, the state aims to mitigate the high levels of inequality and insecurity that often arise from unregulated competition. This approach prioritizes collective well-being through public services and wealth redistribution.

269. (C) the role and extent of state intervention in the economy.
A major point of contention between welfarist and neoliberal ideologies is the appropriate level of government involvement in economic affairs. Welfarism supports active state participation to manage the economy and provide services, while neoliberalism advocates for a minimal state role. This fundamental difference shapes how countries approach social policy, taxation, and the regulation of private industries and markets.

270. (D) a profound reshaping of social policies and citizenship.
The shift toward neoliberal policies has fundamentally altered the relationship between the state and its citizens while transforming social priorities. This change has led to a reduction in public spending and the privatization of many previously state-run services. Consequently, the definitions of citizenship and the scope of social rights have been redefined in many countries across the globe.

271. (C) The state-led development model.
A state-led development strategy involves the government taking a proactive role in managing the national economy and directing capital investment. This model often includes implementing high tariffs to protect domestic industries from international competition and owning strategic sectors. It is frequently associated with efforts to build industrial capacity through internal growth and the substitution of imported goods with local production.

272. (B) promoting free trade and attracting foreign investment.
Market-led development models prioritize the integration of a nation into the global economy through the promotion of international trade. This approach focuses on attracting foreign investment and producing goods specifically for export to overseas markets. By reducing trade barriers and deregulating industries, this strategy seeks to leverage global market demand as the primary engine for domestic economic growth.

273. (D) The balance between economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity.
Sustainable development introduces a comprehensive approach that looks beyond simple economic growth by incorporating environmental and social factors. It argues that long-term prosperity is only possible if ecological health and social equity are maintained alongside financial progress. This model seeks to balance these three competing priorities to ensure that current development does not compromise the well-being of future generations.

274. (A) It has significant implications for a country's class structure and citizen welfare.
Choosing a specific economic model is a decision with deep social consequences that affects the class structure and the welfare of the population. These models determine how wealth is distributed and how the country interacts with the global financial system. Therefore, development strategies are not just technical plans but reflect political choices that influence the daily lives of citizens.

275. (C) growth, equity, and sustainability.
The ongoing debates regarding economic development involve complex trade-offs between competing priorities such as rapid growth and social equity. Stakeholders must weigh the benefits of increased production against the

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regulate water use. An analysis of this system as an adaptive strategy would be the primary focus of:
(A) Deep Ecology
(B) Political Ecology
(C) Urban Ecology
(D) Cultural Ecology

8. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Social Ecology
Q. Cultural Core
R. Environmental Determinism
S. Possibilism
List II: (Associated Idea/Proponent)
1. Ellen Churchill Semple
2. Paul Vidal de la Blache
3. Murray Bookchin
4. Julian Steward
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

9. All of the following are central tenets of Murray Bookchin's social ecology EXCEPT:
(A) A fundamental rejection of all institutionalized forms of hierarchy and domination.
(B) The promotion of decentralized municipal confederalism and direct civic democracy.
(C) The belief that ecological balance requires a significant reduction in human population.
(D) An understanding that environmental and social problems are inextricably linked.

10. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Cultural ecology suggests that similar environments will produce similar cultural adaptations.
Statement II : It also acknowledges that historical and cultural factors can lead to different adaptive paths even in similar environments.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

11. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Social Ecology - A focus on individual psychological responses to the natural world.
(B) Cultural Ecology - The analysis of social hierarchies as the cause of ecological crisis.
(C) Environmental Determinism - Human culture is independent of the physical environment.
(D) Environmental Possibilism - The environment sets limits, but culture determines choices.

12. According to Julian Steward, the 'cultural core' refers to:
(A) The universal values and spiritual beliefs shared by almost all human societies.
(B) Features most closely related to subsistence activities and economic arrangements.
(C) The aesthetic and artistic expressions produced by a specific ethnic culture.
(D) The formal political and legal institutions governing a modern industrial society.

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13. Consider the following statements about Social Ecology:
1. It critiques the very notion of dominating nature.
2. It views environmental problems as stemming from social problems.
3. It proposes a reconstructive vision of society based on ecological principles.
4. It primarily focuses on wildlife conservation, detached from human society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

14. The most appropriate way to describe the perspective of cultural ecology is that it is:
(A) A reductionist approach that ignores the complexities of internal social structure.
(B) A political ideology advocating for a complete return to primitive tribal lifestyles.
(C) A biological theory explaining the genetic basis of human physiological evolution.
(D) A framework for understanding society-environment interactions as adaptive processes.

284. (A) precarious work.
Modern economic shifts have led to an increase in precarious work arrangements, which are characterized by a lack of stability and long-term security. Examples of this trend include the growth of temporary contracts and the rise of the gig economy. Such employment often lacks the traditional benefits and protections associated with full-time, unionized positions in the older industrial system.

285. (C) A decline in traditional union membership and a rise in fragmented work.
One significant result of the shift toward flexible production is the visible decline in membership for traditional trade unions in many sectors. The workforce has become increasingly fragmented, with more individuals working on individual contracts rather than through collective bargaining. This change has made it more difficult for workers to organize and has led to new, less stable forms of employment.

286. (D) Gender ideologies structure the division of labour and the valuation of work.
Work and the labour process are deeply influenced by societal beliefs regarding masculine and feminine roles. These ideologies dictate how work is divided and how different types of labour are valued by society. Consequently, the structure of the economy reflects and reproduces existing gender inequalities, affecting everything from career paths to the prestige and pay associated with specific jobs.

287. (C) segregation of men and women into different occupations and industries.
Horizontal segregation describes the tendency for men and women to be concentrated in entirely different types of occupations and industries. This division is often based on gender stereotypes that associate certain roles with specific traits. As a result, the workforce is split into separate spheres, which contributes to the persistence of inequality and limits the career choices available to individuals.

288. (B) systematically devalued and underpaid.
Occupations that are predominantly filled by women are frequently categorized as feminized and systematically receive lower pay and less prestige. This devaluation occurs even when the work requires significant levels of skill and professional responsibility. The lower economic value placed on these roles reflects broader societal biases that prioritize masculinized fields of work over those associated with traditional female roles.

289. (D) They are rendered invisible or seen as natural female traits rather than acquired skills.
Skills required in female-dominated occupations, such as emotional intelligence and nurturing, are often dismissed as natural traits rather than learned abilities. Because these attributes are seen as innate to women, they are frequently rendered invisible during the formal valuation of work. This gender bias prevents these essential skills from being recognized as technical expertise, contributing to lower wages in feminized fields.

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290. (A) persistence of the gender pay gap.
The gendering of work processes is a fundamental reason why the wage gap between men and women continues to exist in modern societies. By devaluing feminized jobs and restricting women's access to higher-status roles, the system ensures that economic rewards remain unequal. This structural bias also contributes to the glass ceiling, which prevents women from reaching the highest levels of management.

291. (C) A family exerts significant influence over its ownership and management.
Family businesses are distinguished by the substantial control that family members exert over the organization's ownership and strategic direction. These enterprises range from small local shops to massive multinational corporations, yet they all share the influence of kinship ties on management. This unique form of organization blends family interests with economic goals, creating a distinct dynamic in the business world.

292. (A) A long-term perspective and a strong sense of commitment.
A significant benefit for family-run firms is their ability to maintain a long-term perspective that prioritizes the health of the business over immediate profits. This stability is often supported by high levels of trust and a shared sense of commitment among family members. Such cohesion can lead to faster decision-making

pest resilience.

24. A direct ecological consequence of widespread monocropping, a key feature of technological agriculture, is:
(A) Decreased genetic diversity making crops more susceptible to disease.
(B) A long-term improvement in soil fertility and overall soil structure.
(C) A significant reduction in the need for external chemical inputs.
(D) An increase in the population of natural predators that control pests.

25. Arrange the following agricultural technological shifts in the correct chronological order of their widespread adoption in many parts of the world.
1. Introduction of Genetically Modified (GM) crops.
2. The Green Revolution, involving High-Yielding Varieties (HYVs).
3. Mechanization of farming with tractors.
4. Traditional subsistence farming with animal draught power.

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

26. What is the most significant negative consequence of the technological package of the Green Revolution on biodiversity?
(A) Loss of indigenous crop varieties
(B) Increased food production
(C) Reduced manual labor
(D) Shorter crop cycles

27. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Technological changes in agriculture, such as the use of genetically modified (GM) crops, have raised concerns about corporate control over the food system.
Statement II : Patents on GM seeds can restrict farmers' rights to save and reuse seeds, creating dependency on a few multinational corporations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

28. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of technological change on agriculture and biodiversity:
1. It often leads to the displacement of traditional, locally-adapted crop varieties.
2. It can increase the reliance of farmers on external inputs like fertilizers and pesticides.
3. The practice of monoculture reduces the resilience of agro-ecosystems.
4. It has, in some cases, contributed to soil degradation and water pollution.
5. It has uniformly benefited small and marginal farmers across all regions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2 and 5 only

29. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the relationship between technological change and agriculture.
(A) Modern agricultural technology has significantly increased crop yields in many regions.
(B) The adoption of new technologies can create new social and economic inequalities among farmers.
(C) Technological interventions like large-scale irrigation have always been ecologically sustainable.
(D) The shift to mechanized farming has altered rural labor dynamics and employment patterns.

30. The most significant criticism of High Yielding Varieties (HYV) seeds, from a biodiversity perspective, is their:
(A) Low response to chemical fertilizers in nutrient-poor soils.
(B) Unnecessarily long maturation period compared to traditional seeds.
(C) Inability to be grown successfully in any type of tropical climate.
(D) High input dependency, which displaces diverse farming systems.

31. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The widespread adoption of

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CHAPTER 07
Environment and Society

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1. Which of the following best defines 'Social Ecology'?
(A) The study of the spatial and geographical distribution of social and ethnic groups.
(B) The view that ecological problems are social problems of hierarchy and domination.
(C) The study of how human social structures adapt to rapid and ongoing technological change.
(D) The analysis of animal social behaviors and interactions within their natural habitats.

2. Identify the correct statement regarding 'Cultural Ecology'.
(A) It examines the process by which a society adapts to its environment through its culture.
(B) It focuses exclusively on examining the impact of culture on modern urban environments.
(C) It posits that human culture is determined and dictated solely by the physical environment.
(D) It is a specialized subfield of archaeology focused on the discovery of ancient artifacts.

3. The concept of 'cultural core', which includes the subsistence activities and economic arrangements of a society, was central to the work of which scholar?
(A) Murray Bookchin
(B) Émile Durkheim
(C) Julian Steward
(D) Leslie White

4. Which statement best captures the relationship between society, culture, and environment as viewed by cultural ecologists?
(A) Environment unilaterally determines the trajectory of both society and culture.
(B) Society and culture evolve independently of any specific environmental conditions.
(C) Technology is the only cultural element that influences the surrounding environment.
(D) Culture acts as a mediating layer through which society interacts with the environment.

5. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Social ecology posits that the domination of nature by humans stems from the domination of human by human.
Reason (R) : The hierarchical structures within society, such as patriarchy, racism, and classism, are seen as the root causes that create a mindset of domination, which is then extended to the natural world.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false, suggesting the assertion is valid but the reason is not.
(D) A is false but R is true, suggesting the assertion is invalid despite a valid reason.

6. Identify the incorrect statement about the diverse forms of social and cultural ecology.
(A) Social ecology often advocates for decentralized, non-hierarchical community structures.
(B) Both approaches agree that genetic factors are the primary determinants of human-environment interaction.
(C) Cultural ecology focuses on how specific cultural traits function as adaptations to the environment.
(D) Both fields study the dynamic interplay between human populations and their environments.

7. A community in a semi-arid region develops intricate water harvesting systems, specific cropping patterns, and social norms that

needs for environmental sustainability and national sovereignty. These discussions reflect different visions for the future, highlighting the difficulty of achieving economic progress without sacrificing social or ecological balance in society.

276. (A) It defines poverty in multidimensional terms, including social participation.
Sociological perspectives define poverty as a complex, multidimensional issue that involves more than just a lack of monetary income. This approach considers how individuals are deprived of essential capabilities and the opportunity to participate fully in social life. By looking at these broader social factors, it moves beyond simple consumption metrics to understand the lived reality of marginalization and deprivation.

277. (D) a systematic process of denying access to rights and opportunities.
Social exclusion is understood as a systematic process where specific groups are blocked from accessing rights and resources available to others. This process prevents individuals from participating in the normal activities of their society, such as employment, education, and political life. It emphasizes how institutional barriers and social relations work together to marginalize certain people, keeping them from full integration.

278. (B) Being denied access to educational opportunities.
Exclusion often manifests through the denial of access to fundamental social institutions, such as the educational system. When individuals are prevented from obtaining an education, they are systematically blocked from the opportunities required for social mobility and integration. This form of deprivation illustrates how structural barriers can limit an individual's potential and contribute to long-term cycles of social marginalization.

279. (C) That policies should also address structural barriers to participation.
Addressing poverty through the concept of exclusion suggests that simple financial assistance is often not enough to solve the problem. Effective policies must also focus on removing the structural and institutional barriers that prevent marginalized groups from participating in society. This requires a broader approach that targets the underlying social relations and biases that perpetuate inequality and restrict access.

280. (D) a dynamic process of being excluded from societal participation.
Poverty is most accurately described as a dynamic and ongoing process of being marginalized from the core activities of society. Rather than being a static condition of low income, it reflects a continuous lack of access to social, political, and economic opportunities. This perspective highlights the importance of social integration and the barriers that prevent individuals from realizing their potential.

281. (A) mass production, a detailed division of labour, and hierarchical management.
The traditional factory system was defined by the large-scale manufacturing of goods using a highly specialized division of labour. This model relied on strict hierarchical management structures to oversee a deskilled workforce and ensure maximum efficiency in production. Such systems created a clear separation between those who managed the work and those who performed the repetitive manual tasks required.

282. (B) The need for a collective vehicle for workers to negotiate better conditions.
Trade unions emerged as a necessary response to the conflictual nature of labour relations within the early industrial factory system. They provided a collective mechanism for workers to demand better wages and improved working conditions from their employers. By organizing together, employees were able to offset the power imbalance inherent in the hierarchical management structures of large-scale manufacturing enterprises.

283. (B) The rise of flexible production models and the service economy.
The transition to post-Fordist economic models has been driven by the growth of service industries and the need for greater production flexibility. These models emphasize multitasking and just-in-time manufacturing, which require a different organization of labour than traditional factories. As a result, the workforce has become more diverse and fragmented, leading to significant changes in how labour relations function.

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15. The idea that the environment offers a range of possibilities from which a culture can choose its course of action is known as:
(A) Environmental possibilism
(B) Environmental determinism
(C) Social ecology
(D) Cultural materialism

16. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding social ecology?
(A) It is deeply critical of capitalism and hierarchical state structures.
(B) It argues that technological solutions alone can solve the ecological crisis.
(C) It envisions a future society based on face-to-face democracy and confederated municipalities.
(D) It links the logic of dominating fellow humans to the logic of dominating nature.

17. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Social ecology is an anarchist philosophy that sees a relationship between social hierarchy and environmental destruction.
Statement II : Cultural ecology is an anthropological theory that studies the relationship between a given society and its natural environment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

18. What is the primary cause-effect relationship proposed by social ecologists?
(A) Cause: Social hierarchy; Effect: Ecological domination.
(B) Cause: Overpopulation; Effect: Resource scarcity.
(C) Cause: Lack of technology; Effect: Inefficient resource use.
(D) Cause: Climate change; Effect: Social disruption.

19. A sociologist studying how a mountain community's social organization, kinship system, and religious rituals are all shaped by the challenges of high-altitude farming is most likely using which approach?
(A) Deep Ecology
(B) Urban Sociology
(C) Cultural Ecology
(D) Environmental Economics

20. Identify the correct statement about environmental determinism.
(A) It argues that humans have complete freedom to shape their environment.
(B) It posits that social and cultural development is determined by the possibilities offered by the environment.
(C) It is a modern theory that focuses on the social construction of nature.
(D) It was a dominant theory in early 20th-century geography and anthropology.

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21. What is the central focus of cultural ecology as a field of study?
(A) The symbolic meaning of nature in different cultures.
(B) The political conflicts over environmental resources.
(C) The adaptation of a human population to its environment through culture.
(D) The psychological effects of living in polluted environments.

22. The Green Revolution in India, a major technological change in agriculture, was primarily characterized by:
(A) The promotion of organic farming and traditional seeds.
(B) The introduction of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation.
(C) A large-scale shift from food crops to cash crops for export.
(D) The nationalization of all agricultural land.

23. Which statement correctly identifies a major impact of modern agricultural technologies on biodiversity?
(A) They have increased the genetic diversity of crops by promoting a wide variety of local landraces.
(B) The use of chemical pesticides has enhanced the populations of beneficial insects and pollinators.
(C) They have had no significant impact on the biodiversity of surrounding ecosystems and wildlife.
(D) The practice of monoculture has led to a significant reduction in crop diversity and

and a strong culture that fosters loyalty within the workforce.

293. (D) undermine morale among non-family employees.
Nepotism occurs when family members are hired or promoted based on their kinship rather than their actual professional merit. This practice can severely damage the morale of non-family employees who may feel that their own hard work is not being recognized. Additionally, it risks placing incompetent individuals in management positions, which can ultimately threaten the long-term success of the entire enterprise.

294. (B) family emotional ties and rational business imperatives.
A persistent challenge for family-owned enterprises is the ongoing conflict between emotional family dynamics and the rational needs of a business. Leaders must constantly balance the ties of kinship and personal feelings with the objective requirements for professional decision-making. This tension defines how the business is governed and can impact its overall sustainability if family issues are allowed to interfere.

295. (C) conflicts over leadership succession.
One of the most common difficulties faced by family firms is the process of choosing a new leader to succeed the current generation. Conflicts often arise when succession is based on birthright instead of professional capability, leading to internal disputes. Managing this transition is crucial for the survival of the firm, as poor leadership choices can jeopardize the stability of the entire organization.

296. (D) a pervasive force that reconfigures existing industries and creates new ones.
The digital economy acts as a pervasive influence that redefines traditional industrial sectors while simultaneously fostering the growth of entirely new ones. It is not an isolated part of the economy but a force that integrates technology into production, exchange, and consumption processes. This shift fundamentally changes how businesses operate and how consumers interact with the global market in modern times.

297. (A) It has enabled them to reach consumers directly across geographical boundaries.
The rise of e-commerce has allowed large corporations to bypass traditional retail barriers and connect with consumers directly across international borders. This ability to operate in a digital space has transformed global trade and allowed businesses to expand their reach significantly. As a result, many companies have evolved into massive transnational entities that influence both the global economy and local cultures.

298. (B) It creates new job categories while also fostering gig-based platform work.
Technological advancements in the digital sphere have created a complex impact on the modern labour market. While new high-tech job categories have emerged in fields like data analysis, there has also been a rise in gig-based platform work. This latter form of employment often features precarious conditions, demonstrating that digital transformation offers both new opportunities and significant challenges for workers.

299. (B) Issues related to data privacy and the power of digital platforms.
While digital platforms provide consumers with increased convenience and a wider variety of choices, they also introduce significant risks. Concerns frequently arise regarding the protection of personal data and the immense market power held by a few dominant companies. These issues highlight the potential for consumer exploitation and the need for better regulation in the rapidly growing digital marketplace.

300. (A) the emergence of online platforms for booking, reviews, and experience-sharing.
The tourism sector has undergone a major transformation due to the widespread adoption of online digital platforms. These tools allow travelers to book services directly, read reviews from other users, and share their own experiences with a global audience. This shift has changed the way people plan their leisure activities and has forced traditional travel businesses to adapt to new consumer habits.

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modern agricultural technology often leads to the decline of local crop varieties.
Reason (R) : Market pressures and state policies frequently favor standardized, high-yielding crops over diverse, locally adapted landraces.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

32. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding agricultural technology and its impact.
(A) Monoculture - Increased genetic diversity
(B) Chemical Pesticides - Contamination of food chains
(C) Drip Irrigation - High water wastage
(D) Organic Farming - High use of synthetic fertilizers

33. Which of the following is NOT a widely recognized ecological consequence of the overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in modern agriculture?
(A) Eutrophication of water bodies
(B) Improvement of soil microbial activity
(C) Contamination of groundwater
(D) Harm to non-target species, including pollinators

34. A farmer in Punjab who replaced his diverse range of local wheat and legume crops with a single high-yielding variety of wheat that requires extensive irrigation and chemical inputs exemplifies the process of:
(A) The Green Revolution's impact on biodiversity
(B) Agricultural extensification
(C) A shift towards agroecology
(D) The success of traditional farming systems

35. The term 'agroecology' refers to an approach that:
(A) Maximizes the use of synthetic inputs to boost agricultural output.
(B) Focuses solely on the economic profitability of farming without environmental considerations.
(C) Applies ecological principles to the design and management of sustainable agroecosystems.
(D) Promotes the cultivation of a single cash crop over large areas.

36. Identify the correct statement about the effect of mechanization on agriculture.
(A) It has universally increased employment opportunities for rural landless labor.
(B) It has decreased the overall energy consumption in the agricultural sector.
(C) It has promoted the cultivation of small, irregularly shaped plots of land.
(D) It has reduced the physical drudgery associated with many farming operations.

37. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Agricultural Concept)
P. Monoculture
Q. Genetic Erosion
R. Eutrophication
S. Bioaccumulation
List II: (Description)
1. Loss of genetic diversity within a species
2. Nutrient enrichment of water bodies, often from fertilizer runoff
3. Cultivation of a single crop on a piece of land
4. Buildup of pesticides in the tissues of organisms
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

38. What is the cause-effect relationship between the Green Revolution technology and groundwater levels in many regions of India?
(A) Cause: Use of traditional seeds; Effect: Rise in groundwater levels.
(B) Cause: High water requirement of HYV crops; Effect: Over-extraction and depletion of groundwater.
(C) Cause: Increased use of organic manure; Effect: Contamination of groundwater.
(D) Cause: Crop diversification; Effect: Stabilization of groundwater levels.

39. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The second Green Revolution is envisioned to be more focused on sustainability and inclusivity than the first.

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Statement II : It aims to extend agricultural advancements to rain-fed and marginal areas, often with a focus on ecological prudence.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

40. The term "terminator technology" in the context of agriculture refers to:
(A) GM seeds that produce sterile plants, preventing farmers from saving seeds.
(B) A new type of highly effective pesticide for targeting specific crop pests.
(C) A method for eradicating all insects from a field before the harvest season.
(D) A soil sterilization technique used extensively before the planting process.

41. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the social consequences of technological changes in agriculture.
(A) It has sometimes widened the gap between rich and poor farmers.
(B) It has altered traditional social relations of production in villages.
(C) It has led to a uniform increase in prosperity for all farming communities.
(D) It has contributed to rural-urban migration as farm labor demand changed.

42. What is the most appropriate description of the impact of modern agriculture on biodiversity?
(A) It has led to a simplification of agroecosystems and a loss of biodiversity.
(B) It has greatly enhanced biodiversity by introducing new species.
(C) It has had a neutral effect, neither increasing nor decreasing biodiversity.
(D) It has only affected crop biodiversity, leaving wild biodiversity untouched.

43. Which of the following best defines 'Indigenous Knowledge Systems' (IKS)?
(A) Scientific knowledge produced in universities located in indigenous regions.
(B) A collection of ancient texts written by scholars about tribal communities.
(C) A modern, globalized system of knowledge accessible via the digital internet.
(D) Knowledge and beliefs developed by indigenous peoples over generations.

44. Identify the correct statement about the characteristics of Indigenous Knowledge Systems.
(A) They are static and unchanging over time.
(B) They are often holistic, viewing humans and nature as part of an integrated system.
(C) They are typically documented in formal scientific journals and textbooks.
(D) They are universally applicable regardless of the local ecological context.

45. Consider the following statements about the significance of ethno-medicine:
1. It often provides affordable and accessible primary healthcare in remote rural communities.
2. It represents a vast repository of knowledge about the medicinal properties of local flora and fauna.
3. It is often deeply intertwined with the cultural and spiritual beliefs of a community.
4. It has provided leads for the development of many modern pharmaceutical drugs.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

46. What is the most significant threat to the survival and transmission of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and ethno-medicine today?
(A) The increasing interest and research funding from pharmaceutical companies.
(B) The general lack of written documentation for this specific knowledge.
(C) The inherent ineffectiveness of most traditional botanical remedies.
(D) Cultural homogenization, modernization, and the loss of traditional lifestyles.

47. The use of the neem tree (Azadirachta indica) for its antiseptic and insecticidal properties in many parts of India is a classic example of:
(A) Ethno-medicine and indigenous knowledge.
(B) A recent discovery by modern science.
(C) An imported agricultural practice.
(D) A genetically modified organism.

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48. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Indigenous Knowledge Systems are often considered unscientific because they are not based on the Western scientific method of hypothesis testing and validation.
Statement II : Despite this, many IKS practices related to agriculture, water management, and medicine have been proven to be highly effective and sustainable over long periods.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

49. Which of the following pairs of plant and its traditional medicinal use is incorrectly matched in the Indian context?
(A) Tulsi (Holy Basil) - Curing coughs and colds.
(B) Eucalyptus - Promoting soil fertility.
(C) Haldi (Turmeric) - As an antiseptic for wounds.
(D) Amla (Indian Gooseberry) - Rich source of Vitamin C.

50. The study of how people of a particular culture and region make use of indigenous plants is known as:
(A) Ethno-botany
(B) Ethology
(C) Ethnography
(D) Ethno-musicology

51. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : There is a growing demand from indigenous communities and advocates for the legal protection of Indigenous Knowledge Systems.
Reason (R) : Incidents of 'biopiracy', where corporations patent traditional knowledge without acknowledging its source or sharing the benefits, have become increasingly common.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

52. Identify the correct statement regarding the debate on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Indigenous Knowledge (IK).
(A) Current IPR regimes, like patents, are well-suited to protect community knowledge.
(B) Indigenous communities have always benefited financially from the patenting process.
(C) There is no conflict between modern IPR systems and the protection of Knowledge.
(D) IPR laws often fail to protect the collective and inter-generational nature of IK.

53. All of the following are general characteristics of Indigenous Knowledge Systems EXCEPT:
(A) They are locally bound and specific to a place.
(B) They are transmitted orally from generation to generation.
(C) They are based on a reductionist and mechanistic worldview.
(D) They are dynamic and adapt to changing conditions.

54. A tribal community in Odisha that maintains sacred groves, which act as reservoirs of biodiversity and are protected through social sanctions and rituals, is demonstrating:
(A) A modern conservation project funded by an NGO.
(B) The application of an Indigenous Knowledge System for conservation.
(C) A failed attempt at forest management.
(D) The commercial exploitation of forest resources.

55. What is a primary effect of the erosion of traditional languages on Indigenous Knowledge Systems?
(A) It has no effect, as all indigenous knowledge can be perfectly translated.
(B) It enhances transmission by forcing communities to adopt a universal language.
(C) It helps in the formal documentation of traditional knowledge in written form.
(D) It accelerates knowledge loss, as much understanding is embedded in vocabulary.

56. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges in integrating Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) with modern science:

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with the forest, which is their cultural and spiritual home.
2. State policies have often viewed Adivasis as 'encroachers' on forest land.
3. The declaration of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries has often led to the displacement or exclusion of Adivasi communities.
4. Adivasis have consistently benefited from the commercial exploitation of forest resources.
5. The concept of 'scientific forestry' introduced by the British was in harmony with Adivasi land use practices.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 3, 4 and 5

104. The term 'minor forest produce' (MFP) generally includes all non-timber forest produce of plant origin, such as:
(A) Teak wood and Sal wood
(B) Tendu leaves, bamboo, honey, and medicinal plants
(C) Large logs for railway sleepers
(D) Minerals extracted from forest land

105. Identify the correct statement about the social impact of forest policies in India.
(A) They have consistently empowered Adivasi communities since the colonial era.
(B) They have often created a conflictual relationship between forest-dwelling communities and the state's Forest Department.
(C) They have successfully prevented all forms of deforestation.
(D) They have always prioritized the ecological functions of forests over commercial interests.

106. In the context of migration, the term 'environmental refugee' is best used to describe people who are:
(A) Fleeing political persecution within their specific home country.
(B) Moving to another country solely for better economic opportunities.
(C) Forced to leave their habitat because of a marked environmental disruption.
(D) Voluntarily migrating to live in a more pristine natural environment.

107. Which statement correctly identifies the link between desertification and migration?
(A) Desertification increases agricultural productivity, thereby reducing migration.
(B) Loss of fertile land and water forces populations to migrate for livelihood.
(C) Migration to arid areas is the primary cause of all desertification.
(D) There is no established link between desertification and human migration.

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108. A steady migration of small farmers from a region suffering from severe soil erosion and recurrent crop failure to nearby cities in search of wage labor is an example of:
(A) Educational migration
(B) Political asylum seeking
(C) Ecologically induced migration
(D) Voluntary resettlement

109. Consider the following factors:
1. Severe and prolonged drought
2. Rising sea levels in coastal areas
3. Soil degradation and loss of agricultural productivity
4. Availability of better jobs in a city

Which of the above statement(s) is/are considered 'push' factors for environmentally induced migration?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

110. The primary driver of 'distress migration' from many rural areas in India is often:
(A) The lure of a modern urban lifestyle.
(B) A desire for higher education.
(C) The collapse of agrarian livelihoods due to ecological factors like drought and water scarcity.
(D) Government policies encouraging urban settlement.

111. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Environmentally induced migration is typically a single, sudden event.

(C) Advocates for women's exclusive control over all environmental resources.
(D) Focuses only on the impact of environmental policies on urban women.

65. According to ecofeminist thinkers like Vandana Shiva, the 'masculine' model of development and modern science is often criticized for being:
(A) Holistic, inclusive, and nurturing toward all living organisms.
(B) Reductionist, exploitative, and violent towards both women and nature.
(C) Overly cautious and slow-moving in its implementation phase.
(D) Based on principles of cooperation and long-term sustainability.

66. Which of the following best illustrates the gendered impact of environmental degradation, particularly deforestation?
(A) Men lose their primary source of income from commercial logging.
(B) Women must walk longer distances for fuel, increasing their workload.
(C) Urban populations face a shortage of timber for luxury construction.
(D) The price of paper products increases across the global market.

67. Consider the following statements about different strands of ecofeminism:
1. Liberal ecofeminism seeks to reform existing environmental policies to make them more inclusive of women.
2. Cultural ecofeminism celebrates the association of women with nature, viewing it as a source of empowerment.
3. Socialist ecofeminism links the domination of women and nature to the structures of capitalist patriarchy.
4. Radical ecofeminism advocates for a complete overthrow of all social institutions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

68. Who is a prominent Indian scholar and activist known for her ecofeminist critique of the Green Revolution, which she termed the 'masculine monoculture of the mind'?
(A) Medha Patkar
(B) Arundhati Roy
(C) Vandana Shiva
(D) Sunita Narain

69. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Women in many rural societies play a crucial role in managing natural resources like water, forests, and land.
Statement II : Despite their significant role and knowledge, women are often excluded from formal decision-making bodies related to environmental management.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

70. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the gendered division of labor and its connection to the environment.
(A) Women are often repositories of specialized knowledge about local biodiversity, especially medicinal plants and food sources.
(B) The burden of dealing with domestic water and fuel scarcity disproportionately falls on women and girls.
(C) Men's and women's roles in agriculture and resource use are identical in most traditional societies.
(D) Environmental degradation can increase women's vulnerability to poverty and violence.

71. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Women are often at the forefront of grassroots environmental movements, such as the Chipko movement.
Reason (R) : The gendered division of labor makes women primarily responsible for securing water, fodder, and fuel, making them more immediately and severely impacted by environmental degradation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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(B) A reactive and often forced movement of people in a state of crisis.
(C) A temporary, circular movement undertaken for seasonal agricultural work.
(D) Migration undertaken primarily for leisure, tourism, or personal exploration.

120. Which social group is often the most vulnerable to the impacts of ecological degradation and subsequent migration?
(A) Large landowners with diversified assets.
(B) Salaried government employees in rural areas.
(C) Small and marginal farmers and landless laborers heavily dependent on natural resources.
(D) Urban industrial workers.

121. Consider the following statements about the social vulnerabilities of environmental migrants in their destination areas:
1. They often end up in informal settlements with poor housing and sanitation.
2. They frequently work in the informal sector for low wages and with no social security.
3. They may face discrimination and conflicts with the host population over scarce resources.
4. The breakdown of community and family ties is a common social consequence.
5. They are immediately integrated into the formal economy with full legal rights.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

122. Identify the correct statement regarding the link between ecological degradation and migration.
(A) It is a phenomenon limited only to small island nations.
(B) It is a complex issue where environmental factors are often intertwined with economic, social, and political drivers.
(C) All individuals in an affected community migrate at the same time.
(D) International law provides comprehensive protection and assistance for all environmental migrants.

123. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The process of environmental migration can reinforce existing social inequalities.
Statement II : Wealthier households may be able to migrate in a planned way to safer locations, while the poorest are either trapped or forced into more precarious situations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

124. The shrinking of Lake Chad in Africa has led to the collapse of fishing and farming livelihoods for millions, resulting in widespread displacement and conflict. This is a large-scale example of a cause-effect relationship between:
(A) Political instability and rapid national economic growth.
(B) Ecological degradation and forced human migration.
(C) Urbanization and industrial manufacturing development.
(D) Technological advancement and community social stability.

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125. A policy-maker needs to address the issue of migration caused by riverbank erosion. A comprehensive, long-term approach would involve:
(A) Building physical walls to prevent people from leaving their home villages.
(B) Providing only temporary relief camps after a displacement event occurs.
(C) Implementing river basin management and soil conservation measures.
(D) Arresting the migrants for illegally encroaching on valuable city land.

126. Which type of environmental event is more likely to cause sudden, large-scale migration?
(A) Gradual soil salinization
(B) A tropical cyclone or flash flood
(C) A slow decline in annual rainfall
(D) Gradual deforestation

127. The term 'Development-induced Displacement' refers to the forced movement of people and communities from their homes and lands primarily for the purpose of:

safety.
3. Post-disaster, women may face increased risks of sexual and gender-based violence in temporary shelters.
4. Women often have less access to information, resources, and decision-making processes related to disaster preparedness.
5. In many societies, skills like swimming are more commonly taught to men, affecting survival rates in floods.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

81. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Bina Agarwal's concept of 'environmental feminism' differs from some Western ecofeminist positions by being more grounded in the material realities of women in the Global South.
Statement II : Agarwal emphasizes issues of property rights, resource access, and the role of women's agency in collective action rather than focusing on a spiritual connection between women and nature.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

82. The term 'Maldevelopment', popularized by Vandana Shiva, critiques the dominant model of development for:
(A) Being too slow and inefficient in its industrial implementation phase.
(B) Ignoring the specific needs of modern urban and high-tech industries.
(C) Being patriarchal, destructive, and perpetuating poverty while posing as a solution.
(D) Focusing too much on social justice at the expense of national economic growth.

83. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding gender and environment?
(A) Environmental policies that ignore gender considerations can often be ineffective or have negative social consequences.
(B) Women's involvement in forestry and water projects has often led to more successful and sustainable outcomes.
(C) Involving women in environmental decision-making is solely a matter of social justice with no practical benefits for conservation.
(D) The impacts of indoor air pollution from cooking with solid fuels disproportionately affect women and young children.

84. A development project plans to install handpumps in a village. A gender-sensitive analysis would most likely investigate:
(A) Only the engineering specifications and technical durability of the pump.
(B) Pump location in relation to women's workloads, safety, and caste access.
(C) The total projected cost of the project to the central government.
(D) The specific commercial brand of the handpump being installed.

85. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, a landmark legislation in India, was passed in which year?
(A) 1988
(B) 2002
(C) 2006
(D) 2011

86. Which statement correctly describes a key provision of the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006?
(A) It seeks to recognize and vest forest rights in forest-dwelling communities.
(B) It nationalizes all minor forest produce for the state's commercial benefit.
(C) It gives the Forest Department absolute power to evict any person.
(D) It converts all existing forest land into private agricultural land.

87. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Policy/Act)
P. Indian Forest Act
Q. National Forest Policy
R. Forest (Conservation) Act
S. Forest Rights Act (FRA)
List II: (Year)
1. 1980
2. 2006

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explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

72. An environmental policy that promotes the planting of a single commercial tree species (e.g., eucalyptus) might be criticized from an ecofeminist perspective because:
(A) It generates significant profit for the local rural community.
(B) It is a government-led and state-funded environmental initiative.
(C) It uses modern scientific techniques for large-scale plantation.
(D) It destroys local vegetation used for fodder, increasing women's labor.

73. Which of the following is NOT a core argument typically associated with cultural ecofeminism?
(A) A celebration of the perceived connection between women, nature, and the body.
(B) A critique of patriarchal culture for devaluing nature and the feminine.
(C) A focus on reforming legal and economic structures as the primary solution.
(D) An emphasis on intuition, nurturing, and cyclical rhythms as alternative values.

74. Which of the following pairs of thinker and their core idea is correctly matched?
(A) Vandana Shiva - Maldevelopment
(B) Bina Agarwal - Environmental determinism
(C) Maria Mies - Deep Ecology
(D) Carolyn Merchant - Gender-neutral science

75. What is the primary cause-effect relationship that ecofeminists identify?
(A) Cause: Patriarchal structures; Effect: Domination of women and nature.
(B) Cause: Overpopulation; Effect: Rapid and severe environmental degradation.
(C) Cause: Lack of education; Effect: Widespread industrial and urban pollution.
(D) Cause: Climate change; Effect: Rising levels of global gender inequality.

76. The 'Women, Environment and Development' (WED) approach primarily focuses on:
(A) Seeing women as victims of environmental degradation who need to be saved.
(B) Identifying women as crucial agents and managers of the environment whose roles should be enhanced.
(C) Blaming women for overpopulation and resource depletion.
(D) Separating women's issues from environmental concerns.

77. The participation of women in the Chipko Andolan, where they hugged trees to prevent them from being felled, is a powerful real-world example of:
(A) Women's lack of interest in economic development.
(B) The intersection of gender, livelihood, and environmental protection.
(C) A government-sponsored conservation program.
(D) The failure of traditional conservation methods.

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78. Identify the correct statement about the differential impact of climate change.
(A) Men and women are affected equally by climate change-related events.
(B) Women are often more vulnerable due to their roles and lack of resources.
(C) Climate change primarily affects urban populations with no gender difference.
(D) Only women in developed countries are vulnerable to climate change events.

79. The phrase "the death of nature," as used by ecofeminist historian Carolyn Merchant, refers to:
(A) The natural cycle of decay and regeneration found in most ecosystems.
(B) The shift to viewing nature as an inert machine to be exploited.
(C) The prehistoric extinction of the dinosaurs and other megafauna.
(D) A philosophical concept with no recognized historical or social basis.

80. Consider the following statements about the differential vulnerability of women to environmental disasters:
1. Social norms may restrict women's mobility, preventing them from evacuating in time.
2. Women are often primary caregivers, and their responsibility for children and the elderly can impede their ability to seek

(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

95. An Adivasi community has been using a particular forest patch for collecting minor forest produce and grazing their cattle for several generations. Under the FRA, 2006, they can claim this as part of their:
(A) Individual Forest Rights.
(B) Community Rights.
(C) Intellectual Property Rights.
(D) Right to Information.

96. Which of the following rights is NOT explicitly granted under the Forest Rights Act, 2006?
(A) Right to own and live in the forest land for habitation.
(B) Community rights over minor forest produce.
(C) Right to clear-fell any forest area for commercial timber trade.
(D) Right to protect, regenerate or conserve any community forest resource.

97. The National Forest Policy of 1988 marked a significant shift from earlier policies by:
(A) Prioritizing industrial needs above all else.
(B) Focusing on environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance, including a focus on meeting the needs of local people.
(C) Advocating for the privatization of all forests.
(D) Banning all human activity within forest areas.

98. Arrange the following forest legislations/ policies in India in chronological order of their enactment:
1. Forest (Conservation) Act
2. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act
3. Indian Forest Act (major colonial legislation)
4. National Forest Policy (emphasizing people's participation)

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

99. The 'Joint Forest Management' (JFM) program, introduced in the late 1980s, involved:
(A) A partnership between the Forest Department and local communities for the protection and management of forests.
(B) The complete handover of forests to private corporations.
(C) A joint military and forest department operation against timber smugglers.
(D) An international collaboration for forest conservation.

100. The term 'historical injustice' in the preamble of the Forest Rights Act (2006) refers to:
(A) The failure to adequately compensate forest dwellers during ancient times.
(B) The non-recognition of traditional rights by colonial and post-colonial laws.
(C) The injustice of not providing modern urban amenities in remote forest areas.
(D) The damage caused to forests by modern industrial and chemical pollution.

101. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Forest Rights Act, 2006 - Rights-based approach
(B) Indian Forest Act, 1927 - Revenue-generation and state control
(C) Joint Forest Management - Top-down, exclusionary conservation
(D) National Forest Policy, 1988 - People's participation and ecological balance

102. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, has been slow and fraught with challenges, including resistance from some sections of the forest bureaucracy.
Statement II : There is often a conflict between the conservationist perspective, which seeks to keep forests free of humans, and the rights-based perspective of the FRA.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

103. Consider the following statements about the conflicts between Adivasis and forest policies:
1. Adivasi identity is often deeply connected

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1. Modern science often decontextualizes knowledge, while IKS is highly context-specific.
2. The spiritual and cultural dimensions of IKS are often dismissed as unscientific by the Western paradigm.
3. Issues of power and mistrust exist between indigenous communities and outside researchers.
4. The oral nature of IKS makes it difficult to validate using conventional scientific protocols.
5. There are ethical concerns about the appropriation and commercialization of IKS without equitable benefit sharing.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

57. Identify the incorrect statement about ethno-medicine.
(A) It is often practiced by traditional healers or shamans within a community.
(B) The efficacy of its treatments can be tied to the patient's belief in the cultural system.
(C) It relies exclusively on plant-based remedies.
(D) It is facing threats from the expansion of modern allopathic medicine.

58. The 'Jhum' or shifting cultivation practiced by many indigenous communities in Northeast India is best understood as:
(A) A complex indigenous agro-forestry system adapted to specific ecological conditions.
(B) A destructive and inefficient farming method.
(C) A primitive technique with no ecological logic.
(D) A modern method introduced by agricultural scientists.

59. The 'Apatani' system of wet-rice cultivation combined with pisciculture, found in Arunachal Pradesh, is a prime example of:
(A) The Green Revolution's success.
(B) A large-scale industrial farming project.
(C) A colonial-era agricultural policy.
(D) A highly efficient and sustainable Indigenous Knowledge System.

60. 'Biopiracy' refers to the practice of:
(A) Conserving biodiversity in gene banks.
(B) The commercial exploitation of biological resources and indigenous knowledge without proper compensation or consent.
(C) Smuggling of exotic animal species.
(D) The scientific study of biological resources for conservation purposes.

61. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The documentation of indigenous knowledge is crucial for its preservation.
Statement II : However, the process of documentation can also make this knowledge more vulnerable to appropriation by outside commercial interests.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

62. What does 'Traditional Ecological Knowledge' (TEK) primarily emphasize?
(A) The economic value of natural resources.
(B) The knowledge generated solely through modern scientific experiments.
(C) A system of laws to regulate pollution.
(D) A cumulative body of knowledge and beliefs about the relationship of living beings with one another and with their environment.

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63. Identify the correct statement regarding the worldview often associated with Indigenous Knowledge Systems.
(A) It often embodies a sense of reciprocity and respect for nature, viewing it as a community of beings.
(B) It typically perceives nature as a passive resource to be exploited for human benefit.
(C) It separates the cultural and spiritual realms from the management of the natural environment.
(D) It is primarily concerned with short-term economic gains from the environment.

64. The term 'ecofeminism' primarily refers to a school of thought that:
(A) Argues that women are biologically closer to nature than men are.
(B) Analyzes the parallel domination of women and nature by patriarchy.

Statement II : More often, it is a slow, gradual process where environmental degradation progressively undermines livelihoods, eventually forcing people to move.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

112. Identify the incorrect statement about the consequences of ecological degradation and migration.

(A) It can lead to overcrowding and pressure on resources in the destination areas (e.g., urban slums).
(B) Migrants often face social exclusion and economic hardship in their new locations.
(C) It always results in the successful adaptation and improved quality of life for the migrants.
(D) The areas of out-migration are often left with an aging population and a declining agricultural base.

113. Match the items in List I with those in List II.

List I: (Type of Ecological Degradation)
P. Desertification
Q. Sea-level rise threat
R. Deforestation
S. Water scarcity due to river drying

List II: (Commonly Associated Region leading to Migration)
1. Himalayan foothills
2. Sundarbans delta region
3. Aral Sea basin
4. Sahel region in Africa

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

114. A family from a coastal village in Bangladesh, which has lost its home and agricultural land to coastal erosion and increased salinity due to rising sea levels, decides to move to Dhaka. This family can be best described as:

(A) Economic migrants
(B) Political refugees
(C) Climate migrants
(D) Seasonal workers

115. The term 'environmental migrant' is often preferred over 'environmental refugee' in international law because:

(A) The 1951 Refugee Convention lacks formal recognition of environmental grounds.
(B) 'Migrant' implies a voluntary choice, which is always the case in these events.
(C) 'Refugee' only applies to people displaced by active war or political unrest.
(D) 'Migrant' is considered a more scientific term by the global legal community.

116. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Ecological degradation in rural areas, such as the loss of common property resources, often leads to increased migration to urban centers.

Reason (R) : The loss of access to grazing lands, forests, and water bodies undermines the subsistence economy of the poor, acting as a significant 'push' factor.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

117. Which of the following is NOT a direct form of slow-onset ecological degradation that typically leads to migration?

(A) Soil salinization
(B) A sudden, major earthquake
(C) Desertification
(D) Gradual depletion of groundwater aquifers

118. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

(A) Push Factor - Availability of good schools in a city
(B) Pull Factor - Recurrent flooding in a village
(C) Environmental Migrant - A person moving for a promotion
(D) Distress Migration - Migration as a coping mechanism in a situation of acute hardship

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119. 'Distress migration' is characterized by:

(A) A carefully planned move intended to improve one's social and economic status.

3. 1927
4. 1988

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

88. From a sociological perspective, the historical exclusion of Adivasis from forests, which began systematically during the colonial era, was primarily driven by:
(A) A desire to protect Adivasi culture from outside influence.
(B) The state's need to control and commercially exploit forest resources like timber.
(C) A policy to settle Adivasis in urban areas.
(D) The Adivasis' own wish to abandon their forest-based livelihoods.

89. Under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, 'Community Forest Resource' rights empower the Gram Sabha to:
(A) Sell the community's forest land to large private industrial corporations.
(B) Protect, manage, and conserve resources they have traditionally protected.
(C) Convert any local forest land into a designated industrial economic zone.
(D) Lease the forest to the state Forest Department for centralized management.

90. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Colonial forest policies in India were primarily oriented towards conservation and the well-being of forest-dwelling communities.
Statement II : These policies established state ownership over forests, restricted traditional access, and prioritized the extraction of commercially valuable timber for industrial and strategic purposes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

91. Consider the following statements about the impact of colonial forest policies on Adivasis:
1. They criminalized many traditional livelihood activities like 'jhum' cultivation and hunting.
2. They led to the loss of customary rights of access and control over forest resources.
3. They facilitated the large-scale commercial exploitation of forests for timber.
4. They fully integrated Adivasis into the mainstream economy on equitable terms.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

92. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.
(A) It recognizes both individual and community rights.
(B) The Gram Sabha (village assembly) is the key authority for initiating the process of determining the nature and extent of rights.
(C) The Act applies only to Scheduled Tribes and not to other traditional forest dwellers.
(D) It aims to correct the 'historical injustice' done to forest-dwelling communities.

93. The establishment of "Reserved Forests" and "Protected Forests" under colonial rule had the effect of:
(A) Empowering local communities to manage their own forests independently.
(B) Increasing the biodiversity of forests through scientific preservation methods.
(C) Excluding Adivasis from their resource base and making them encroachers.
(D) Promoting social forestry on a large scale for the benefit of villagers.

94. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Forest Rights Act of 2006 is intended to strengthen the conservation of forests while ensuring the livelihood and food security of forest-dwelling communities.
Reason (R) : The Act legally recognizes that local communities, who have co-existed with forests for generations, have a crucial role in their protection and management.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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(A) Fleeing a war or civil conflict within their local geographic region.
(B) Escaping a sudden natural disaster such as a flood or earthquake.
(C) Implementing large-scale infrastructure or industrial economic projects.
(D) A voluntary search for better employment opportunities in a distant city.

128. Which of the following is a correct statement about the socio-economic impacts of development-induced displacement?
(A) Displaced people are always adequately compensated and their standard of living improves.
(B) It often leads to landlessness and food insecurity for affected populations.
(C) It primarily affects wealthy, urban populations with significant political influence.
(D) The process of displacement strengthens community bonds and social networks.

129. What is considered one of the most common causes of large-scale, development-induced displacement in India over the past few decades?
(A) The construction of universities.
(B) The building of large dams and irrigation projects.
(C) The expansion of the railway network.
(D) The creation of new residential colonies.

130. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Development Project)
P. Sardar Sarovar Dam
Q. Tehri Dam
R. Hirakud Dam
S. POSCO Steel Plant Project
List II: (Associated State/Region & Displacement)
1. Odisha
2. Uttarakhand
3. Narmada Valley (Gujarat, MP, Maharashtra)
4. Odisha (Mahanadi River)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

131. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policies in India have often been criticized for focusing narrowly on cash compensation.
Statement II : Such a focus often fails to address the loss of livelihoods, common property resources, and the social-cultural disruption faced by displaced communities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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132. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the challenges in the rehabilitation of displaced persons.
(A) Cash compensation is often inadequate and quickly spent without leading to sustainable livelihoods.
(B) Resettlement sites often lack basic amenities and livelihood opportunities.
(C) The process of rehabilitation is always smooth, quick, and meets the satisfaction of all affected people.
(D) Social networks and community structures are difficult to reconstruct in new locations.

133. Consider the following statements about the social costs of large dams:
1. They often lead to the submergence of vast areas of forest and agricultural land.
2. They disproportionately displace tribal and poor rural communities.
3. The benefits of the dam (like electricity and irrigation) often accrue to different, more powerful groups than those who bear the costs of displacement.
4. The process of displacement and rehabilitation is always carried out with the free, prior, and informed consent of the affected people.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

134. The establishment of a large Special Economic Zone (SEZ) by acquiring fertile multi-crop agricultural land is likely to lead to what cause-effect scenario?
(A) Cause: SEZ establishment; Effect: Increased food security for the local population.

shelter after a disaster.

181. 'Resilience' in the context of disasters refers to the capacity of a system, community, or society to:
(A) Predict the exact time and location of all future disasters and events.
(B) Prevent all possible natural and environmental hazards from occurring.
(C) Absorb shocks and adapt to maintain essential functions and identity.
(D) Rely solely on external government aid for recovery and rehabilitation.

182. Which group is often disproportionately affected by disasters due to factors like limited mobility, caregiving responsibilities, and exclusion from decision-making?
(A) Young, able-bodied men
(B) Wealthy business owners
(C) Women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities
(D) Government officials

183. Identify the correct statement about the social dimensions of disasters.
(A) Disasters are 'great equalizers' that affect everyone in the same way.
(B) The recovery phase of a disaster can sometimes create opportunities to 'build back better' and address pre-existing inequalities.
(C) Social factors are irrelevant; only the physical magnitude of the hazard matters.
(D) Community response is always chaotic and counter-productive.

184. Arrange the four phases of the disaster management cycle in their logical order:
1. Response
2. Recovery
3. Mitigation
4. Preparedness

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

185. Consider the following statements on the differential impacts of disasters:
1. During a disaster, women may face increased risks of gender-based violence.
2. Persons with disabilities may be unable to access early warnings or evacuate without assistance.
3. Children are particularly vulnerable to trauma, disease, and disruption of education.
4. Dominant social groups may monopolize relief resources.
5. The elderly may have chronic health conditions that are exacerbated by the stress and disruption of a disaster.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

186. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : A top-down, command-and-control approach to disaster management is always the most effective.
Statement II : A participatory approach that involves the community at all stages, from risk assessment to recovery planning, is often more sustainable and effective in building local resilience.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

187. The 2001 Gujarat earthquake demonstrated that fatalities and building collapse were not just due to the seismic intensity but also due to:
(A) The specific and unfavorable time of day at which it occurred.
(B) Poor building quality and non-compliance with construction codes.
(C) A lack of rapid and sufficient international financial aid.
(D) A simultaneous and unrelated severe drought in the region.

188. Which of the following is an incorrect statement?
(A) Disaster preparedness involves developing plans and drills for how to respond when a disaster occurs.
(B) The recovery phase can be short-term (restoring basic services) or long-term

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among all sections of society.
(B) Tribal communities have been disproportionately affected by development-induced displacement in India.
(C) The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 was highly sensitive to the needs of displaced people.
(D) Rehabilitation is considered complete as soon as cash compensation is paid.

143. Consider the following statements about the key principles of a just Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policy:
1. Displacement should be minimized as much as possible.
2. The displaced persons should be seen as partners in development and should share in the project benefits.
3. The standard of living of the displaced persons must be improved, not just restored.
4. The process must be consultative, transparent, and based on informed consent.
5. Rehabilitation should focus solely on replacing individual assets, not community ones.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

144. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The argument for many large development projects is that they serve the 'national interest'.
Statement II : Critics argue that this notion of 'national interest' often overrides the fundamental rights and livelihoods of marginalized communities who are forced to bear the cost of this development.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

145. The Narmada Bachao Andolan is a prominent social movement in India that primarily protests against:
(A) The construction of nuclear power plants.
(B) Displacement caused by a series of large dams on the Narmada river.
(C) Air pollution in major cities.
(D) The introduction of genetically modified crops.

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146. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the consequences of displacement?
(A) It can lead to 'psychological trauma' and a sense of 'rootlessness'.
(B) It can lead to the loss of livelihood skills that are tied to a specific ecosystem.
(C) It systematically results in the upward economic mobility of all affected persons.
(D) It can result in increased morbidity and mortality rates among the displaced population, especially in the short term.

147. A government is planning a mining project in a forested area inhabited by a tribal community. To ensure a just and equitable process, the first step should be to:
(A) Immediately dispatch national police forces to clear the designated area.
(B) Conduct a transparent and participatory Social Impact Assessment (SIA).
(C) Auction the mining rights to the highest bidder without consulting anyone.
(D) Announce the compensation package in the national and local newspapers.

148. The concept of 'water privatization' refers to:
(A) The transfer of control of public water services to private companies.
(B) A government program to provide completely free water to all citizens.
(C) A community-based system for managing local water sources and wells.
(D) The process of cleaning polluted water using advanced private technology.

149. The practice in some Indian villages where Dalits are denied access to the main village well and are forced to use separate, often more polluted, water sources is a clear example of:
(A) Water scarcity due to climate change.
(B) Caste-based social exclusion in access to water.
(C) Inefficient water management by the government.
(D) The privatization of water resources.

gear.
4. Living in a wealthy, gated community with access to clean air and water.

Which of the above statement(s) tend to increase a person's or community's exposure to environmental pollution?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 4 only

197. The contamination of a local water source with cadmium from a nearby battery manufacturing unit, leading to severe kidney disease and bone ailments, is an example of a cause-effect relationship between:
(A) Cause: Air pollution; Effect: Respiratory illness and asthma.
(B) Cause: Industrial pollution; Effect: Public health crisis and disability.
(C) Cause: Noise pollution; Effect: Long-term hearing loss and stress.
(D) Cause: Agricultural runoff; Effect: Widespread aquatic eutrophication.

198. All of the following are significant public health impacts of water pollution EXCEPT:
(A) Spread of vector-borne diseases like malaria.
(B) Outbreaks of waterborne diseases like cholera.
(C) Chronic health effects from chemical contamination.
(D) Neurological damage from heavy metals like lead and mercury.

199. A community living near a petrochemical complex reports a high incidence of asthma among children and other respiratory problems. A public health investigation would most likely focus on the link between:
(A) The community's diet and their reported respiratory health problems.
(B) Air pollutants from the complex and the reported illnesses.
(C) The genetic makeup and hereditary history of the community.
(D) The noise levels coming from the nearby industrial highway.

200. The observation that hazardous waste sites and polluting industries are often located in or near communities of color and low-income groups is central to the concept of:
(A) Ecological modernization
(B) Deep ecology
(C) Environmental racism
(D) Green consumerism

201. Which of the following pairs of disease/condition and a commonly associated environmental factor is correctly matched?
(A) Silicosis - A lung disease caused by inhaling silica dust, common among miners and quarry workers.
(B) Goiter - A condition caused by exposure to high levels of air pollution.
(C) Asthma - A genetic condition completely unrelated to environmental triggers.
(D) Minamata disease - Caused by lead poisoning.

202. 'Bioaccumulation' refers to the process by which:
(A) Pollutants are broken down into harmless substances in the environment.
(B) Toxins build up in an individual organism over time.
(C) The concentration of a toxin increases at successive levels in a food chain.
(D) Pollutants are diluted to safe levels in a large body of water.

203. The link between exposure to environmental toxins during pregnancy and early childhood and the occurrence of developmental disabilities and learning disorders in children suggests that:
(A) Disability is purely a medical or individual biological issue.
(B) Environmental factors can contribute to certain disabilities.
(C) There is no connection between the environment and disability.
(D) All disabilities are caused by widespread environmental pollution.

204. Identify the correct statement regarding the relationship between environmental pollution and disability.
(A) Environmental factors are not recognized as a cause of disability.
(B) Exposure to certain pollutants can cause or exacerbate physical and cognitive

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is a significant indicator of social inequality.
Reason (R) : Marginalized groups, due to their social and economic position, often inhabit areas with poor infrastructure and are systematically excluded from better-quality water resources.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false, suggesting a gap in infrastructure development.
(D) A is false but R is true, suggesting equality despite infrastructure gaps.

158. Which of the following is NOT a form of social exclusion related to water?
(A) Differential pricing of water that makes it unaffordable for the poor.
(B) Location of water sources in areas that are physically inaccessible to certain social groups.
(C) Water allocation policies that prioritize industrial use over domestic use in water-scarce regions.
(D) Implementation of universal, equitable, and round-the-clock water supply to all households.

159. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Water as a human right - Water should be sold at the highest possible price.
(B) Water as an economic good - Water has a price and should be allocated efficiently.
(C) Inter-state water dispute - A conflict over water within a single village.
(D) Social exclusion - Equal access to water for all castes and classes.

160. The concept of 'Virtual Water' refers to:
(A) Water that is sold online.
(B) The volume of water embedded in the production of a commodity or service.
(C) Water that exists only in computer models of climate change.
(D) A new technology for creating water from air.

161. The conflict over the sharing of the Cauvery river water primarily involves which two states?
(A) Maharashtra and Gujarat
(B) Punjab and Haryana
(C) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
(D) Andhra Pradesh and Odisha

162. Consider the following statements describing how water management policies can lead to social exclusion:
1. Setting up a water supply system with high connection charges that the poor cannot afford.
2. Locating public water points in dominant community areas, making them inaccessible to marginalized groups.
3. Providing an intermittent water supply, which forces those who can afford it to invest in private storage and pumps, disadvantaging the poor.
4. Diverting water from agriculture to supply new urban real estate projects.
5. Implementing a universal lifeline water supply that is free or heavily subsidized for all.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

163. Identify the correct statement about water and social exclusion.
(A) Social hierarchies like caste, class, and gender have no bearing on who gets access to water.
(B) Water scarcity is purely a natural phenomenon, unrelated to social policies or economic practices.
(C) The way water resources are managed and distributed can reflect and reinforce existing social inequalities.
(D) Privatization is the only solution to all water-related problems.

164. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The 'human right to water' entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses.
Statement II : Treating water purely as an economic good can undermine this human right.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

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(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

165. The movement against the Coca-Cola bottling plant in Plachimada, Kerala, was primarily centered on the issue of:
(A) The company not paying enough regional and national corporate taxes.
(B) Over-extraction and contamination of groundwater by the company.
(C) The overall quality and health standards of the beverage being produced.
(D) A labor dispute between the factory management and company workers.

166. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding water and social exclusion?
(A) Women's lack of decision-making power in water management can lead to policies that ignore their needs.
(B) In urban areas, informal settlements often lack legal access to municipal water supplies.
(C) New irrigation technologies like borewells have always led to more equitable water distribution.
(D) Water pollution can be a form of social exclusion, as the poor are often forced to use contaminated sources.

167. The construction of a large number of dams upstream on a river often leads to what effect downstream?
(A) Increased water flow and sediment deposition.
(B) Reduced water flow and sediment, affecting agriculture and fisheries.
(C) No change in the river's flow or ecosystem.
(D) Improved water quality downstream.

168. A city water policy that provides 24/7 piped water to affluent neighborhoods while supplying water through tankers once a week to slums is an example of:
(A) Efficient resource allocation.
(B) A demand-driven supply system.
(C) Institutionalized social exclusion.
(D) A temporary logistical problem.

169. The 'social construction of disaster' perspective argues that:
(A) Disasters are purely natural events, and society has no role in them.
(B) Pre-existing conditions make a society vulnerable to natural hazards.
(C) Disasters are fictional events created and exaggerated by the media.
(D) Disasters are directly caused by human actions like industrial accidents.

170. Which statement correctly defines 'vulnerability' in the context of disasters?
(A) The physical intensity of a natural hazard.
(B) The characteristics and circumstances of a community or system that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.
(C) The financial cost of a disaster.
(D) The speed of the emergency response after a disaster.

171. What is the most appropriate distinction between a 'hazard' and a 'disaster'?
(A) A hazard is a man-made event, while a disaster is a natural event.
(B) A hazard is a potential threat, whereas a disaster is the realization of that threat.
(C) A hazard is a small-scale event, while a disaster is a large-scale event.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are considered interchangeable in this field.

172. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Disaster)
P. Bhopal Gas Tragedy
Q. 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami
R. Latur Earthquake
S. Uttarakhand Floods (2013)
List II: (Type/Nature)
1. Geophysical (Seismic)
2. Hydrological/Climatic, exacerbated by human activity
3. Technological/Man-made
4. Geophysical (Tsunami)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

173. Given below are two statements.

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Statement I : Community resilience is the ability of a community to resist, absorb, accommodate, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner.
Statement II : Strong social networks, local knowledge, and collective action are key components of community resilience.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

174. Identify the incorrect statement regarding community responses to disasters.
(A) Local communities are often the first responders in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.
(B) Traditional knowledge can play a vital role in early warning and coping strategies.
(C) Communities are always passive victims waiting for external aid.
(D) Social capital, such as trust and reciprocity, can facilitate effective community-led recovery efforts.

175. Consider the following statements about the role of community participation in disaster management:
1. It helps in identifying the specific vulnerabilities of the local population.
2. It ensures that relief and recovery efforts are culturally appropriate and meet the actual needs of the people.
3. It builds local capacity and ownership, which is crucial for long-term resilience.
4. It is generally less effective than a purely top-down, expert-driven approach.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

176. The fact that poorly constructed houses in low-lying areas are more damaged during a flood than well-built houses on higher ground illustrates the cause-effect relationship between:
(A) Poverty and marginalization leading to increased vulnerability to hazards.
(B) High levels of seasonal rainfall leading to generally stronger buildings.
(C) Early warning systems leading to higher levels of structural damage.
(D) Community participation leading to increased vulnerability to flooding.

177. All of the following are recognized phases of the disaster management cycle EXCEPT:
(A) Mitigation and Prevention
(B) Preparedness
(C) Response and Relief
(D) Hazard Creation

178. Following a cyclone warning, a coastal fishing community uses its traditional knowledge of the sea and wind patterns to secure their boats and evacuate to a designated safe shelter built on higher ground through community effort. This is an example of:
(A) Community-based disaster preparedness and response.
(B) Disaster vulnerability.
(C) A failed early warning system.
(D) A technological disaster.

179. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The impact of a so-called 'natural' disaster is rarely, if ever, socially neutral.
Reason (R) : Pre-existing social inequalities based on class, caste, gender, and disability determine an individual's or group's differential vulnerability and capacity to cope with and recover from the disaster.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

180. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Vulnerability - The physical force of a cyclone.
(B) Resilience - The inability of a community to recover from a shock.
(C) Mitigation - Actions taken to reduce long-term risk from hazards.
(D) Hazard - The process of providing food and

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(B) Cause: SEZ establishment; Effect: Displacement of farmers and loss of agricultural livelihoods.
(C) Cause: SEZ establishment; Effect: Improvement in the local water table.
(D) Cause: SEZ establishment; Effect: Strengthening of traditional village economies.

135. Which of the following is NOT a common socio-cultural impact of displacement on a community?
(A) Loss of traditional occupations and skills.
(B) Disintegration of kinship networks and social support systems.
(C) Loss of access to sacred sites and ancestral lands.
(D) Immediate and successful integration into the host community with enhanced social status.

136. A tribal community is informed that their village and the surrounding forest, which is central to their culture and livelihood, will be submerged by a new dam. They are offered cash and a small plot of land 100 km away. This situation primarily illustrates the problem of:
(A) Voluntary and planned human migration.
(B) A natural and unavoidable environmental disaster.
(C) Development displacement and inadequate rehabilitation.
(D) Seasonal and cyclical labor movement.

137. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Rehabilitation policies for project-affected people often fail to restore, let alone improve, their previous standard of living.
Reason (R) : These policies frequently adopt a 'cash compensation' model, which inadequately accounts for the loss of non-market assets like common property resources, social networks, and cultural identity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

138. In the context of displacement, what does the term 'Project Affected Person' (PAP) typically include?
(A) Only those individuals who possess a legal title to the land being acquired.
(B) Only the construction workers who are hired to build the specific project.
(C) Anyone whose livelihood, standard of living, or property is adversely affected.
(D) The government officials and bureaucrats who formally sanction the project.

139. The concept of 'involuntary resettlement' implies that the affected population:
(A) Is moving of its own free will for better prospects.
(B) Does not have the option to refuse to move from the land targeted for a project.
(C) Is being moved as a result of a peace treaty.
(D) Is part of a government-sponsored voluntary relocation scheme.

140. Which model of development is most frequently associated with large-scale displacement?
(A) A decentralized, small-scale, and community-led development model.
(B) A top-down, capital-intensive, and large-scale infrastructure-focused model.
(C) A model based on promoting and preserving traditional handicrafts and arts.
(D) A model that prioritizes the conservation of biodiversity above all else.

141. Arrange the following stages of a typical displacement and rehabilitation process in the correct sequence:
1. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)
2. Payment of compensation and physical relocation
3. Land acquisition notification
4. Post-relocation monitoring and support

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

142. Identify the correct statement regarding development, displacement, and rehabilitation.
(A) The benefits and costs of development projects are always distributed equally

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(rebuilding livelihoods and infrastructure).
(C) Mitigation measures, like building codes, are designed to increase a community's vulnerability.
(D) A hazard is a natural or man-made phenomenon that has the potential to cause harm.

189. A community that has mapped its own vulnerabilities, established an early warning system using local volunteers, and has a trained team for search and rescue is demonstrating a high level of:
(A) Social conflict
(B) Economic inequality
(C) Disaster preparedness
(D) Environmental degradation

190. The concept of 'Environmental Justice' primarily addresses:
(A) The preservation of wilderness areas for their own aesthetic sake.
(B) Fair treatment and involvement of all people in environmental laws.
(C) The prosecution of individuals who litter in public urban spaces.
(D) The economic valuation of ecosystem services and biodiversity.

191. Which of the following is a widely established link between environmental pollution and public health?
(A) High levels of particulate matter are linked to respiratory diseases.
(B) Exposure to noise pollution leads to better cognitive and mental function.
(C) Drinking water contaminated with heavy metals improves liver function.
(D) Soil pollution has no impact on the quality of food grown in it.

192. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Pollutant/Toxin)
P. Lead
Q. Asbestos
R. Mercury
S. Particulate Matter (PM2.5)
List II: (Associated Health Problem/Disability)
1. Respiratory diseases (e.g., Asbestosis, Mesothelioma)
2. Neurological damage and developmental disabilities in children
3. Minamata disease (neurological syndrome)
4. Aggravation of asthma and cardiovascular problems
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

193. In developing countries, which social group is often most exposed to high levels of indoor air pollution from the burning of solid fuels like wood and biomass for cooking?
(A) Urban adult males
(B) Elderly men
(C) Rural women and young children
(D) Industrial workers

194. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The release of untreated sewage and industrial effluents into rivers is a major source of water pollution.
Statement II : This pollution can lead to widespread waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and dysentery in populations that depend on the river for their water supply.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

195. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the health impacts of environmental pollution.
(A) Long-term exposure to high levels of noise pollution can cause stress, hypertension, and hearing loss.
(B) Light pollution in cities has been linked to disruptions in sleep patterns.
(C) All forms of environmental pollution only cause acute, short-term illnesses.
(D) Exposure to certain pesticides has been linked to an increased risk of some types of cancer.

196. Consider the following socio-economic factors:
1. Poverty forcing people to live in cheaper, more polluted industrial zones.
2. Lack of political power to resist the siting of a toxic waste dump in one's community.
3. Occupations that involve direct exposure to harmful chemicals without adequate safety

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150. Consider the following statements related to the debate on water privatization:
1. Proponents argue it can bring efficiency, investment, and better service delivery.
2. Critics argue it treats water as a commodity, not a human right, potentially making it unaffordable for the poor.
3. Privatization can lead to a focus on profit rather than on service to all sections of the population.
4. Community-managed water systems are always less efficient than privatized ones.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are key arguments in the debate?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

151. What is a primary social impact of increasing water scarcity in rural areas?
(A) It encourages crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices.
(B) It leads to increased conflicts over water between user groups and states.
(C) It reduces the overall need for complex irrigation and pumping technology.
(D) It improves social cohesion as every community member faces the same problem.

152. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The burden of collecting water for household needs in many parts of the world falls disproportionately on women and girls.
Statement II : This responsibility often curtails their educational opportunities and time for income-generating activities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

153. Identify the incorrect statement regarding inter-state water disputes in India.
(A) They arise when a river flows through multiple states and there is disagreement over the sharing of its water.
(B) The Indian Constitution provides for the adjudication of such disputes.
(C) These disputes have been completely resolved and no longer exist.
(D) Factors like agricultural demand, industrialization, and urbanization intensify these conflicts.

154. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Inter-State/International Water Dispute)
P. Cauvery Water Dispute
Q. Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal
R. Teesta River Water Sharing
S. Krishna Water Dispute
List II: (Involved States/Countries)
1. India and Bangladesh
2. Punjab and Haryana
3. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
4. Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh/Telangana
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

155. What is the typical cause-effect relationship between rapid, unplanned urbanization and groundwater?
(A) Cause: Increased green spaces in cities; Effect: Groundwater recharge.
(B) Cause: Widespread paving; Effect: Reduced infiltration and depletion.
(C) Cause: Urbanization; Effect: A general decrease in the total demand for water.
(D) Cause: Rainwater harvesting; Effect: Severe depletion of city groundwater.

156. In a village, a powerful upper-caste landlord digs a deep borewell, causing the shallow wells used by the poorer, lower-caste families to run dry. This scenario illustrates:
(A) A highly efficient and productive use of shared natural water resources.
(B) Water access shaped by social power, leading to systematic exclusion.
(C) The long-term positive effects of modern deep irrigation technology.
(D) A successful and equitable implementation of government water policy.

157. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Access to clean and safe water

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impairments.
(C) Only workplace pollution can cause disability; general environmental pollution does not.
(D) The link between pollution and disability is purely hypothetical and lacks scientific evidence.

205. Consider the following statements about the relationship between environmental toxins and health:
1. Bioaccumulation is the buildup of a substance in an organism.
2. Biomagnification is the increasing concentration of a substance in organisms at higher levels in a food chain.
3. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with the body's hormone system.
4. The effects of exposure to some toxins may not be visible for many years.
5. A person's susceptibility to a pollutant is determined solely by genetics, not by factors like age or nutrition.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

206. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The principle of environmental justice asserts that no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial or municipal operations.
Statement II : In reality, marginalized communities often have less political and economic power to oppose the siting of polluting facilities in their neighborhoods.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

207. The high incidence of skeletal fluorosis in some parts of India is linked to what environmental factor?
(A) High levels of fluoride in drinking water.
(B) High levels of air pollution.
(C) Exposure to pesticides.
(D) Noise pollution.

208. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about public health and pollution?
(A) Indoor air pollution is a major health hazard, particularly in developing countries.
(B) The health impacts of pollution are distributed equally across all social classes.
(C) Children and the elderly are often more susceptible to the effects of pollution.
(D) Environmental health is a key component of public health.

209. What is the most direct public health consequence of soil pollution with heavy metals like cadmium and lead?
(A) Increased biodiversity in the soil.
(B) Contamination of crops grown on that soil, leading to toxins entering the human food chain.
(C) Improved soil fertility.
(D) A decrease in noise pollution.

210. A public health survey finds that residents of a neighborhood adjacent to a landfill have higher rates of certain cancers compared to the city average. This finding suggests a need to investigate:
(A) The genetic history of the residents.
(B) The possibility of exposure to hazardous materials leaching from the landfill.
(C) The dietary habits of the residents.
(D) The education levels in the neighborhood.

211. The concept of 'Climate Justice' primarily emphasizes that:
(A) Responsibilities for climate action should be shared equitably and fairly.
(B) All countries should reduce their emissions by the exact same amount.
(C) Climate change is a scientific problem with no social or ethical dimensions.
(D) Only developed countries should take action, while others should do nothing.

212. Which statement correctly describes a key feature of the Kyoto Protocol (1997)?
(A) It set binding emission reduction targets for developed countries.
(B) It was a voluntary agreement with no binding targets for any country.
(C) It set binding emission reduction targets for developing countries only.

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management.
(D) Due to their exclusion from educational and economic opportunities.

268. The passage suggests that excluding women from environmental decision-making is problematic because:
(A) it leads to the neglect of valuable knowledge crucial for sustainability.
(B) it violates international human rights treaties.
(C) it makes environmental policies overly complex and difficult to implement.
(D) it places an excessive burden of responsibility on male community members.

269. A comprehensive analysis of the gender-environment nexus, as implied by the source, requires:
(A) focusing solely on women's roles as victims of environmental crises.
(B) transferring all resource management responsibilities to women.
(C) recognizing women as both impacted by and agents in environmental matters.
(D) separating gender issues from the domain of environmental policy.

270. The increased labour burden for women due to deforestation is a direct consequence of:
(A) their exclusion from the formal workforce.
(B) their lack of technological skills.
(C) the rise of environmental movements.
(D) the gendered division of labour.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The historical and contemporary relationship between forest policies, Adivasis (indigenous communities), and exclusion is a poignant example of how state-led environmental governance can engender profound social injustice. For centuries, Adivasi communities have lived in and around forests, developing livelihoods, cultural practices, and knowledge systems that are deeply intertwined with forest ecosystems. However, the advent of colonial and post-colonial forest policies, driven primarily by commercial timber extraction and later by fortress conservation models, has systematically undermined these customary rights. Policies that declare forests as state property, create national parks, or grant concessions to industrial projects have often resulted in the physical and economic displacement of Adivasi populations. This process constitutes a multifaceted exclusion: they are excluded from their ancestral lands, from access to essential forest resources, from their traditional livelihoods, and from participation in the governance of these territories. The legal and administrative frameworks governing forests have frequently failed to recognize or protect Adivasi rights, leading to their marginalization and impoverishment. This dynamic creates a fundamental conflict between the state's conservation or commercial objectives and the survival and cultural identity of forest-dwelling communities, turning Adivasis into 'encroachers' on the very lands they have inhabited for generations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary focus of the paragraph?
(A) The success of Adivasi communities in commercial forestry.
(B) The positive impact of forest policies on biodiversity conservation.
(C) The exclusionary impact of state forest policies on Adivasi communities.
(D) The role of Adivasis in formulating national forest policies.

272. According to the text, state forest policies have often led to the "multifaceted exclusion" of Adivasis. This exclusion involves being cut off from:
(A) modern technological advancements and urban lifestyles.
(B) ancestral lands, resources, livelihoods, and governance.
(C) global markets for non-timber forest products.
(D) opportunities for formal education and healthcare.

273. The passage suggests a fundamental conflict between:
(A) different Adivasi communities competing for forest resources.
(B) colonial and post-colonial approaches to forestry.

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them transition to sustainable development is a core tenet of:
(A) Climate denialism
(B) Ecological modernization
(C) Climate justice
(D) Deep ecology

221. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Developing countries often argue that developed nations should bear a larger share of the burden for climate change mitigation.
Reason (R) : Developed nations are historically responsible for the majority of the cumulative greenhouse gas emissions that are causing climate change today.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

222. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) UNFCCC - A binding treaty that sets emission targets for all countries.
(B) Paris Agreement - Aims to keep global temperature rise this century well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.
(C) Kyoto Protocol - Focuses primarily on climate change adaptation.
(D) Climate Justice - Argues that all countries are equally responsible for climate change.

223. An individual's 'Carbon Footprint' is best defined as:
(A) The physical size of their shoe measured by standard industrial scales.
(B) Greenhouse gases produced to directly and indirectly support their activities.
(C) The total amount of forest land they personally or legally own and manage.
(D) Their specific contribution to renewable energy generation and sustainability.

224. The main difference between the approach of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement is that:
(A) The Kyoto Protocol was non-binding, while the Paris Agreement is fully binding.
(B) Kyoto used top-down targets for developed nations, while Paris uses bottom-up NDCs.
(C) The Kyoto Protocol focused on finance, while the Paris Agreement focuses only on technology.
(D) The Kyoto Protocol included the USA, while the Paris Agreement does not.

225. Identify the correct statement comparing the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.
(A) Both agreements imposed the same binding emission reduction targets on all signatory countries.
(B) The Kyoto Protocol created a rigid division between developed and developing countries, whereas the Paris Agreement applies to all parties.
(C) The Paris Agreement was signed before the Kyoto Protocol.
(D) The Kyoto Protocol was more successful in achieving global participation, including from the United States.

226. Arrange the following international climate policy milestones in chronological order:
1. Paris Agreement
2. Rio Earth Summit (UNFCCC established)
3. Kyoto Protocol

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

227. Consider the following statements about the key challenges in achieving global consensus on climate action:
1. Disagreements over the historical responsibility of developed versus developing nations.
2. The perceived conflict between economic growth and environmental protection.
3. Concerns over the equitable sharing of the costs of mitigation and adaptation.
4. The influence of powerful fossil fuel industry lobbies.
5. The difficulty of ensuring compliance with international agreements.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

228. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Climate change adaptation refers to actions taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Statement II : Climate change mitigation refers to adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

229. The Conferences of the Parties (COP) are the primary decision-making bodies of which international convention?
(A) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
(B) The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
(C) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
(D) The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

230. Identify the incorrect statement about international climate policies.
(A) They involve complex negotiations between countries with diverse interests.
(B) The issue of climate finance is a crucial part of the negotiations.
(C) There is complete global agreement on how to solve the climate crisis.
(D) The scientific assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provide the scientific basis for these policies.

231. Who among the following is widely recognized as a prominent leader and one of the founders of the Chipko Movement?
(A) Sunderlal Bahuguna
(B) Medha Patkar
(C) M. C. Mehta
(D) Arundhati Roy

232. Which of the following correctly states the primary goal of the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA)?
(A) To protest against large dams and advocate for the rights of displaced people.
(B) To demand the systematic and technological cleaning of the Narmada river.
(C) To promote heavy industrial development along the banks of the Narmada river.
(D) To create a completely separate and sovereign political state of Narmada.

233. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Environmental Movement)
P. Chipko Movement
Q. Silent Valley Movement
R. Narmada Bachao Andolan
S. Appiko Movement
List II: (State/Region)
1. Kerala
2. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
3. Uttarakhand
4. Karnataka
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

234. The core ideology of the Chipko Movement is best described as:
(A) A purely scientific approach to modern and sustainable forest management.
(B) An ecofeminist stance emphasizing community rights over forest resources.
(C) A demand for the complete privatization of all national and local forests.
(D) A movement for rapid industrialization in the remote Himalayan region.

235. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Silent Valley Movement in Kerala was a successful struggle to protect a pristine tropical rainforest from being submerged by a proposed hydroelectric project.
Statement II : The movement highlighted the importance of biodiversity and drew widespread national and international support.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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236. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the characteristics of many environmental movements in India.
(A) They often link environmental concerns with issues of livelihood, social justice, and human rights.
(B) They are exclusively led by urban, educated elites with no grassroots participation.
(C) They have often used non-violent methods of protest, such as satyagraha, marches, and fasting.
(D) They frequently challenge the dominant model of development that causes displacement and environmental degradation.

237. The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) employed a variety of protest strategies, including:
(A) Only filing court cases.
(B) Rallies, hunger strikes, and satyagraha, alongside legal and international advocacy.
(C) Secretly sabotaging construction equipment.
(D) Running candidates in every national election.

238. What was the direct cause-effect relationship that led to the emergence of the Chipko Movement in the 1970s?
(A) Cause: A major earthquake; Effect: A demand for better housing.
(B) Cause: Commercial logging contracts; Effect: Local villagers protesting.
(C) Cause: A prolonged drought; Effect: A movement for irrigation facilities.
(D) Cause: Air pollution from factories; Effect: A demand for cleaner technologies.

239. Which of the following movements was NOT primarily focused on protesting a large dam project?
(A) Narmada Bachao Andolan
(B) Tehri Dam Conflict
(C) Silent Valley Movement
(D) Chipko Movement

240. An environmental movement that arises from a local community's struggle to protect its sacred groves and community water sources from a mining company would be best classified as:
(A) A corporate social responsibility initiative.
(B) A top-down government conservation project.
(C) A grassroots environmental justice movement.
(D) A purely scientific conservation effort.

241. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Many environmental movements in India are described as "environmentalism of the poor."
Reason (R) : These movements often originate from conflicts over access to and control of natural resources like forests, water, and land, which are crucial for the survival and livelihoods of rural and tribal communities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

242. Which of the following pairs of environmental movement and its key issue is correctly matched?
(A) Chipko Movement - Protesting against nuclear energy.
(B) Narmada Bachao Andolan - Protesting against large dams and displacement.
(C) Silent Valley Movement - Protesting against air pollution.
(D) Bishnoi Movement - Protesting against water privatization.

243. The term 'Environmentalism of the Poor' refers to:
(A) Environmental movements in wealthy countries supported by donations from the poor.
(B) Environmental struggles driven by concerns for livelihood and survival.
(C) A form of environmentalism that argues for maintaining poverty to protect nature.
(D) The idea that poor people are solely responsible for environmental degradation.

244. The Appiko Movement in Karnataka was inspired by and similar in form to which other Indian environmental movement?
(A) The Narmada Bachao Andolan
(B) The Silent Valley Movement

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(D) It focused on adapting to climate change rather than mitigating it.

213. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Climate Summit/Agreement)
P. Rio Earth Summit
Q. Kyoto Protocol
R. Paris Agreement
S. Copenhagen Summit
List II: (Key Outcome/Feature)
1. Introduced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
2. Established the UNFCCC and principle of CBDR
3. Largely seen as a failure in reaching a comprehensive binding treaty
4. Set first binding emission reduction targets for developed nations
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

214. What is the core approach of the Paris Agreement (2015) for achieving global climate goals?
(A) It imposes uniform, legally binding emission cuts on all countries.
(B) It relies on a bottom-up system where each country submits its own plan (NDCs).
(C) It exclusively funds renewable energy projects in developed countries.
(D) It abandoned the goal of limiting global temperature rise.

215. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The principle of 'Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities' (CBDR-RC) acknowledges that all countries have a shared responsibility to address climate change.
Statement II : It also acknowledges that developed countries have a greater responsibility due to their historical contribution to greenhouse gas emissions and greater capacity to act.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

216. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the social impacts of climate change.
(A) It is likely to exacerbate poverty and inequality, both within and between countries.
(B) Impacts such as sea-level rise and desertification will affect all people and communities equally.
(C) It can lead to food and water insecurity, especially in vulnerable regions.
(D) It may trigger migration and increase the risk of conflicts over scarce resources.

217. Consider the following statements about the principle of 'Common But Differentiated Responsibilities' (CBDR):
1. It originated at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.
2. It suggests that developed countries should take the lead in combating climate change.
3. It is based on the idea that countries have different historical contributions to the climate problem.
4. It has been a point of contention in international climate negotiations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

218. The predicted rise in global sea levels due to climate change is expected to have a severe impact on low-lying coastal areas and small island nations, leading to:
(A) Increased agricultural productivity.
(B) A boom in tourism.
(C) Displacement of populations and loss of territory.
(D) A decrease in the frequency of extreme weather events.

219. Which of the following is NOT a primary greenhouse gas targeted by major international climate policies like the Kyoto Protocol?
(A) Carbon Dioxide (CO2)
(B) Methane (CH4)
(C) Nitrous Oxide (N2O)
(D) Nitrogen (N2)

220. The argument that wealthy nations, having benefited from centuries of carbon-intensive industrialization, should provide financial and technological support to poorer nations to help

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patterns of sustainability or degradation. The dynamic interplay between social systems and ecological processes underscores that solutions to environmental problems must be culturally sensitive and socially just, acknowledging the variety of human-ecological relationships that exist.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What is the central premise of social and cultural ecology?
(A) That human societies are entirely determined by their natural environments.
(B) That ecological relationships are fundamentally shaped by social and cultural factors.
(C) That technology is the sole determinant of a society's ecological footprint.
(D) That all societies eventually evolve towards a single, optimal ecological adaptation.

252. According to the paragraph, how does culture influence environmental practices?
(A) By shaping the interpretation of nature, which in turn guides resource management.
(B) By limiting the technological capabilities of a society.
(C) By exclusively promoting exploitative views of natural resources.
(D) By enforcing uniform conservation ethics across all societies.

253. Which of the following can be inferred from the discussion on social and cultural ecology?
(A) Environmental problems can be solved purely through technological interventions.
(B) Indigenous ecological practices are inherently superior to modern ones.
(C) A one-size-fits-all approach to environmental policy is likely to be ineffective.
(D) Social structure has a negligible impact on a community's environmental interactions.

254. The paragraph cites "swidden agricultural practices" as an example of:
(A) a universally unsustainable method of farming.
(B) an outcome of modern, technology-driven agriculture.
(C) a system completely independent of social organization.
(D) a form of ecological adaptation shaped by cultural context.

255. The perspective of social and cultural ecology suggests that effective environmental solutions must be:
(A) focused primarily on economic incentives and market mechanisms.
(B) developed and imposed by centralized government agencies.
(C) grounded in an understanding of local social and cultural contexts.
(D) based on the universal application of scientific management principles.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The intersection of technological change, agriculture, and biodiversity presents a complex and often contentious dynamic in contemporary environmental discourse. The introduction of modern agricultural technologies, such as high-yield variety seeds, synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and large-scale mechanization, has been instrumental in increasing food production to support a growing global population. However, this technological shift has frequently come at a significant cost to biodiversity. The widespread adoption of monocropping, which involves cultivating a single crop species over a large area, has led to a drastic reduction in agro-biodiversity, displacing countless traditional crop varieties and associated wild species. This genetic erosion makes agricultural systems more vulnerable to pests and diseases. Furthermore, the intensive use of chemical inputs can degrade soil health, pollute water systems, and harm non-target organisms, including pollinators essential for ecosystem functioning. The paradigm of industrial agriculture, driven by technological change, often stands in stark contrast to traditional farming systems that historically fostered biodiversity through polyculture, seed saving, and integration with local ecosystems. Therefore, the trajectory of technological change in agriculture poses a critical challenge: how to meet human food needs without irreversibly undermining the biological diversity that underpins ecosystem resilience and long-term food security.

Based on the above source, attempt the following

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five questions.

256. What is the primary tension discussed in the paragraph regarding technological change in agriculture?
(A) The conflict between small-scale farmers and large agricultural corporations.
(B) The discrepancy between increased food production and the loss of biodiversity.
(C) The debate over the use of organic versus synthetic fertilizers.
(D) The challenge of exporting agricultural technology to developing nations.

257. According to the passage, what is a major consequence of monocropping?
(A) An increase in the resilience of agricultural systems to pests.
(B) A decrease in the overall yield of food crops per hectare.
(C) An improvement in soil health and water quality over time.
(D) A significant reduction in agro-biodiversity and genetic variety.

258. The passage implies that traditional farming systems often supported biodiversity through which practice?
(A) The cultivation of multiple crops together, known as polyculture.
(B) Exclusive reliance on high-yield variety seeds.
(C) Intensive use of mechanization and chemical inputs.
(D) The standardization of crops across large geographical regions.

259. Based on the source, the vulnerability of modern agricultural systems to pests and diseases is exacerbated by:
(A) the practice of polyculture.
(B) the conservation of wild species.
(C) the process of genetic erosion.
(D) the reduction in the use of pesticides.

260. The overarching challenge posed by technological change in agriculture, as described in the text, is to:
(A) balance the need for food production with the preservation of biodiversity.
(B) completely revert to traditional farming methods worldwide.
(C) maximize food production regardless of the environmental cost.
(D) eliminate the use of all chemical inputs in farming immediately.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) and the practice of ethno-medicine represent a vast repository of ecological wisdom, accumulated over generations through intimate interaction with local environments. Unlike the compartmentalized and reductionist approach of modern science, IKS are often holistic, viewing humans, nature, and the spiritual realm as interconnected. This knowledge is deeply embedded in cultural practices, oral traditions, and social institutions, guiding community-based resource management, conservation, and adaptation to environmental change. Ethno-medicine, a vital component of IKS, involves the use of plants, animals, and minerals for healing, based on a culturally specific understanding of health and illness. It is not merely a collection of remedies but a complex system encompassing diagnostics, rituals, and a philosophy of well-being that addresses both physical and spiritual ailments. The efficacy and sustainability of these systems are rooted in their local specificity and reliance on biodiversity. However, IKS and ethno-medicine face existential threats from modernization, biopiracy, deforestation, and the erosion of cultural traditions that sustain them. The lack of formal recognition and validation by mainstream scientific and policy-making bodies further marginalizes this invaluable knowledge, risking its irreversible loss and squandering opportunities for developing culturally appropriate and sustainable solutions to health and environmental challenges.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. A defining characteristic of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) as described in the paragraph is their:
(A) reductionist and compartmentalized approach.
(B) recent development in response to modernization.

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(C) universal applicability across different cultures.
(D) holistic and interconnected worldview.

262. According to the text, ethno-medicine is best understood as:
(A) a simple catalogue of medicinal plants.
(B) a complex system of health and healing embedded in culture.
(C) a commercialized version of traditional remedies.
(D) a practice entirely separate from spiritual beliefs.

263. Which of the following is identified in the passage as a significant threat to IKS and ethno-medicine?
(A) The excessive documentation and formalization of traditional practices.
(B) The integration of IKS with modern scientific methods.
(C) The decline of biodiversity and the erosion of cultural traditions.
(D) The global promotion of community-based resource management.

264. The passage infers that a key difference between IKS and modern science lies in the former's:
(A) rejection of empirical observation.
(B) focus on universal laws and principles.
(C) reliance on written texts and formal education.
(D) emphasis on local specificity and cultural context.

265. What is implied by the marginalization of IKS by mainstream institutions?
(A) It results in missed opportunities for sustainable development.
(B) It confirms the scientific invalidity of all indigenous knowledge.
(C) It protects IKS from the threat of biopiracy and exploitation.
(D) It accelerates the integration of IKS into global policy.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The relationship between gender and environment is a critical axis of analysis in understanding social-ecological systems. It highlights how gender, as a social construct defining roles, responsibilities, and power relations, significantly mediates individuals' and groups' interactions with the natural world. In many societies, a gendered division of labour assigns women the primary responsibility for procuring water, fodder, and fuel for their households, making them intimately knowledgeable about, and dependent on, the local environment. Consequently, women are often the first and most severely affected by ecological degradation, such as deforestation, water scarcity, and soil erosion, as it increases their labour burden and threatens their family's subsistence. Despite being disproportionately impacted, women are frequently excluded from decision-making processes related to natural resource management and environmental policy. This exclusion not only perpetuates gender inequality but also overlooks women's unique knowledge and perspectives, which are crucial for effective conservation and sustainable resource use. Recognizing the gender-environment nexus involves moving beyond viewing women merely as victims of environmental change to acknowledging them as key agents of environmental protection and management, whose empowerment is integral to achieving ecological sustainability and social justice.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the central argument of the paragraph concerning the gender-environment relationship?
(A) Women are biologically more attuned to nature than men.
(B) Gender roles and power relations shape interactions with the environment.
(C) Environmental degradation affects men and women equally.
(D) Men are solely responsible for environmental policy-making.

267. According to the text, why are women often more severely affected by ecological degradation?
(A) Because they are inherently more vulnerable to environmental changes.
(B) Due to their socially assigned roles in procuring essential household resources.
(C) Because they show less interest in participating in environmental

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(C) The Chipko Movement
(D) The Jungle Bachao Andolan

245. Identify the correct statement about the Silent Valley Movement.
(A) It was a movement to demand silence in urban areas.
(B) It failed to stop the construction of the proposed hydroelectric project.
(C) It was a landmark movement that successfully protected a unique area of tropical evergreen forest.
(D) It was primarily concerned with the rights of displaced people.

246. The strategies used by environmental movements like the Narmada Bachao Andolan have often included:
(A) Focusing exclusively on lobbying with regional and national politicians.
(B) Combining grassroots mobilization, legal action, and international advocacy.
(C) Relying only on academic research and peer-reviewed journal publications.
(D) A complete and total refusal to engage with any state or international agency.

247. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Early environmentalism in India, like the Chipko movement, was often rooted in conflicts over natural resources.
Statement II : Contemporary environmentalism in India has expanded to include issues like urban air pollution, waste management, and climate justice.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

248. The historical sacrifice of the Bishnoi community in Rajasthan to protect Khejri trees is often cited as a precursor to modern Indian environmental movements. This movement was led by:
(A) Sunderlal Bahuguna
(B) Medha Patkar
(C) Amrita Devi Bishnoi
(D) Gaura Devi

249. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about environmental movements?
(A) They can be a powerful force for social and political change.
(B) They are always successful in achieving all of their stated goals.
(C) They often challenge the state's and corporations' definitions of 'development'.
(D) They can raise public awareness about critical environmental issues.

250. Evaluating the "success" of an environmental movement like the Narmada Bachao Andolan is complex because:
(A) The movement was completely and unequivocally successful in all of its specific and general aims.
(B) It significantly raised awareness about the social costs of large-scale dam projects.
(C) The movement had no clear goals or long-term objectives for the benefit of the displaced people.
(D) The movement was declared illegal and unconstitutional by the national Supreme Court of the country.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social and cultural ecology examines the intricate and diverse relationships between human societies and their biophysical environments. It posits that ecological arrangements are not merely determined by natural conditions but are profoundly shaped by social structures, cultural values, belief systems, and political-economic forces. This perspective moves beyond environmental determinism to highlight the active role human agency and culture play in modifying, adapting to, and co-evolving with ecosystems. Diverse forms of social and cultural ecology can be observed globally, from the complex irrigation systems managed by communitarian principles in ancient societies to the swidden agricultural practices of indigenous groups that mimic natural forest succession. The cultural interpretation of nature—whether it is seen as a commodity for exploitation, a sacred entity to be revered, or a partner in cohabitation—directly influences resource management strategies and conservation ethics. Consequently, understanding the specific social organization and cultural worldview of a community is indispensable for comprehending its ecological footprint and its

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(C) ethno-medicine and modern conservation science.
(D) state conservation objectives and Adivasi community rights.

274. The term 'encroachers', as used in the context of the paragraph, ironically refers to:
(A) Adivasis living on lands they have traditionally inhabited.
(B) industrial corporations illegally logging in protected areas.
(C) state officials trespassing on community-managed forests.
(D) tourists who violate the rules of national parks.

275. What has been a major driver of the forest policies that have marginalized Adivasi communities?
(A) A commitment to upholding the customary rights of indigenous peoples.
(B) The prioritization of Adivasi knowledge in conservation efforts.
(C) The economic interests of commercial timber extraction.
(D) The goal of promoting community-based forest management.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The nexus between ecological degradation and migration is an increasingly critical area of study within social sciences, highlighting how environmental pressures can compel significant population movements. Slow-onset environmental changes, such as soil erosion, desertification, rising sea levels, and the depletion of water resources, can systematically undermine the agricultural livelihoods and habitability of entire regions. This degradation acts as a powerful 'push' factor, forcing individuals and communities to migrate in search of alternative livelihoods and safer living conditions. This phenomenon, often termed 'environmental migration', is distinct from purely economic migration, although environmental and economic drivers are frequently intertwined. Unlike sudden disasters that cause immediate displacement, slow ecological degradation often leads to a more gradual but sustained outflow of people. The social consequences are profound, affecting both the source and destination areas. Source communities may experience a 'brain drain' and demographic imbalance, while destination areas, typically urban centers, face increased pressure on infrastructure, resources, and social services. Understanding this link is crucial, as it reframes migration not merely as a choice, but often as a necessary adaptation strategy for populations whose environments can no longer sustain them, raising complex questions of rights, responsibility, and social justice for 'environmental migrants'.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary causal relationship described in the paragraph?
(A) Ecological degradation can act as a significant 'push' factor for migration.
(B) Migration leads to severe ecological degradation in urban areas.
(C) Economic prosperity directly causes a decrease in environmental migration.
(D) Urbanization is the sole cause of rural ecological degradation.

277. How does the passage differentiate migration caused by slow ecological degradation from displacement by sudden disasters?
(A) It is always temporary, with migrants returning home quickly.
(B) It affects only a small, select group of wealthy individuals.
(C) It is a purely voluntary choice unrelated to survival.
(D) It is a more gradual and sustained process of population movement.

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278. The term 'environmental migrant' implies that the person's movement is primarily a response to:
(A) the pull of higher wages in a different country.
(B) a deteriorating environment that can no longer support their livelihood.
(C) political persecution and conflict.
(D) a desire for cultural exchange and new experiences.

279. According to the text, what is a potential social consequence for a source community experiencing environmental migration?
(A) An increase in available natural resources

for the remaining population.
(B) Improved infrastructure and social services due to lower population density.
(C) A demographic imbalance and loss of human capital.
(D) A strengthening of traditional agricultural practices.

280. The paragraph suggests that viewing migration as an adaptation strategy to ecological degradation highlights issues of:
(A) national security and border control.
(B) economic efficiency and market forces.
(C) cultural assimilation and integration.
(D) social justice and responsibility towards the displaced.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The dominant paradigm of development, often centered on large-scale infrastructure projects such as dams, mines, industrial corridors, and urban expansion, frequently creates a profound social paradox: the pursuit of national economic growth leads to the displacement and dispossession of local communities. This phenomenon of development-induced displacement disrupts livelihoods, severs social networks, and erodes cultural identities, disproportionately affecting marginalized groups like Adivasis and small-scale farmers. In response to this social upheaval, the state and project proponents typically formulate 'rehabilitation' policies. However, the process of rehabilitation is fraught with complexities and is often criticized for its inadequacy. It frequently reduces the multifaceted losses of displaced people to a matter of monetary compensation, which cannot replace lost common property resources, social capital, or cultural heritage. The implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) plans often suffers from bureaucratic inefficiency, corruption, and a lack of meaningful consultation with the affected communities. Consequently, rehabilitation efforts may fail to restore, let alone improve, the livelihoods and well-well-being of the displaced, leading to their further marginalization and impoverishment. The critical examination of development, displacement, and rehabilitation thus questions the very definition of 'development' and for whom it is intended.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the central paradox of development discussed in the paragraph?
(A) That large-scale projects designed for national growth cause local displacement.
(B) That economic growth often leads to increased environmental conservation.
(C) That rehabilitation policies are more expensive than the development projects themselves.
(D) That displaced communities often become wealthier after resettlement.

282. The passage criticizes rehabilitation policies primarily because they:
(A) are implemented too slowly by government agencies.
(B) often reduce complex social and cultural losses to inadequate monetary payments.
(C) tend to overcompensate displaced communities financially.
(D) focus excessively on rebuilding social networks rather than providing jobs.

283. According to the text, which groups are disproportionately affected by development-induced displacement?
(A) Urban elites and industrial workers.
(B) Marginalized communities like Adivasis and small farmers.
(C) Government officials and project managers.
(D) Foreign investors and multinational corporations.

284. It can be inferred from the paragraph that a successful rehabilitation policy would need to:
(A) go beyond monetary relief to address social and cultural restoration.
(B) focus exclusively on providing cash compensation.
(C) be designed without consulting the affected communities to ensure objectivity.
(D) prioritize rapid resettlement over the quality of new livelihoods.

285. The critical examination of the development-displacement-rehabilitation nexus ultimately leads to questioning:
(A) the need for any economic growth.
(B) the efficiency of large-scale construction

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techniques.
(C) the definition of development and its intended beneficiaries.
(D) the capacity of communities to adapt to change.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The issue of water extends far beyond its hydrological and economic dimensions, entering the critical realm of social power, hierarchy, and exclusion. Access to and control over water resources are often not equitably distributed but are instead mediated by entrenched social structures such as caste, class, and gender. This leads to a phenomenon of 'water and social exclusion,' where certain marginalized groups are systematically denied their right to sufficient, safe, and accessible water. For instance, in many rural contexts, dominant social groups may control community wells or irrigation channels, restricting access for lower-caste households. Similarly, gender norms may place the burden of water collection on women while excluding them from decision-making bodies related to water management. In urban areas, informal settlements often lack legal access to municipal water supplies, forcing residents to rely on expensive and often unsafe private vendors. This exclusion is not merely a denial of a resource; it is a mechanism that reinforces and perpetuates social and economic inequality. It deepens poverty, affects health and sanitation, and limits educational and livelihood opportunities for the excluded, making the struggle for water a struggle for social justice and inclusion.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the main argument of the paragraph regarding water?
(A) Water scarcity is purely a result of natural climatic conditions.
(B) Economic policies are the only factor determining water distribution.
(C) Technological solutions can entirely solve the problem of water access.
(D) Access to water is a social issue mediated by power and hierarchy.

287. The paragraph uses the example of lower-caste households being denied well access to illustrate:
(A) how gender norms influence water collection.
(B) how urban settlements struggle for water.
(C) how social structures like caste create water exclusion.
(D) how water privatization benefits all social groups.

288. According to the text, how does gender play a role in water and social exclusion?
(A) By giving women complete control over water management decisions.
(B) By assigning women the task of water collection while excluding them from governance.
(C) By ensuring men and women have equal access to and control over water resources.
(D) By exempting women from any responsibilities related to household water.

289. The passage implies that social exclusion from water has which of the following consequences?
(A) It promotes social mobility for marginalized groups.
(B) It leads to more efficient and equitable water distribution.
(C) It encourages community cooperation across caste and class lines.
(D) It reinforces existing social and economic inequalities.

290. The struggle for water, as framed in the paragraph, is fundamentally a struggle for:
(A) social justice and inclusion.
(B) private ownership of all water resources.
(C) the implementation of large-scale dam projects.
(D) reducing the overall household consumption of water.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The social experience of disasters, both sudden and slow-onset, reveals that vulnerability is not a natural state but a socially constructed condition. While a hazard like a cyclone or an earthquake is a physical event, its impact is mediated by pre-existing social, economic, and political inequalities. Disasters disproportionately

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affect marginalized communities who lack the resources, power, and infrastructure to prepare for, withstand, and recover from such events. In a similar vein, environmental pollution can be conceptualized as a slow-moving disaster, whose effects on public health are unequally distributed. Chronic exposure to industrial toxins or polluted air and water is often concentrated in low-income neighbourhoods, leading to higher rates of respiratory illnesses, developmental problems, and other health issues, which can culminate in disability. The community response to both sudden disasters and chronic pollution is a critical factor in mitigation and resilience. Strong social networks, local knowledge, and collective action can enable communities to organize effective rescue and relief efforts, advocate for policy change, and develop adaptive strategies. These community responses demonstrate resilience not as a passive quality, but as an active, collective capacity to cope with and challenge the adverse conditions imposed by disasters and pollution.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to the paragraph, what is the primary determinant of a community's vulnerability to disasters?
(A) The geographical location of the community alone.
(B) The physical intensity of the natural hazard.
(C) Pre-existing social and economic inequalities.
(D) The lack of international aid and intervention.

292. How does the passage conceptualize environmental pollution?
(A) As a slow-moving disaster with unequally distributed health impacts.
(B) As an unavoidable consequence of economic development.
(C) As a problem that affects all segments of the population equally.
(D) As an issue best addressed by individual lifestyle changes.

293. The link between environmental pollution, public health, and disability is highlighted by the observation that:
(A) wealthy communities have a genetic predisposition to better health.
(B) disability is a purely medical condition unrelated to the environment.
(C) all individuals exposed to pollution develop the same disabilities.
(D) chronic exposure to toxins is often concentrated in low-income areas.

294. What role does the community response play in the context of disasters and pollution?
(A) It is a passive acceptance of inevitable harm.
(B) It is a critical factor in building resilience and enabling recovery.
(C) It is generally ineffective without top-down government control.
(D) It primarily focuses on assigning blame rather than providing solutions.

295. The passage infers that social resilience is:
(A) an innate characteristic of certain communities.
(B) a product of strong government intervention.
(C) an active, collective capacity to cope and adapt.
(D) a measure of a community's economic wealth.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The global challenge of climate change necessitates action on two interconnected fronts: top-down international policies and bottom-up societal pressure from environmental movements. On the international stage, efforts to address climate change have materialized through a series of policies, conferences, and agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. These international policies aim to create a cooperative framework for nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to the impacts of climate change, and provide financial and technological support to developing countries. However, the effectiveness of these policies is often constrained by issues of national sovereignty, economic interests, and a lack of enforcement mechanisms. Complementing and often challenging this formal policy landscape are environmental movements. These movements, ranging from local grassroots organizations opposing polluting projects to transnational

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advocacy networks demanding climate justice, play a crucial role in shaping public opinion and political will. By staging protests, engaging in policy advocacy, and highlighting the ethical and social dimensions of climate change, these movements hold governments and corporations accountable and push for more ambitious and equitable climate action. The dynamic interplay between international policy negotiations and the persistent mobilization by environmental movements is central to the global effort to navigate the climate crisis.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. The paragraph presents the global response to climate change as an interplay between which two forces?
(A) Economic corporations and scientific institutions.
(B) Developed nations and developing nations.
(C) Technological innovation and market-based solutions.
(D) International policies and environmental movements.

297. According to the text, what is a primary goal of international climate policies like the Paris Agreement?
(A) To create a cooperative framework for nations to reduce emissions.
(B) To establish a single world government for environmental regulation.
(C) To halt all economic development in developing countries.
(D) To promote the exclusive use of fossil fuels for energy.

298. What is identified in the passage as a significant constraint on the effectiveness of international climate policies?
(A) A lack of scientific consensus on climate change.
(B) Conflicts between national interests and global goals.
(C) The overwhelming success of environmental movements.
(D) The refusal of developing countries to participate.

299. What is the described role of environmental movements in addressing climate change?
(A) To exclusively provide financial support for green technologies.
(B) To shape public opinion and hold powerful actors accountable.
(C) To implement international policies on behalf of governments.
(D) To focus solely on local, small-scale conservation projects.

300. The passage suggests that environmental movements contribute to the climate change discourse by:
(A) emphasizing the ethical and social justice dimensions of the crisis.
(B) arguing that climate change is not a serious issue.
(C) providing the primary funding for international climate negotiations.
(D) restricting their activities to scientific research and data collection.

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15. (A) Environmental possibilism
Environmental possibilism suggests that the natural environment acts as a provider of opportunities rather than a strict dictator of human culture. This perspective argues that humans have the freedom to select from various potential paths of development based on their specific needs and technological advancements. Unlike environmental determinism, which views human behavior as a direct product of nature, possibilism emphasizes that human creativity and cultural choices are the primary drivers of social change.

16. (B) It argues that technological solutions alone can solve the ecological crisis.
Social ecology is deeply skeptical of the idea that technology by itself can resolve environmental problems. It argues that the ecological crisis is fundamentally a social and political issue rooted in hierarchy and the logic of capitalism. Simply applying new technologies without changing the underlying social structures of domination will only perpetuate the crisis. Real solutions require a transformation of society toward decentralized, non-hierarchical forms of organization that value both people and nature.

17. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Social ecology and cultural ecology represent two distinct but related approaches to studying the human-nature relationship. Social ecology adopts a political and philosophical stance, linking environmental destruction to institutionalized hierarchies and advocating for social revolution. Cultural ecology, primarily an anthropological and geographic framework, focuses on the empirical study of how specific cultural traits and technologies allow human populations to adapt to their environments. Both provide essential insights into the complex dynamics of modern society.

18. (A) Cause: Social hierarchy; Effect: Ecological domination.
The central thesis of social ecology is that the impulse to exploit and dominate the natural world is a direct consequence of humans dominating one another. This perspective argues that hierarchical social structures, such as class and patriarchy, create a psychological and institutional mindset of control. To end the destruction of the environment, social ecologists believe we must first eliminate the hierarchies within human society, replacing them with egalitarian and cooperative systems of organization.

19. (C) Cultural Ecology
A study focused on how social organization and rituals are shaped by the practical needs of high-altitude farming is a quintessential application of cultural ecology. This approach examines the functional links between environmental constraints, subsistence technology, and social institutions. By viewing the entire social system as an adaptive response to the challenges of a mountain ecosystem, the researcher can explain how traditional knowledge and community norms ensure the long-term survival of the mountain population.

20. (D) It was a dominant theory in early 20th-century geography and anthropology.
Environmental determinism was a widely accepted perspective in the early 20th century that argued physical geography and climate were the primary factors determining human psychology and cultural development. Proponents of this view believed that tropical climates produced certain social traits while temperate climates produced others. Although largely rejected today for its simplistic and often racially biased conclusions, it remains a significant historical theory that shaped the development of early academic geography and anthropology.

21. (C) The adaptation of a human population to its environment through culture.
Cultural ecology focuses on the processes through which human societies use culture as a tool to adjust to their natural surroundings. This involves studying how technology, economic strategies, and social rules are developed to manage resources like land and water. The field analyzes these interactions as dynamic feedback loops, where environment influences culture and culture, in turn, modifies the environment. This focus makes it a key framework for understanding sustainability and human evolution.

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cultural adaptations to resource scarcity. By analyzing these practices as functional responses to ecological conditions, researchers can understand how culture enables human populations to successfully inhabit and manage specific landscapes over long periods of time.

8. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Mapping environmental concepts to their key proponents reveals the historical development of ecological thought. Murray Bookchin established social ecology, while Julian Steward developed the concept of the cultural core. In geography, Ellen Churchill Semple was a prominent advocate for environmental determinism, which suggests nature dictates human culture. Conversely, Paul Vidal de la Blache promoted possibilism, arguing that the environment offers multiple choices that humans select based on their unique cultural background.

9. (C) The belief that ecological balance requires a significant reduction in human population.
Murray Bookchin's social ecology explicitly rejects the notion that human overpopulation is the primary cause of environmental degradation. Instead, he argued that ecological crises are rooted in social hierarchies and the capitalist drive for endless growth. Bookchin focused on decentralization and direct democracy as solutions, viewing human creativity and social reorganization as the keys to a sustainable future, rather than advocating for restrictive population control measures common in other ideologies.

10. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Cultural ecology suggests that similar environmental pressures often lead to comparable adaptive strategies across different societies, particularly in terms of subsistence technology. However, the field also recognizes that history, migration, and cultural exchange provide unique paths of development. While ecological constraints set the stage for adaptation, the specific form that culture takes is influenced by its past and its interactions with other groups, allowing for diverse outcomes.

11. (D) Environmental Possibilism - The environment sets limits, but culture determines choices.
Environmental possibilism is a geographic theory that emphasizes human agency in the relationship between society and nature. It posits that while the physical environment establishes certain constraints and opportunities, it does not strictly determine human behavior or cultural development. Instead, humans are viewed as active agents who choose from a range of possibilities offered by their surroundings, shaped by their own cultural values, technological capabilities, and historical experiences.

12. (B) Features most closely related to subsistence activities and economic arrangements.
The cultural core consists of those social and technological patterns that are most essential for a society to extract a living from its environment. This includes tools, labor organization, and the distribution of resources. According to this framework, the cultural core is the most sensitive part of a society to ecological conditions. Other aspects of culture, such as religion or art, are seen as less directly influenced by the immediate environment.

13. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Social ecology provides a comprehensive critique of the social origins of environmental issues. It argues that environmental problems are essentially social problems and that the concept of dominating nature is a reflection of human hierarchy. The theory proposes a reconstructive vision where society is reorganized into small, self-governing communities that live in harmony with ecological processes. This approach integrates social justice with environmental sustainability, rather than treating nature as a separate conservation concern.

14. (D) A framework for understanding society-environment interactions as adaptive processes.
Cultural ecology provides a systematic way to analyze how human societies maintain themselves within specific environmental contexts through cultural innovation. It views culture as an adaptive system that changes in response to ecological challenges, such as resource fluctuations or climate shifts. By focusing on the functional relationship between technology, social organization, and the environment, this framework helps researchers understand the long-term sustainability and evolution of human populations across different global landscapes.

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29. (C) Technological interventions like large-scale irrigation have always been ecologically sustainable.
While technologies like large-scale irrigation have successfully boosted agricultural productivity, they are often associated with significant ecological problems. Over-extraction of groundwater can lead to the depletion of aquifers and land subsidence. Furthermore, improper irrigation in arid regions often results in soil salinization and waterlogging, eventually making the land unproductive. These issues highlight that technological advancements are not inherently sustainable and require careful management to prevent long-term damage to the natural resources upon which agriculture depends.

30. (D) High input dependency, which displaces diverse farming systems.
High Yielding Varieties are specifically bred to produce maximum grain when supplied with intensive amounts of water, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides. This high input requirement makes them unsuitable for many traditional, low-input farming systems. As farmers shift toward these varieties, they often abandon diverse cropping patterns that utilize local resources and maintain soil health. This dependency on external industrial inputs not only erodes biodiversity but also increases the economic risks for small and marginal farmers.

31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The decline of local crop varieties is a direct result of the systemic promotion of standardized agricultural technologies. State policies and market mechanisms often prioritize the high yields and uniformity required by industrial food processing. This creates strong incentives for farmers to abandon their traditional seeds in favor of a few high-yielding varieties. Consequently, the genetic diversity that once existed in farmers' fields is being replaced by a precarious biological uniformity driven by economic and political pressures.

32. (B) Chemical Pesticides - Contamination of food chains
The use of chemical pesticides in modern agriculture has led to widespread environmental contamination. Many of these substances are persistent and can accumulate in the tissues of plants and animals, eventually reaching humans through the food chain. This process, known as biomagnification, increases the concentration of toxins at higher levels of the ecosystem. This contamination poses significant risks to public health and biodiversity, affecting non-target species like pollinators and birds while disrupting natural pest control mechanisms.

33. (B) Improvement of soil microbial activity
The excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides generally harms the biological health of the soil. These chemicals can kill beneficial soil organisms, such as earthworms and microbes, which are essential for nutrient cycling and maintaining soil structure. Over time, this degradation reduces the soil's natural fertility and its ability to support plant life without continuous chemical additions. In contrast, ecological problems like water eutrophication and groundwater contamination are frequent and well-documented results of chemical-intensive farming.

34. (A) The Green Revolution's impact on biodiversity
Replacing a diverse set of local crops with a single high-yielding variety is a classic example of the genetic erosion caused by the Green Revolution. This shift toward monoculture simplifies the agricultural landscape and removes the natural resilience provided by crop variety. While the farmer may achieve higher yields in the short term, the increased need for irrigation and chemical inputs creates significant environmental and economic costs, illustrating the profound ecological trade-offs inherent in modern agricultural intensification.

35. (C) Applies ecological principles to the design and management of sustainable agroecosystems.
Agroecology is a holistic approach to farming that seeks to mimic natural processes to create productive and resilient agricultural systems. Instead of relying on external chemical inputs, it emphasizes techniques like crop rotation, polyculture, and the integration of livestock and trees. By enhancing biodiversity and improving soil health, agroecology aims to ensure long-term food security while protecting the environment. It views the farm as an ecosystem where biological

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22. (B) The introduction of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation.
The Green Revolution transformed Indian agriculture through a technology-intensive package designed to increase cereal production rapidly. This modernization involved the large-scale deployment of high-yielding variety seeds that responded effectively to chemical fertilizers and controlled irrigation. While this shift significantly boosted food security and overall yields, it also altered traditional farming practices, increased dependency on industrial inputs, and created new socio-economic dynamics within the rural agrarian landscape across several major states.

23. (D) The practice of monoculture has led to a significant reduction in crop diversity and pest resilience.
Modern agricultural systems often rely on monoculture, which is the large-scale cultivation of a single crop variety. While this approach maximizes short-term yields and simplifies industrial processing, it severely reduces the genetic diversity within the agricultural landscape. This loss of diversity makes the entire system more vulnerable to pests and diseases, as a single pathogen can devastate an entire region's harvest. Furthermore, it displaces traditional, resilient varieties that have evolved over centuries.

24. (A) Decreased genetic diversity making crops more susceptible to disease.
Monocropping is a central feature of modern industrial agriculture that focuses on producing vast quantities of a single plant species. By reducing the variety of crops grown in a landscape, this practice eliminates the natural barriers that diverse ecosystems provide against the spread of pathogens. Consequently, a single pest or disease can quickly devastate entire regions. This ecological vulnerability necessitates the increased use of chemical pesticides, creating a cycle of dependency and further environmental degradation.

25. (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
The history of agriculture is marked by significant technological shifts that have transformed how humans interact with the land. For centuries, traditional subsistence farming relied on animal power and local seeds. The early 20th century saw the introduction of mechanical tractors, followed by the mid-century Green Revolution, which utilized high-yielding seeds and chemical inputs. More recently, the development and adoption of genetically modified crops represent the latest stage in this ongoing process of agricultural intensification.

26. (A) Loss of indigenous crop varieties
One of the most significant ecological consequences of the Green Revolution was the rapid replacement of diverse local crops with a few standardized high-yielding varieties. These traditional landraces, which were adapted to specific local soils and climates over generations, possessed unique genetic traits for pest resistance and drought tolerance. Their loss represents a permanent erosion of agricultural biodiversity, making current food systems more fragile and less able to adapt to future climate changes or emerging pests.

27. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The introduction of genetically modified crops has centralized control over the global food supply within a few multinational corporations. These companies use patents to protect their intellectual property, which often prevents farmers from saving and reusing seeds from their own harvests. This shift creates a cycle of economic dependency, where farmers must purchase new seeds and specific chemical inputs every year. This loss of seed sovereignty is a major social and ethical concern.

28. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Technological changes in agriculture have profound ecological and social consequences. The adoption of modern high-yielding varieties often leads to the displacement of diverse traditional crops and increases reliance on external chemical inputs. This intensification can result in soil degradation, water pollution, and reduced ecosystem resilience. While production may increase, these changes often create new vulnerabilities and have not benefited all farmers equally, sometimes exacerbating existing inequalities within rural communities and across different agricultural regions.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The view that ecological problems are social problems of hierarchy and domination.
Social ecology is a critical social theory that examines how the hierarchical structures within human society contribute directly to ecological destruction. It suggests that the desire to dominate nature stems from the historical practice of humans dominating one another through systems like patriarchy and class. By restructuring society into decentralized, non-hierarchical communities, this perspective argues that humanity can achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship with the natural world.

2. (A) It examines the process by which a society adapts to its environment through its culture.
Cultural ecology explores the dynamic relationship between human populations and their physical surroundings, emphasizing how cultural patterns facilitate survival. It analyzes how specific technologies, economic activities, and social behaviors evolve as adaptive mechanisms to environmental constraints and opportunities. This field moves beyond environmental determinism by acknowledging that culture acts as an active mediator, allowing different groups to respond creatively to similar ecological challenges through unique social structures.

3. (C) Julian Steward
The concept of the cultural core was developed to identify specific cultural features most closely associated with subsistence activities and economic arrangements. This theoretical framework focuses on how groups utilize technology to extract resources from their environment, which in turn influences social and political organization. By isolating these core elements from more flexible cultural traits, researchers can better understand the cross-cultural similarities and differences that arise from environmental adaptation.

4. (D) Culture acts as a mediating layer through which society interacts with the environment.
Cultural ecologists argue that human interaction with the natural world is not a direct biological process but is filtered through cultural systems. Language, technology, social norms, and belief systems provide the tools and frameworks that dictate how a society perceives, uses, and manages its natural resources. This perspective highlights that culture is the primary mechanism of adaptation, enabling human populations to inhabit diverse and challenging ecological niches.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social ecology posits that the exploitation of the natural environment is an extension of internal social hierarchies. The theory argues that as long as society is organized around domination, whether based on gender, class, or race, this mindset will inevitably be projected onto the environment. Therefore, resolving ecological crises requires dismantling these social hierarchies to foster an egalitarian society that views nature as a partner rather than a resource.

6. (B) Both approaches agree that genetic factors are the primary determinants of human-environment interaction.
Social and cultural ecology both emphasize the importance of social structures, learned behaviors, and historical contexts rather than biological or genetic traits in shaping human-environment relations. While they differ in their specific theoretical focuses, both fields reject simplistic biological reductionism. They analyze how human agency, cultural adaptation, and political organization allow societies to interact with their surroundings in complex ways that are not dictated by their genetic makeup.

7. (D) Cultural Ecology
The study of how a community develops specific technological, economic, and social strategies to survive in a particular environment is the central focus of cultural ecology. In semi-arid regions, water harvesting and cropping patterns represent

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interactions provide fertility and pest control naturally.

36. (D) It has reduced the physical drudgery associated with many farming operations.
The mechanization of agriculture through the use of tractors and other machinery has significantly changed the nature of farm labor. It has replaced many labor-intensive tasks that previously relied on human and animal muscle, such as plowing and harvesting. While this has reduced the physical strain on many agricultural workers, it has also led to a decline in rural employment opportunities for landless laborers and favored larger farms that can afford the high capital costs of machinery.

37. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Understanding agricultural concepts requires distinguishing between their specific environmental effects. Monoculture refers to growing a single crop, which often leads to genetic erosion or the loss of diversity within species. Eutrophication occurs when fertilizer runoff enriches water bodies, causing harmful algal blooms. Bioaccumulation is the process where persistent toxins, such as certain pesticides, build up in the tissues of organisms over time. Together, these terms describe the complex ecological consequences of intensive, chemical-dependent modern farming systems.

38. (B) Cause: High water requirement of HYV crops; Effect: Over-extraction and depletion of groundwater.
The High Yielding Varieties introduced during the Green Revolution require significantly more water than traditional crops. In many parts of India, this demand has been met by drilling millions of private tube wells to extract groundwater. The resulting rate of extraction has far exceeded the natural recharge rate of many aquifers, leading to a precipitous drop in water tables. This depletion threatens the long-term sustainability of agriculture and the availability of drinking water for rural communities.

39. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The concept of a second Green Revolution aims to address the ecological and social shortcomings of the first. It focuses on increasing productivity in rain-fed areas and for small farmers, who were often bypassed by earlier advancements. By emphasizing sustainable practices like integrated pest management and soil health, it seeks to boost food production without the same level of environmental damage. This approach prioritizes ecological prudence and inclusivity to ensure long-term agricultural resilience and social equity.

40. (A) GM seeds that produce sterile plants, preventing farmers from saving seeds.
Terminator technology is a controversial genetic engineering method designed to make seeds sterile after one harvest. This ensures that farmers cannot save seeds for the following season, forcing them to purchase new supplies from the patent-holding corporation every year. This technology represents an extreme form of corporate control over the food system, threatening traditional practices of seed saving and sharing that have been the foundation of agricultural diversity and farmer independence for millennia.

41. (C) It has led to a uniform increase in prosperity for all farming communities.
While technological changes in agriculture have increased overall food production, the benefits have been unevenly distributed. Wealthier farmers who had better access to land, credit, and irrigation were often the primary beneficiaries, while small and marginal farmers frequently struggled with rising input costs and debt. This uneven development has sometimes widened the gap between rich and poor in rural areas, leading to social tensions and contributing to the migration of displaced laborers to urban centers.

42. (A) It has led to a simplification of agroecosystems and a loss of biodiversity.
Modern industrial agriculture tends to simplify the natural world by replacing diverse ecosystems with large areas of genetically uniform crops. This simplification extends beyond the crops themselves, as the use of pesticides and the loss of habitat negatively impact wild plants, insects, and birds. By prioritizing high yields from a few species, the current agricultural model has caused a significant decline in overall biodiversity, making food systems more vulnerable to environmental changes and reducing the natural services ecosystems provide.

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these issues requires ethical collaboration, respect for intellectual property, and a commitment to equitable benefit-sharing.

57. (C) It relies exclusively on plant-based remedies.
While ethno-medicine makes extensive use of local flora, it is a broad system that also incorporates animal-derived products, minerals, and spiritual practices. Traditional healers often use a combination of physical remedies and rituals to address both the biological and social aspects of illness. The effectiveness of these treatments is frequently tied to the patient's cultural beliefs and the healer's social role within the community. This holistic approach distinguishes ethno-medicine from the more specialized and purely material focus of modern allopathic medicine.

58. (A) A complex indigenous agro-forestry system adapted to specific ecological conditions.
Shifting cultivation, often called Jhum in India, is a traditional agricultural practice that involves rotating crops with fallow periods to allow the forest to regenerate and soil fertility to recover. While sometimes criticized as destructive, it is actually a sophisticated system designed for thin tropical soils and steep terrain. When practiced with sufficient land and time, it maintains a mosaic of different forest stages, supporting high levels of biodiversity. It reflects a deep understanding of local forest dynamics and ecological cycles.

59. (D) A highly efficient and sustainable Indigenous Knowledge System.
The Apatani people of Arunachal Pradesh have developed a unique and highly productive agricultural system that integrates wet-rice cultivation with fish farming in the same terrace. This system utilizes a sophisticated network of canals to manage water and ensures nutrient recycling between the fish and the crops. It is achieved without the use of chemical fertilizers or tractors, relying instead on local knowledge and community labor. This practice represents a pinnacle of sustainable resource management and indigenous technological innovation.

60. (B) The commercial exploitation of biological resources and indigenous knowledge without proper compensation or consent.
Biopiracy is a significant ethical concern in the globalized economy, where corporations may patent products derived from traditional knowledge or local biological resources. This often happens without the permission of the indigenous communities who developed the knowledge or who have protected the resources for centuries. By claiming exclusive legal rights, companies can profit from this heritage while providing no benefits back to the original holders. This practice highlights the need for international laws that protect communal intellectual property and biodiversity.

61. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Documenting indigenous knowledge is a double-edged sword. While it is essential for preserving wisdom that might otherwise be lost as traditional lifestyles change, making this information publicly available can also facilitate its unauthorized commercial use. Once traditional knowledge is written down in databases, it becomes easier for outside parties to access and potentially patent it without community consent. Effective documentation must therefore be accompanied by strong legal protections and community control over how their knowledge is stored and used.

62. (D) A cumulative body of knowledge and beliefs about the relationship of living beings with one another and with their environment.
Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) represents a multifaceted system of understanding developed by indigenous and local communities over long periods. It encompasses practical skills for managing ecosystems, social rules for resource use, and a spiritual worldview that emphasizes the interconnectedness of all life. TEK is not a static relic of the past but a dynamic system that evolves through continuous interaction with the environment. It provides a valuable alternative to Western scientific approaches, emphasizing sustainability and long-term ecological balance.

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50. (A) Ethno-botany
Ethno-botany is the scientific study of the relationships that exist between people and plants. It focuses on how different cultures perceive, manage, and use plants for food, medicine, shelter, and ritual. By documenting these traditional uses, researchers can gain valuable insights into local biodiversity and discover potential new applications for plants. This field is crucial for preserving indigenous knowledge and for developing sustainable management practices that respect both ecological and cultural diversity in various regions worldwide.

51. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Indigenous communities are increasingly seeking legal protections for their traditional knowledge to prevent its unauthorized exploitation by outside interests. This concern is driven by cases of biopiracy, where companies patent products derived from community knowledge without permission or equitable benefit-sharing. Such practices not only exploit the communities' heritage but can also restrict their own access to traditional resources. Establishing fair legal frameworks is essential for recognizing the intellectual contributions of indigenous peoples and ensuring social justice.

52. (D) IPR laws often fail to protect the collective and inter-generational nature of IK.
Modern Intellectual Property Rights systems, such as patents, are primarily designed to protect individual or corporate innovations for limited periods. In contrast, indigenous knowledge is typically collective, held by an entire community, and passed down over many generations. This fundamental difference makes it difficult for existing laws to adequately protect traditional wisdom from misappropriation. There is an ongoing international debate about creating new types of legal protections that respect the communal and long-term nature of indigenous cultural heritage.

53. (C) They are based on a reductionist and mechanistic worldview.
Indigenous Knowledge Systems are typically holistic, viewing the world as an interconnected web of relationships rather than a collection of separate parts. They prioritize the balance of the whole system and often incorporate spiritual and social dimensions into their understanding of nature. This contrasts sharply with the reductionist and mechanistic approach of much of modern Western science, which tends to isolate and study individual components in a controlled environment, often detached from their broader cultural and ecological context.

54. (B) The application of an Indigenous Knowledge System for conservation.
Sacred groves are a powerful example of how traditional beliefs and social norms can effectively protect biodiversity. By designating certain areas as sacred, indigenous communities ensure that these forests remain undisturbed, acting as vital refuges for local flora and fauna. This form of community-led conservation is based on a deep spiritual connection to the land rather than formal laws. Such practices demonstrate that indigenous knowledge and cultural values can be highly effective tools for maintaining ecological health and protecting rare species.

55. (D) It accelerates knowledge loss, as much understanding is embedded in vocabulary.
Language and knowledge are deeply intertwined, particularly in indigenous cultures where specific terms often encode complex information about local ecology and medicinal plants. When a traditional language is lost, the nuanced understanding of the environment it represents often disappears as well. Translation into dominant languages frequently fails to capture these intricate meanings. Therefore, the erosion of linguistic diversity is a direct threat to the survival of indigenous knowledge systems, making language preservation a critical part of ecological conservation efforts.

56. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Integrating indigenous knowledge with modern science is a complex process hindered by fundamental differences in worldviews and power imbalances. Modern science often seeks to extract specific facts, while indigenous knowledge is deeply embedded in cultural and spiritual contexts. Additionally, histories of exploitation have created mistrust between communities and researchers. The oral nature of traditional wisdom also presents challenges for conventional scientific validation. Addressing

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43. (D) Knowledge and beliefs developed by indigenous peoples over generations.
Indigenous Knowledge Systems represent complex, holistic understandings of local ecosystems developed through generations of direct observation and cultural practice. These systems encompass practical techniques for resource management, agricultural strategies, and medicinal applications tailored to specific environmental contexts. Unlike Western scientific paradigms, this knowledge is often transmitted orally and remains deeply embedded in the spiritual and social traditions of a community, providing sustainable solutions for interacting with the surrounding natural world.

44. (B) They are often holistic, viewing humans and nature as part of an integrated system.
Indigenous Knowledge Systems are characterized by a worldview that does not separate human society from the natural environment. Instead, they perceive humans as deeply interconnected with plants, animals, and landscapes. This holistic perspective often leads to management practices that prioritize long-term ecological balance and community well-being over short-term exploitation. Such knowledge is dynamic and based on centuries of practical experience, providing valuable insights for sustainable living that are highly specific to local geographic and ecological conditions.

45. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Ethno-medicine is a vital component of the world's health traditions, offering affordable and culturally relevant care for millions. It involves a deep understanding of local biological resources, particularly plants, and is often the primary form of healthcare in remote areas. Furthermore, this traditional knowledge has been a significant source for modern pharmacology, providing the basis for many life-saving drugs. Its integration with community spirituality and culture makes it a resilient and important repository of human knowledge.

46. (D) Cultural homogenization, modernization, and the loss of traditional lifestyles.
The rapid spread of globalized culture and modern economic systems poses a severe threat to indigenous knowledge. As younger generations move away from traditional lifestyles and languages, the oral transmission of ecological and medicinal wisdom is often broken. Furthermore, the conversion of ancestral lands for industrial use destroys the very environments that sustain this knowledge. Protecting these systems requires not just documentation, but also ensuring the cultural and territorial rights of the communities that hold this wisdom.

47. (A) Ethno-medicine and indigenous knowledge.
The use of the neem tree in India for diverse health and agricultural purposes is a quintessential example of indigenous knowledge. For centuries, local communities have used neem for its natural antiseptic and pest-repelling properties, passing this information down through generations. This practice demonstrates a sophisticated understanding of botanical properties developed long before modern laboratory science. It also highlights the importance of traditional knowledge in providing sustainable, low-cost solutions for health and environmental management in specific cultural contexts.

48. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Indigenous Knowledge Systems often operate using different methodologies and worldviews than Western science, which leads some to label them as unscientific. However, the effectiveness of many traditional practices in agriculture and medicine has been increasingly recognized by the global scientific community. These systems are based on empirical observation and testing over long timeframes, making them highly reliable in their local contexts. Integrating these two systems of knowledge can lead to more robust and sustainable solutions for global challenges.

49. (B) Eucalyptus - Promoting soil fertility.
While many plants in India have well-documented traditional uses, eucalyptus is actually an introduced species often criticized for its negative environmental impacts. Unlike indigenous trees, eucalyptus is known for its high water consumption and its tendency to suppress the growth of other plants, which can actually harm soil health and local biodiversity. In contrast, plants like Tulsi, Haldi, and Amla are deeply embedded in Indian ethno-medicine and are celebrated for their proven healing properties and nutritional benefits.

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63. (A) It often embodies a sense of reciprocity and respect for nature, viewing it as a community of beings.
The worldview associated with indigenous knowledge typically rejects the idea that nature is a collection of passive resources for human exploitation. Instead, it often perceives plants, animals, and landscapes as having their own agency and spiritual significance. This leads to an ethical system based on reciprocity, where humans have a duty to care for the environment in exchange for the resources it provides. Such a perspective fosters sustainable practices and a deep sense of responsibility toward the natural world.

64. (B) Analyzes the parallel domination of women and nature by patriarchy.
Ecofeminism examines the intersectional relationship between the oppression of women and the degradation of the natural environment. It posits that patriarchal societies operate on a logic of domination that devalues both the feminine and the ecological world. By identifying these shared systemic patterns of exploitation, the theory advocates for a radical shift toward values of care, sustainability, and equity to dismantle the structures that harm both society and nature.

65. (B) Reductionist, exploitative, and violent towards both women and nature.
Vandana Shiva and other ecofeminist thinkers critique the dominant scientific and development model for its reductionist approach, which breaks down complex natural systems into tradable commodities. They argue that this "masculine" paradigm prioritizes profit and control over the health of ecosystems and the well-being of local communities. This model often marginalizes traditional knowledge, which is frequently held by women, and leads to environmental destruction. Ecofeminism calls for a "feminine" principle of diversity, cooperation, and nurturing to guide human development.

66. (B) Women must walk longer distances for fuel, increasing their workload.
Environmental degradation often has a disproportionate impact on women due to the traditional gendered division of labor. In many rural societies, women are responsible for collecting water, fodder, and firewood for their households. When forests are destroyed or water sources dry up, women must spend significantly more time and energy to secure these essential resources. This increased burden reduces their time for education, leisure, and other economic activities, deepening existing gender inequalities and impacting their overall health and well-being.

67. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Ecofeminism is a diverse field with several distinct theoretical strands. Liberal ecofeminists focus on reforming existing laws to ensure women have equal rights to resources and environmental decision-making. Cultural ecofeminists celebrate a perceived spiritual and biological connection between women and nature, seeking to elevate "feminine" values. Socialist ecofeminists analyze how capitalism and patriarchy combine to exploit both women's labor and the environment. While these strands differ in their emphasis, they all seek to address the intertwined crises of gender inequality and ecological destruction.

68. (C) Vandana Shiva
Vandana Shiva is a world-renowned Indian scholar and activist who has been a leading voice in the ecofeminist movement. She is particularly known for her critique of the Green Revolution and the use of genetically modified organisms, which she argues represent a violent and reductionist approach to agriculture. Shiva advocates for seed sovereignty, biodiversity, and the recognition of women's vital role in sustaining life and local economies. Her work emphasizes the need for a development model based on ecological principles and social justice.

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69. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Women in rural communities are often the primary managers of natural resources, possessing deep knowledge about local biodiversity and sustainable practices. However, this expertise is frequently overlooked in formal environmental policies and development projects. Decisions are often made by male-dominated bodies, leading to initiatives that fail to address women's specific needs or even increase their workloads. True environmental sustainability requires the meaningful inclusion of women in decision-making at all levels, recognizing their essential

96. (C) Right to clear-fell any forest area for commercial timber trade.
While the Forest Rights Act provides significant protections for the livelihoods of forest dwellers, it does not grant the right to engage in large-scale commercial logging. The Act is intended to support subsistence activities, such as gathering minor forest produce and using land for habitation and cultivation. It explicitly includes the responsibility for communities to protect and conserve the forest. Commercial timber extraction remains under the jurisdiction of state laws, ensuring that the recognition of community rights does not lead to the unregulated industrial exploitation of the forest.

97. (B) Focusing on environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance, including a focus on meeting the needs of local people.
The 1988 National Forest Policy represented a major shift in India's approach to forest management by prioritizing ecological stability over revenue generation. It explicitly recognized that the needs of local communities for fuel, fodder, and timber should be a primary concern. This policy paved the way for more participatory models of conservation, such as Joint Forest Management, by acknowledging that forests cannot be effectively protected without the active involvement and support of the people who live in and around them. It remains a key document in modern Indian environmental governance.

98. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The evolution of forest legislation in India reflects a changing understanding of the relationship between the state, people, and nature. The colonial 1927 Indian Forest Act established a system of state control that lasted for decades. The 1980 Forest (Conservation) Act focused on slowing the diversion of forest land for non-forest use. This was followed by the 1988 National Forest Policy, which emphasized people's participation. Finally, the 2006 Forest Rights Act introduced a rights-based approach to address the historical injustices faced by forest-dwelling communities.

99. (A) A partnership between the Forest Department and local communities for the protection and management of forests.
Joint Forest Management (JFM) was an initiative introduced in the late 1980s to involve local people in the protection of degraded forest lands. Under this program, communities formed village forest committees to help prevent unauthorized cutting and grazing in exchange for a share of the benefits, such as minor forest produce and a portion of the timber harvest. While it had mixed results, JFM represented an important first step away from the exclusionary, top-down model of colonial forestry and toward a more collaborative and participatory approach.

100. (B) The non-recognition of traditional rights by colonial and post-colonial laws.
The "historical injustice" mentioned in the Forest Rights Act refers to the long-term failure of the Indian state to recognize the customary rights of forest-dwelling communities. When forests were brought under state control during the colonial era, the traditional inhabitants were often not given legal titles to their lands, making them vulnerable to eviction and harassment. This lack of legal recognition continued even after independence. The 2006 Act was specifically designed to rectify this by providing a legal process to vest these ancestral rights, acknowledging the communities' long-standing and legitimate presence in the forest.

101. (C) Joint Forest Management - Top-down, exclusionary conservation
Joint Forest Management was actually designed as a more participatory approach to replace the older, exclusionary models of conservation. While it has been criticized for being dominated by the Forest Department in some areas, its stated goal was to create a partnership between the state and local communities. In contrast, the Indian Forest Act of 1927 remains the classic example of a top-down, exclusionary, and revenue-focused legislation. The 1988 Policy and the 2006 Act represent a clear movement toward recognizing the rights and essential roles of people in forest protection.

102. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The implementation of the Forest Rights Act has faced significant hurdles, often due to resistance from within the traditional forest bureaucracy which is accustomed to absolute control. There is also a fundamental philosophical divide between "fortress conservationists," who believe forests must be kept free of human presence to protect

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as a response to the gendered impacts of environmental degradation. It moved beyond seeing women only as victims and highlighted their active role as resource managers and repositories of ecological knowledge. This approach advocates for including women in environmental projects and ensuring they have access to resources and training. By empowering women as environmental agents, WED aims to improve both the status of women and the success of conservation and development initiatives worldwide.

77. (B) The intersection of gender, livelihood, and environmental protection.
The Chipko movement is a landmark example of how women's daily struggle for survival can spark powerful environmental activism. By physically protecting trees, the women of the Himalayas were defending the forests that provided their families with fodder, fuel, and soil stability. Their actions demonstrated that for many rural communities, environmental protection is not a luxury but a direct necessity for livelihood. This movement brought global attention to the critical role of women in environmental management and the importance of community-led conservation efforts.

78. (B) Women are often more vulnerable due to their roles and lack of resources.
Climate change does not affect everyone equally; its impacts are mediated by existing social inequalities, including gender. In many societies, women have less access to land, credit, and information, making it harder for them to adapt to changing conditions or recover from disasters. Furthermore, their traditional roles as caregivers and resource collectors increase their exposure to climate risks. Recognizing these gendered vulnerabilities is essential for developing effective climate adaptation strategies that ensure no one is left behind in the face of global environmental change.

79. (B) The shift to viewing nature as an inert machine to be exploited.
Carolyn Merchant's historical analysis argues that the Scientific Revolution replaced a worldview of nature as a living, nurturing mother with a mechanistic view of nature as a machine. This shift justified the unrestrained exploitation of natural resources and paralleled the increased control over women's lives in patriarchal societies. By "deadening" nature, modern science removed the ethical constraints that previously limited environmental destruction. Merchant's work highlights how our philosophical perceptions of the world directly influence our social structures and our treatment of the natural environment.

80. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Women's vulnerability during and after environmental disasters is shaped by a complex interplay of social, economic, and cultural factors. Norms that restrict their mobility or lack of survival skills like swimming can directly affect their ability to escape. Their roles as primary caregivers often tie them to vulnerable family members. Furthermore, the loss of social protection in the aftermath of a disaster can increase their exposure to violence and economic hardship. Effective disaster management must address these specific gendered risks to ensure the safety of everyone.

81. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Bina Agarwal's "environmental feminism" provides a materialist alternative to some Western ecofeminist theories. She argues that women's relationship with nature is shaped by their daily work and their specific socio-economic conditions rather than an innate spiritual connection. Agarwal emphasizes that to empower women and protect the environment, we must address practical issues like land rights, access to resources, and the inclusion of women in collective decision-making. Her work highlights the critical importance of gendered resource rights in achieving sustainable and equitable development.

82. (C) Being patriarchal, destructive, and perpetuating poverty while posing as a solution.
Maldevelopment is a term used by Vandana Shiva to describe a model of progress that is fundamentally at odds with ecological health and social justice. She argues that this top-down, capital-intensive approach displaces local communities, destroys biodiversity, and increases gender inequality. Instead of creating true wealth, maldevelopment often leads to the depletion of the natural resources that sustain life. Shiva calls for a shift toward "real development" that

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contributions to resource management and community resilience.

70. (C) Men's and women's roles in agriculture and resource use are identical in most traditional societies.
In most traditional and rural societies, there is a clear gendered division of labor regarding the environment. Men and women typically have different responsibilities and, consequently, different areas of specialized knowledge. For example, men may be responsible for commercial crops and livestock, while women manage household food security, water collection, and medicinal plants. These distinct roles mean that environmental changes affect them in different ways. Understanding these gendered differences is crucial for developing effective and equitable environmental and development policies.

71. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Women's leadership in environmental movements like Chipko is deeply rooted in their daily responsibilities for resource management. Because women are primarily responsible for gathering essential items like fuel and fodder, they are often the first to experience the direct consequences of deforestation and land degradation. Their activism is a defense of their livelihoods and the survival of their families. This immediate and severe impact makes women powerful and persistent advocates for the protection of the natural resources upon which their communities depend.

72. (D) It destroys local vegetation used for fodder, increasing women's labor.
Ecofeminists critique many modern forestry projects for prioritizing commercial timber over the diverse needs of local communities. Large-scale plantations of a single species like eucalyptus often replace natural forests that provided a wide range of resources, including animal fodder, medicinal herbs, and fruits. Since women are typically responsible for gathering these items, the loss of biodiversity directly increases their labor as they must travel further to find substitutes. This demonstrates how gender-blind environmental policies can worsen both ecological health and social equity.

73. (C) A focus on reforming legal and economic structures as the primary solution.
Cultural ecofeminism focuses more on changing cultural values and spiritual perceptions rather than just legal or economic reforms. It emphasizes the need to move away from patriarchal ideologies that devalue nature and the feminine, advocating instead for a return to values like nurturing, intuition, and a respect for natural rhythms. While other strands of ecofeminism may prioritize institutional change, cultural ecofeminists believe that a fundamental shift in human consciousness and our relationship with the natural world is the most essential path to liberation.

74. (A) Vandana Shiva - Maldevelopment
Vandana Shiva introduced the concept of "maldevelopment" to critique the dominant model of economic growth, which she argues is inherently destructive to both nature and women. She posits that this model, based on patriarchal and capitalist principles, creates poverty and environmental degradation while presenting itself as progress. Shiva advocates for an alternative approach that respects ecological limits and prioritizes the well-being of all living beings. Her work has been instrumental in linking global development issues with gender equity and environmental sustainability in the Global South.

75. (A) Cause: Patriarchal structures; Effect: Domination of women and nature.
The fundamental argument of ecofeminism is that the same hierarchical and patriarchal systems that oppress women are also responsible for the exploitation of the natural world. These structures are based on a worldview that values control, competition, and the commodification of life. By establishing a link between gender inequality and ecological crisis, ecofeminists argue that neither problem can be solved in isolation. Achieving a sustainable future requires a total transformation of social relations to eliminate all forms of domination and hierarchy.

76. (B) Identifying women as crucial agents and managers of the environment whose roles should be enhanced.
The Women, Environment and Development (WED) approach emerged in the 1980s

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often have the greatest interest and knowledge in maintaining healthy ecosystems. By granting them the legal right to manage and protect their traditional forest areas, the Act shifts power away from the centralized Forest Department and back to the community. This decentralization is seen as a key strategy for both social justice and sustainable forest management.

90. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Colonial forest policies were primarily designed to facilitate the large-scale extraction of timber and to generate revenue for the British state. They were not oriented toward conservation in the modern sense, nor did they prioritize the well-being of forest dwellers. Instead, these laws established absolute state ownership over vast areas of land, effectively turning the people who lived there into "encroachers" on their own ancestral territories. These policies laid the foundation for long-standing conflicts between the Forest Department and tribal communities that continue to this day.

91. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Colonial forest policies had a devastating impact on Adivasi communities by criminalizing their traditional ways of life. Practices like shifting cultivation and the collection of minor forest produce were banned or strictly regulated to make way for commercial timber extraction. This led to the widespread loss of customary rights and forced many communities into poverty and displacement. Far from being integrated into the economy on equitable terms, Adivasis were often exploited as cheap labor for the Forest Department, losing both their autonomy and their resource base.

92. (C) The Act applies only to Scheduled Tribes and not to other traditional forest dwellers.
The Forest Rights Act is inclusive of both Scheduled Tribes and "Other Traditional Forest Dwellers" (OTFDs) who have lived in and depended on the forest for at least three generations. This recognition acknowledges that many non-tribal communities also have deep-rooted connections to forest lands and have suffered from similar historical injustices. By including both groups, the Act seeks to provide a comprehensive legal framework for addressing the rights of all long-term forest residents, ensuring that their livelihoods and cultural practices are legally protected and recognized.

93. (C) Excluding Adivasis from their resource base and making them encroachers.
The creation of Reserved and Protected Forests during the colonial period was a major step in the state's takeover of forest lands. These designations strictly limited or entirely prohibited the traditional activities of local communities, such as grazing cattle and gathering fuel wood. As a result, the people who had inhabited these lands for centuries were suddenly transformed into legal trespassers on their own territory. This exclusionary model of conservation prioritized state revenue and industrial needs while systematically undermining the survival and dignity of Adivasi and other forest-dwelling groups.

94. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Forest Rights Act of 2006 is built on the understanding that forest conservation and the rights of forest-dwelling communities are deeply interconnected. By legally recognizing the role of local people in protecting and managing the land, the Act seeks to create a more effective and sustainable model of conservation. This rights-based approach acknowledges that communities who depend on the forest for their survival have a powerful incentive to maintain its health, making them essential partners in the long-term protection of biodiversity and the national environment.

95. (B) Community Rights.
Under the Forest Rights Act, communities can claim legal titles to shared resources that they have traditionally managed and used. This includes rights over minor forest produce, grazing lands, and water bodies, as well as the right to protect and conserve their community forest resources. These collective rights are essential for maintaining the subsistence livelihoods and social-cultural traditions of Adivasi and other forest-dwelling groups. Recognizing community rights ensures that the entire village, rather than just individuals, has a secure legal stake in the health and management of their surrounding environment.

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is rooted in the "feminine principle" of diversity, sustainability, and the protection of the commons for all.

83. (C) Involving women in environmental decision-making is solely a matter of social justice with no practical benefits for conservation.
Including women in environmental decision-making is both a matter of social justice and a practical necessity for successful conservation. Because women are often the primary users of local resources, they possess unique knowledge and perspectives that are essential for sustainable management. Numerous studies have shown that when women are involved in forestry and water projects, the outcomes are more effective, equitable, and long-lasting. Ignoring gender considerations can lead to policies that fail on the ground, making gender equity a core component of any effective environmental strategy.

84. (B) Pump location in relation to women's workloads, safety, and caste access.
A gender-sensitive approach to infrastructure development considers the specific needs and social realities of the people who will use it most. For a water project, this means placing pumps in locations that are safe for women to visit and that do not increase their travel time. It also involves addressing social barriers like caste, which might prevent marginalized women from accessing the new resource. By considering these factors, development projects can ensure that they truly benefit the entire community and do not inadvertently reinforce existing social inequalities.

85. (C) 2006
The enactment of the Forest Rights Act in 2006 marked a historical turning point in Indian legislation by formally recognizing the rights of forest-dwelling communities. This law addresses historical injustices where traditional inhabitants were denied legal titles to their lands and resources during colonial and post-colonial periods. It provides a legal framework for vesting both individual and community forest rights, empowering the Gram Sabha to manage and protect their ancestral ecological territories.

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86. (A) It seeks to recognize and vest forest rights in forest-dwelling communities.
The primary objective of the Forest Rights Act is to legally acknowledge the customary rights of Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. For decades, these communities lived on forest land without formal titles, often facing the threat of eviction by the state. The Act provides a process for them to claim individual rights to their cultivated land and community rights over shared resources like grazing areas and water bodies. This recognition is fundamental for their livelihood security and cultural survival.

87. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
India's forest policy has evolved through several key legislative milestones. The 1927 Indian Forest Act established state control for revenue, while the 1980 Forest (Conservation) Act aimed to limit deforestation. The 1988 National Forest Policy introduced a shift toward ecological balance and community needs. Finally, the 2006 Forest Rights Act was passed to rectify historical injustices by recognizing the rights of forest-dwelling communities. Together, these laws reflect the ongoing tension between commercial exploitation, state-led conservation, and the rights of local people.

88. (B) The state's need to control and commercially exploit forest resources like timber.
The historical exclusion of Adivasis from forests began during the colonial era as the British government sought to manage forests as a source of revenue and raw materials for the empire. By declaring forests as state property, the colonial administration could systematically extract valuable timber for railways and shipbuilding while criminalizing the traditional livelihoods of local communities. This top-down approach prioritized industrial and commercial interests over the rights and ecological knowledge of the people who had lived in and protected those forests for generations.

89. (B) Protect, manage, and conserve resources they have traditionally protected.
Community Forest Resource (CFR) rights under the Forest Rights Act empower local villages to take an active role in the conservation of their surrounding environment. This provision recognizes that forest-dwelling communities

wildlife, and those who advocate for a rights-based approach that includes people. This conflict often results in delays in processing land claims and creates ongoing tensions over the management of protected areas and the livelihoods of forest-dwelling communities across India.

103. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Adivasi communities have a long history of conflict with state forest policies that often prioritize commercial or strictly conservationist goals over their traditional livelihoods and cultural identities. The declaration of National Parks and Sanctuaries has frequently led to the displacement of these groups, who are then labeled as "encroachers" on their own ancestral lands. For Adivasis, the forest is not just a source of resources but is central to their spiritual and social life. These policies often fail to recognize this deep connection, leading to widespread social marginalization and ongoing legal struggles.

104. (B) Tendu leaves, bamboo, honey, and medicinal plants
Minor forest produce (MFP) consists of a wide range of non-timber resources that are essential for the subsistence and cash income of millions of forest dwellers. These products, such as tendu leaves for making bidis, bamboo for construction, and various medicinal herbs, have historically been a major source of conflict between the state and local communities. The Forest Rights Act recognizes the community's right to collect, use, and dispose of these items, providing an important legal safeguard for their economic security and traditional forest-based livelihoods.

105. (B) They have often created a conflictual relationship between forest-dwelling communities and the state's Forest Department.
Forest policies in India, from the colonial era through much of the post-independence period, have been characterized by a top-down approach that often excluded local communities from their ancestral lands. This exclusionary model has fostered deep mistrust and conflict between forest dwellers and the Forest Department. While recent laws like the Forest Rights Act aim to rectify this, the legacy of historical injustice and the ongoing prioritization of commercial and strictly conservationist interests continue to shape the social and political dynamics in India's forest regions, often marginalizing traditional inhabitants.

106. (C) Forced to leave their habitat because of a marked environmental disruption.
Environmental refugees are individuals or communities compelled to abandon their traditional homes due to significant ecological changes that threaten their survival or livelihoods. These disruptions may include sudden events like floods or volcanic eruptions, as well as slow-onset processes such as desertification or rising sea levels. Unlike traditional migrants, their movement is primarily driven by the collapse of local environmental safety or resources, presenting significant challenges for international law and humanitarian aid.

107. (B) Loss of fertile land and water forces populations to migrate for livelihood.
Desertification is a slow-onset environmental process where fertile land becomes increasingly arid and unproductive. As soil quality declines and water sources dry up, traditional agricultural and pastoral livelihoods become impossible to sustain. This environmental degradation acts as a powerful "push" factor, forcing communities to migrate in search of more hospitable areas or urban employment. This form of migration is often a strategy of last resort for the rural poor, who are the most vulnerable to the loss of natural resources and ecological stability.

108. (C) Ecologically induced migration
When environmental factors like soil erosion and recurrent crop failure become the primary drivers of human movement, it is known as ecologically induced migration. This phenomenon is increasingly common as climate change and unsustainable land use practices undermine the livelihoods of small farmers. Unlike voluntary economic migration, this movement is often a "distress" response to the collapse of the local natural resource base. Such migrants frequently end up in precarious urban situations, highlighting the deep connections between ecological health, economic stability, and human mobility in modern society.

109. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Push factors are the negative conditions in a home region that compel people to move away. In the

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sites. These cumulative impacts result in profound social and human costs.

147. (B) Conduct a transparent and participatory Social Impact Assessment (SIA).
Before any large project begins, it is essential to conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) to understand how the local community will be affected. This process should be transparent and involve the people whose lives are at stake, ensuring their concerns and knowledge are heard. An SIA can identify potential problems early and help design more effective and just rehabilitation plans. Skipping this step or doing it poorly often leads to inadequate compensation, social conflict, and the long-term impoverishment of the displaced population, undermining the stated goals of development and social progress.

148. (A) The transfer of control of public water services to private companies.
Water privatization involves the shifting of management and ownership of water resources and services from the public sector to private corporations. Proponents argue this increases efficiency and investment in infrastructure, while critics fear it transforms a fundamental human right into a commercial commodity. This transition often leads to higher tariffs and reduced access for low-income households, sparking significant social debates about equity, corporate accountability, and the state's responsibility to provide essential resources.

149. (B) Caste-based social exclusion in access to water.
In many parts of India, access to water is deeply influenced by the traditional caste hierarchy. Despite legal protections, Dalits and other marginalized groups are often denied access to clean communal wells located in upper-caste areas. This social exclusion forces them to depend on distant or contaminated sources, which directly impacts their health, dignity, and overall quality of life. This practice demonstrates that water scarcity is often as much a social and political problem as it is an environmental one, reflecting and reinforcing existing patterns of social discrimination and power.

150. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
The debate over water privatization involves fundamental questions about whether water should be managed as a public good or an economic commodity. While supporters claim private companies can improve service delivery through better technology and management, opponents argue that a profit-driven model inevitably marginalizes the poor who cannot afford higher costs. Furthermore, privatization can undermine democratic control over a vital resource. Community-managed systems offer an alternative that prioritizes equity and local needs, though their efficiency can vary depending on local governance and resources. Together, these arguments highlight the social complexity of water management.

151. (B) It leads to increased conflicts over water between user groups and states.
As water becomes more scarce, competition for the remaining resources intensifies, often leading to social and political conflicts. These disputes occur at multiple levels, from local villages where different castes or occupational groups compete for well water, to international and inter-state conflicts over the sharing of river basins. Such tensions can undermine social cohesion and lead to prolonged legal and even physical confrontations. Managing water scarcity therefore requires not just technical solutions, but also fair and transparent political processes that can resolve competing claims and ensure equitable distribution.

152. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The burden of water collection is highly gendered, falling disproportionately on women and girls in many rural and peri-urban areas. When water sources are distant or unreliable, they must spend hours every day fetching water, which leaves them with little time for education, leisure, or income-generating work. This responsibility not only reinforces gender inequality but also impacts their physical health. Addressing water access is therefore a crucial step toward gender equity, as improved water systems can significantly reduce women's unpaid labor and open up new opportunities for their social and economic empowerment.

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challenge for protecting people displaced by climate change.

116. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
For the rural poor, common property resources like forests, grazing lands, and water bodies are essential for survival, providing fuel, fodder, and food. When these resources are degraded or privatized, it undermines the traditional subsistence economy that supports many marginalized households. This loss of access acts as a powerful push factor, making it impossible for families to sustain their livelihoods in their home villages. Consequently, they are often forced to migrate to urban centers to find wage labor, illustrating how ecological degradation directly contributes to urbanization and rural poverty.

117. (B) A sudden, major earthquake
Slow-onset ecological degradation refers to environmental changes that happen gradually over many years, such as the buildup of salt in the soil, the slow spread of deserts, or the long-term depletion of groundwater. These processes progressively erode a community's ability to survive. In contrast, an earthquake is a sudden, extreme event. While it can cause massive displacement, it is not a "slow-onset" process. Understanding this distinction is important for developing different policy responses for immediate disaster relief versus long-term adaptation and support for communities facing gradual environmental collapse.

118. (D) Distress Migration - Migration as a coping mechanism in a situation of acute hardship
Distress migration occurs when individuals or families are forced to move as a desperate measure to survive in the face of crisis. This is common in rural areas when crops fail repeatedly due to drought or when natural resources are completely depleted. Unlike planned migration for better opportunities, distress migration is characterized by a lack of choice and a state of acute hardship. Understanding this concept is crucial for identifying vulnerable populations who need targeted social and economic support rather than being treated simply as voluntary migrants searching for urban employment.

119. (B) Reactive and often forced movement of people in a state of crisis.
Distress migration is a survival strategy undertaken in response to a severe threat to livelihood or safety, such as extreme poverty, ecological collapse, or famine. It is reactive because it happens after conditions have become intolerable, and it is often forced by the lack of any other viable local alternative. Such migrants move without adequate preparation and often end up in the most precarious sectors of the urban economy. This phenomenon highlights the failure of rural development and the urgent need for policies that build community resilience and provide social safety nets.

120. (C) Small and marginal farmers and landless laborers heavily dependent on natural resources.
People who depend most directly on the land and local natural resources are the most vulnerable to ecological degradation. Small farmers and landless laborers often lack the financial assets, diversified income sources, or social connections that would allow them to withstand environmental shocks like droughts or soil loss. When the environment fails, their primary means of survival disappears. This vulnerability is not just a result of natural forces but is exacerbated by their marginalized social and economic position, making them the group most likely to be forced into distress migration.

121. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Environmental migrants often face a range of social and economic challenges when they arrive in new areas. They frequently lack legal status and social networks, forcing them into substandard housing and low-paying informal jobs without any social security. Their arrival can also lead to tensions with the local host population over limited resources like water and space. Furthermore, the forced nature of their move often results in the breakdown of traditional family and community ties, leading to a sense of social isolation and increased vulnerability to exploitation in the destination areas.

122. (B) It is a complex issue where environmental factors are often intertwined with economic, social, and political drivers.
Migration is rarely caused by a single environmental factor alone. Instead, ecological

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degradation often acts as a threat multiplier, worsening existing social and economic problems. For example, a drought might lead to migration only when combined with high levels of poverty, lack of irrigation infrastructure, and poor government response. Understanding the link between the environment and migration requires looking at the broader context of vulnerability, including access to resources, political power, and social inequalities. This complexity makes it challenging to address through simple environmental or migration policies.

123. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The ability to move in response to environmental change is often determined by a household's wealth and social status. Wealthier families can often migrate in a planned way to safer or more prosperous locations, sometimes using their assets to start a new life. In contrast, the poorest families may either be "trapped" because they lack the resources to move at all, or they may be forced into desperate, unplanned migration that leads to even more precarious situations. In this way, the process of environmental migration can worsen and entrench existing social and economic inequalities.

124. (B) Ecological degradation and forced human migration.
The case of Lake Chad is a powerful global example of how the large-scale collapse of an ecosystem can lead to massive human displacement and social instability. As the lake shrank due to climate change and unsustainable water use, the primary sources of livelihood for the surrounding population—fishing and farming—were destroyed. This ecological catastrophe forced millions of people to move, often leading to competition for remaining resources and contributing to regional conflicts. It highlights the urgent need for integrated environmental and social policies to manage transboundary resources and protect vulnerable populations.

125. (C) Implementing river basin management and soil conservation measures.
Addressing migration caused by environmental degradation requires a long-term approach that focuses on the root causes of the problem. For issues like riverbank erosion, this involves managing the entire river system to prevent flooding and implementing soil conservation techniques to stabilize the land. Simply providing temporary relief after people have been displaced does not solve the underlying ecological issues. A sustainable strategy must combine technical environmental interventions with social and economic support for local communities to build their resilience and allow them to remain in their homes.

126. (B) A tropical cyclone or flash flood
Sudden-onset environmental events, such as severe cyclones or flash floods, can cause immediate and catastrophic damage to homes and infrastructure, forcing thousands of people to flee at once. While these events lead to dramatic and highly visible displacement, the migration is often temporary, with many people returning to rebuild once the immediate danger has passed. In contrast, slow-onset processes like desertification or gradual sea-level rise cause more permanent migration over time as they fundamentally alter the environment and permanently destroy livelihoods. Both types of events present distinct challenges for disaster response and long-term planning.

127. (C) Implementing large-scale infrastructure or industrial economic projects.
Development-induced displacement occurs when populations are forcibly relocated to facilitate state-led modernization projects such as dams, highways, or industrial zones. This process often results in the loss of livelihoods, social networks, and cultural heritage for marginalized communities who bear the cost of national progress. While these projects aim to boost the economy, they frequently fail to provide adequate rehabilitation, leading to long-term impoverishment and social marginalization for the project-affected people.

128. (B) It often leads to landlessness and food insecurity for affected populations.
Forcing people from their land for development projects often results in severe economic hardship. Displaced farmers lose their primary asset and their means of subsistence, leading to landlessness and long-term food insecurity. Cash compensation is frequently insufficient to purchase equivalent land or to establish new

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livelihoods, particularly when people lack skills for the urban or industrial economy. This process can break established social support networks and community ties, making it extremely difficult for the affected population to recover their previous standard of living or to successfully integrate into new environments.

129. (B) The building of large dams and irrigation projects.
Large dams have been a primary cause of development-induced displacement in India, submerging vast areas of forest and agricultural land inhabited by millions of people. While these projects are designed to provide electricity and irrigation, the benefits often go to urban areas and distant commercial farmers, while the costs of displacement fall disproportionately on local tribal and rural communities. This uneven distribution of costs and benefits has led to widespread social protests and calls for more just and equitable development models that prioritize the rights of project-affected populations over large-scale infrastructure.

130. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Major development projects across India have caused significant displacement and sparked powerful social movements. The Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River affected communities in three states, while the Tehri Dam submerged an entire town in Uttarakhand. In Odisha, the Hirakud Dam on the Mahanadi was an early example of large-scale displacement, and more recently, the proposed POSCO steel plant faced intense local resistance over land acquisition. These projects highlight the ongoing conflict between state-led industrialization and the rights of local people to their land, resources, and traditional ways of life.

131. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies that rely only on cash compensation are widely criticized for failing to account for the true costs of displacement. For many rural communities, their land and surroundings provide more than just a place to live; they are the foundation of their livelihoods, social identities, and cultural practices. Cash cannot replace the access to common property resources like forests and water, nor can it reconstruct the complex social networks that provide security and support. Without comprehensive, non-cash support, many displaced families quickly fall into poverty and social marginalization.

132. (C) The process of rehabilitation is always smooth, quick, and meets the satisfaction of all affected people.
In reality, the process of rehabilitation for displaced people is often slow, poorly managed, and highly contentious. Many projects face long delays in providing compensation, and the resettlement sites frequently lack basic infrastructure like clean water, schools, and health clinics. Furthermore, finding sustainable new livelihoods for people who have lost their ancestral lands is extremely difficult. These failures lead to widespread dissatisfaction and ongoing social and legal struggles for the affected communities, highlighting that physical relocation is only the beginning of a long and often unsuccessful process of reconstruction.

133. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Large dams present a significant social and environmental challenge, as they often submerge vast ecosystems and ancestral lands. The displacement caused by these projects is not socially neutral; it disproportionately affects tribal and poor rural groups who have the least political power to resist. Furthermore, the benefits of these dams, such as urban electricity and industrial water, are often captured by powerful groups far away from the site. This inequity is exacerbated when projects proceed without the meaningful consent of the local population, leading to widespread social injustice and long-term impoverishment for the displaced.

134. (B) Cause: SEZ establishment; Effect: Displacement of farmers and loss of agricultural livelihoods.
Establishing a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) on fertile agricultural land directly converts productive farmland into industrial or commercial space. This results in the immediate displacement of the farming communities that lived on and cultivated that land. For many of these people, farming is their only skill and primary source of food and income. The loss of land leads to a collapse of the local agrarian economy and forces displaced families to seek

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context of the environment, these include severe droughts, rising sea levels that submerge coastal land, and the loss of soil productivity. These factors directly threaten survival and livelihoods, making it impossible for people to remain in their traditional homes. In contrast, the availability of better jobs in a city is considered a "pull" factor, as it represents an attraction rather than a force driving people out of their current locations.

110. (C) The collapse of agrarian livelihoods due to ecological factors like drought and water scarcity.
Distress migration in rural India is frequently a desperate response to the failure of agriculture, which is increasingly threatened by environmental crises. Recurrent droughts and the depletion of groundwater make farming a high-risk activity, particularly for small and marginal farmers who lack the resources to adapt. When their primary source of income and food collapses, they are often forced to move to cities to find low-wage labor to survive. This movement is not a choice for a better life but a necessary coping mechanism in the face of acute ecological and economic hardship.

111. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While sudden disasters like tsunamis or floods can cause immediate and large-scale displacement, much of environmentally induced migration is driven by slow-onset processes. Gradual changes like increasing soil salinity, desertification, and the steady depletion of water resources progressively undermine a community's ability to sustain itself. For many years, people may try various coping strategies, but eventually, the environmental degradation becomes so severe that migration becomes the only viable option for survival. This gradual nature often makes the problem less visible to policymakers and the international community.

112. (C) It always results in the successful adaptation and improved quality of life for the migrants.
Environmental migration rarely leads to an immediate improvement in the quality of life. Most migrants are forced to leave their homes with few assets and end up in informal urban settlements where they face poor living conditions, lack of services, and economic insecurity. They often lack the skills needed for urban employment and may face social exclusion or conflict in their destination areas. Furthermore, the loss of community and social support networks can lead to long-term vulnerability rather than successful adaptation, highlighting the significant social costs of environmental displacement.

113. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Different regions of the world face specific ecological threats that drive human migration. In the Sahel region of Africa, desertification is a major push factor. The Sundarbans delta faces the immediate threat of rising sea levels and increased salinity. In the Himalayan foothills, deforestation leads to landslides and soil erosion, undermining mountain livelihoods. Meanwhile, the drying up of the Aral Sea due to unsustainable water diversion has caused a total collapse of fishing and farming, forcing millions to relocate. These examples illustrate the diverse and severe impacts of environmental degradation globally.

114. (C) Climate migrants
People who are displaced due to the impacts of climate change, such as rising sea levels, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events, are increasingly referred to as climate migrants. In low-lying areas like the Bangladesh delta, these environmental changes are not just future threats but current realities that are destroying homes and agricultural land. Their migration is a direct response to the altering of their natural environment, making them distinct from economic migrants who move voluntarily for better opportunities. This growing phenomenon highlights the urgent need for global climate action and adaptation support.

115. (A) The 1951 Refugee Convention lacks formal recognition of environmental grounds.
The legal term "refugee" has a very specific meaning under international law, currently limited to those fleeing persecution based on race, religion, nationality, or political opinion. Because the 1951 Convention does not include environmental factors as a valid ground for refugee status, people displaced by ecological disasters do not have the same legal protections or rights to assistance. The term "environmental migrant" is often used instead, though it may fail to capture the forced and desperate nature of their movement. This legal gap remains a significant

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relocation and impoverishment of marginalized groups, raising fundamental questions about the nature of national interest.

141. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
A just process for displacement should begin with a Social Impact Assessment to understand the potential harm and the needs of the community. This is followed by the formal notification for land acquisition. Only after these steps should compensation be paid and physical relocation occur. Finally, long-term monitoring is essential to ensure that the displaced people have actually recovered their livelihoods and successfully settled into their new homes. In practice, however, these stages are often rushed or neglected, leading to significant social hardship and ongoing conflict between the state and affected populations.

142. (B) Tribal communities have been disproportionately affected by development-induced displacement in India.
While Scheduled Tribes make up only a small percentage of India's population, they have accounted for a vast majority of the people displaced by development projects since independence. This is because many large projects, particularly dams and mines, are located in forest and hilly regions traditionally inhabited by tribal groups. Their lack of legal land titles and limited political influence have made it easier for the state to acquire their ancestral lands. This disproportionate impact has led to the long-term marginalization and impoverishment of many tribal communities, highlighting the deep social inequities inherent in the current development model.

143. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Effective Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies must be based on the principles of minimizing harm and ensuring that affected people are better off after the project. This involves seeing displaced persons as active partners who should benefit from the development, rather than just as obstacles to be moved. The process must be transparent and involve meaningful consultation and informed consent. Furthermore, rehabilitation should focus on restoring the entire community and its social fabric, not just replacing individual assets. Ignoring these core principles leads to unsustainable relocation and widespread social injustice for the project-affected people.

144. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The concept of "national interest" is frequently used to justify projects that cause significant local displacement. Proponents argue that the broad benefits of industrialization or improved infrastructure are essential for national progress. However, critics point out that this national interest is often defined by powerful elites and fails to account for the fundamental rights of marginalized communities. When a project forces thousands of people into poverty to benefit others far away, the very definition of "interest" becomes a site of intense political and ethical struggle, highlighting the need for more democratic and equitable decision-making.

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145. (B) Displacement caused by a series of large dams on the Narmada river.
The Narmada Bachao Andolan is one of the most prominent environmental and social movements in modern India. It began as a protest against the Sardar Sarovar Dam and expanded to a broader critique of the developmental model that displaces thousands of tribal and rural people without fair rehabilitation. The movement has used non-violent methods, legal challenges, and international advocacy to demand justice for the project-affected people. It has been instrumental in raising national and global awareness about the severe social and human rights consequences of large-scale infrastructure projects and the displacement they cause.

146. (C) It systematically results in the upward economic mobility of all affected persons.
Displacement is far more likely to cause economic decline than upward mobility. Most project-affected people lose their primary assets and their traditional livelihoods without receiving adequate training or resources for new ones. Furthermore, the psychological trauma of losing one's home and being uprooted from a community can have long-lasting negative effects on mental health and social well-being. Increased morbidity and mortality rates have also been documented among displaced populations, particularly children and the elderly, due to the stress and poor living conditions in resettlement

159. (B) Water as an economic good - Water has a price and should be allocated efficiently.
Viewing water as an economic good suggests that it should be priced to reflect its scarcity and the cost of delivery. Proponents argue this encourages efficiency and conservation, particularly in the industrial and commercial sectors. However, this perspective can conflict with the idea of water as a human right if pricing makes it unaffordable for the poor. Finding a balance between these two views is a major challenge for modern water management, requiring policies that ensure basic needs are met for everyone while still managing water resources in an economically and ecologically sustainable manner.

160. (B) The volume of water embedded in the production of a commodity or service.
The concept of virtual water helps us understand the vast amount of water required to produce the food, clothes, and other items we consume. For example, growing and processing wheat or cotton uses significant amounts of water that are not visible in the final product. When these goods are traded, countries are essentially exporting or importing water. This perspective is crucial for understanding the global water footprint and can help water-scarce nations make better decisions about which crops and industries to support, highlighting the deep connections between international trade and environmental sustainability.

161. (C) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
The Cauvery River dispute is one of the oldest and most intense water conflicts in India, primarily involving the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The dispute centers on the sharing of water for irrigation, especially during years of low rainfall. It is driven by the needs of millions of farmers in both states and has frequently led to widespread protests and legal battles in the Supreme Court. The conflict illustrates the difficulty of managing shared water resources in a federal system where regional political and economic interests often collide over a vital but limited resource.

162. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Water management policies can inadvertently or intentionally exclude marginalized groups through various mechanisms. High connection fees often prevent the urban poor from accessing municipal pipes, while the location of public taps can reflect local social hierarchies. Unreliable or intermittent supply disproportionately affects those who cannot afford private storage and pumps. Furthermore, diverting water from rural agriculture to support urban development can undermine the livelihoods of small farmers. Recognizing these forms of exclusion is essential for designing water policies that are truly inclusive and ensure the human right to water for all citizens.

163. (C) The way water resources are managed and distributed can reflect and reinforce existing social inequalities.
Water is a deeply social and political resource, and its management often reflects the power dynamics of a society. Inequalities based on caste, class, and gender frequently dictate who has access to the best water sources and who is left with contaminated or distant ones. Far from being a neutral natural resource, water distribution can be used to marginalize certain groups or to benefit powerful interests. Addressing the global water crisis therefore requires not just better technology, but also a commitment to social justice and the democratization of water governance to ensure equitable access for all.

164. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The recognition of water as a fundamental human right by the United Nations emphasizes that everyone is entitled to safe and affordable water for their basic needs. This perspective argues that the state has a responsibility to ensure this access regardless of an individual's ability to pay. Treating water purely as a commercial commodity can threaten this right if profit-driven pricing makes water a luxury. Therefore, any effective water management system must prioritize the human right to water, ensuring that basic domestic needs are met before water is allocated for other industrial or commercial uses.

165. (B) Over-extraction and contamination of groundwater by the company.
The movement in Plachimada became a global symbol of the struggle for community control over local water resources. Local villagers, led by Adivasi women, protested against the Coca-Cola plant, alleging that the company's massive groundwater extraction caused their wells to

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153. (C) These disputes have been completely resolved and no longer exist.
Inter-state water disputes remain a persistent and highly contentious issue in Indian politics. As the demand for water for agriculture, industry, and cities grows, conflicts over the sharing of rivers like the Cauvery, Krishna, and Sutlej continue to escalate. While the Indian Constitution and specific tribunals provide mechanisms for adjudication, many disputes remain unresolved for decades due to political sensitivities and competing regional interests. These ongoing conflicts highlight the challenges of managing transboundary water resources in a federal system facing increasing ecological stress and growing human and industrial demand.

154. (C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Water disputes occur at various scales, from international to inter-state. India and Bangladesh have long-standing negotiations over the Teesta River, while within India, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have contested the Cauvery for over a century. The Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal is a major point of contention between Punjab and Haryana. Similarly, the Krishna River involves a complex sharing arrangement between Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh. These disputes are driven by the rising need for irrigation and power, illustrating how water has become a critical and contested political resource in the region.

155. (B) Cause: Widespread paving; Effect: Reduced infiltration and depletion.
Rapid and unplanned urbanization often replaces natural surfaces with concrete and asphalt, which prevents rainwater from soaking into the ground to recharge aquifers. At the same time, the growing urban population and industrial sector increase the demand for water, often leading to the excessive drilling of private borewells. This combination of reduced natural recharge and over-extraction causes a rapid decline in urban groundwater levels. Addressing this issue requires integrated urban planning that incorporates green spaces and rainwater harvesting to restore the natural water cycle in cities.

156. (B) Water access shaped by social power, leading to systematic exclusion.
In many rural areas, the ability to access water is directly linked to an individual's wealth and social status. When a powerful landlord installs a deep, motorized borewell, it often lowers the local water table, causing the shallower, traditional wells used by poorer neighbors to run dry. This "water grab" demonstrates how technological advancements can exacerbate social inequality if they are not regulated to ensure fair and equitable distribution. For the marginalized families, the loss of water is not just an environmental problem but a direct consequence of their lack of social and political power.

157. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Access to safe and clean water is not just a technical issue but a reflection of a society's social and economic inequalities. Marginalized groups often live in areas with the poorest infrastructure, whether in remote rural villages or urban slums, where municipal water services are either absent or highly unreliable. This systematic exclusion forces the poor to rely on expensive tankers or contaminated sources, leading to a higher burden of waterborne diseases and economic hardship. Therefore, achieving universal water access requires specifically addressing the social and political barriers that exclude these vulnerable populations.

158. (D) Implementation of universal, equitable, and round-the-clock water supply to all households.
Social exclusion in water occurs when policies or social practices systematically prevent certain groups from accessing this vital resource. This can happen through high pricing that makes water a luxury, locating water points in areas where marginalized groups are not welcome, or prioritizing industrial and commercial needs over basic domestic requirements for the poor. In contrast, providing a universal and equitable supply to all citizens is the primary strategy for overcoming social exclusion. Such an approach recognizes water as a fundamental human right that must be provided fairly to everyone regardless of their social or economic status.

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low-wage, insecure work elsewhere. This transition often increases poverty and social vulnerability, demonstrating the severe trade-offs of industrial land acquisition.

135. (D) Immediate and successful integration into the host community with enhanced social status.
Displacement is a traumatic event that often results in social exclusion rather than successful integration. When people are moved to new locations, they frequently face discrimination from the host population and struggle to establish new social ties. They often lose their traditional status and find themselves at the bottom of the social and economic hierarchy in their new environment. The disintegration of kinship networks and the loss of access to culturally significant sites further deepen this sense of rootlessness and marginalization, making it extremely difficult for displaced communities to ever fully recover.

136. (C) Development displacement and inadequate rehabilitation.
This scenario illustrates the classic problems associated with development-induced displacement, where the intangible values of land and culture are ignored. Offering a small plot of land far from the original site and cash compensation does not address the loss of the forest-based livelihood or the community's cultural and spiritual connection to their ancestral home. Such a top-down approach often leads to the impoverishment of the displaced group, as they cannot replicate their traditional way of life in an unfamiliar environment with fewer resources. It highlights the urgent need for more holistic and participatory rehabilitation policies.

137. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rehabilitation policies often fail because they treat land only as a financial asset rather than a complex resource system. For many rural people, the environment provides essential non-market goods like fodder, fuel, and medicinal plants, all of which are lost during displacement. Cash compensation rarely covers the cost of replacing these resources in a market-based economy. Furthermore, the destruction of social networks and the loss of cultural identity are profound impacts that cannot be quantified in monetary terms. This narrow economic focus systematically underestimates the true harm caused to displaced communities.

138. (C) Anyone whose livelihood, standard of living, or property is adversely affected.
The term "Project Affected Person" (PAP) should be broadly defined to include all individuals and families who suffer any negative impact from a development project. This encompasses not just those with legal land titles, but also landless laborers, artisans, and those who depend on shared common resources like forests and rivers. Recognizing this broad range of affected people is essential for ensuring that everyone who loses their source of income or their social support system is eligible for fair compensation and rehabilitation. A narrow definition often leaves the most vulnerable groups without any legal protection or support.

139. (B) Does not have the option to refuse to move from the land targeted for a project.
Involuntary resettlement occurs when the state uses its power of "eminent domain" to acquire land for public purposes, even if the current residents do not want to leave. This means that affected people are forced to relocate, often under the threat of legal action or physical eviction. The process is characterized by a significant power imbalance between the state and local communities. Because the move is not voluntary, it places a heavy responsibility on the state to ensure that the displaced population is fully compensated and provided with adequate resources to reconstruct their lives elsewhere.

140. (B) A top-down, capital-intensive, and large-scale infrastructure-focused model.
Large-scale displacement is a hallmark of a specific model of development that prioritizes massive infrastructure projects like dams, power plants, and industrial complexes. This top-down approach often assumes that the national economic benefits of these projects outweigh the local social and environmental costs. However, this model frequently ignores the rights and knowledge of the people who live on the targeted land. By favoring capital-intensive solutions over decentralized and community-led alternatives, this approach systematically leads to the forced

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dry up and contaminated the remaining water with toxic sludge. The struggle highlighted the conflict between corporate resource use and the basic water rights of local communities. The eventual closure of the plant was a significant victory for grassroots environmentalism and raised important questions about the social and environmental accountability of multinational corporations.

166. (C) New irrigation technologies like borewells have always led to more equitable water distribution.
While new technologies like deep borewells can increase overall water availability for some, they often lead to less equitable distribution. Because these technologies require significant capital to install and maintain, they are primarily accessible to wealthier farmers. As these deep wells deplete local aquifers, they cause the shallower wells of poorer neighbors to run dry, effectively transferring water from the poor to the rich. This demonstrates that technological fixes, without social regulation and a commitment to equity, can worsen existing inequalities and lead to the exclusion of marginalized groups from vital natural resources.

167. (B) Reduced water flow and sediment, affecting agriculture and fisheries.
Building dams upstream can have severe ecological and social impacts on downstream communities. By trapping water and sediment, dams can cause rivers to run dry or flow intermittently, destroying local fisheries and reducing the fertility of downstream agricultural lands that depend on seasonal silting. These changes can undermine the livelihoods of thousands of people and lead to intense conflicts between different states or regions along a river. This downstream impact is often overlooked in the planning of large-scale water projects, highlighting the need for a more integrated and holistic approach to river basin management.

168. (C) Institutionalized social exclusion.
When a city provides vastly different levels of water service to different neighborhoods based on their economic status, it is a form of institutionalized social exclusion. Wealthy areas receive reliable, piped water, while the poor are forced to rely on irregular tankers and communal taps, which are often more expensive per liter. This inequity is built into the urban infrastructure and reflects the lack of political power and legal recognition of people living in informal settlements. Overcoming this requires a fundamental shift in urban planning to prioritize basic service delivery for all citizens as a matter of right.

169. (B) Pre-existing conditions make a society vulnerability to natural hazards.
The social construction of disaster suggests that the severity of a catastrophe is not determined solely by natural forces but by human decisions and social vulnerabilities. While a hazard like an earthquake is a natural event, the resulting disaster is often caused by poor infrastructure, poverty, and inadequate planning. This perspective emphasizes that social inequalities dictate who suffers most, highlighting that disaster risk is embedded within the socio-economic and political fabric of a community.

170. (B) The characteristics and circumstances of a community or system that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.
Vulnerability is a key concept in disaster studies that explains why some people or places suffer more from a hazard than others. It is shaped by a wide range of factors, including poverty, lack of access to information, poor housing quality, and social marginalization. For example, a community living on a steep, unstable slope in poorly built houses is more vulnerable to a landslide than a community living in well-engineered buildings on flat ground. Addressing vulnerability requires tackling the underlying social and economic inequalities that put certain groups at greater risk.

171. (B) A hazard is a potential threat, whereas a disaster is the realization of that threat.
It is important to distinguish between a hazard, which is a natural or man-made event with the potential to cause harm, and a disaster, which occurs when a hazard actually impacts a vulnerable population and causes widespread damage. For example, a hurricane in the middle of the ocean is a hazard, but it only becomes a disaster if it strikes a populated coast. This distinction highlights that disasters are not inevitable; by reducing the vulnerability of a

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of hazards and preparedness to create plans and build capacity. When a hazard strikes, the immediate response phase focus on saving lives and providing basic relief. Finally, the recovery phase involves the long-term work of rebuilding infrastructure and livelihoods. This cycle is intended to be a continuous process of learning and improvement, where each phase informs the next, ultimately leading to a more resilient and prepared society that is less vulnerable to environmental shocks.

185. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The impacts of a disaster are deeply gendered and shaped by social status, age, and ability. Women and girls often face increased risks of violence and loss of livelihoods in the aftermath. Children's health and education are frequently disrupted, leading to long-term developmental consequences. Marginalized groups may be excluded from relief efforts, while the elderly and persons with disabilities often struggle to access even basic services. A comprehensive and fair disaster response must recognize these diverse and intersectional vulnerabilities, ensuring that aid and protection are provided equitably to all sections of the affected population.

186. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While a centralized command structure can be important during the immediate response to a disaster, a purely top-down approach often fails in the long-term phases of mitigation, preparedness, and recovery. Involving the community ensures that plans are grounded in local reality and that the specific needs of the people are addressed. Participatory approaches build trust and empower local people to take an active role in their own safety. Experience has shown that disasters are managed most effectively when professional expertise is combined with the active participation and traditional knowledge of the communities that live with the risk.

187. (B) Poor building quality and non-compliance with construction codes.
The 2001 Gujarat earthquake highlighted that the massive loss of life and property was as much a social disaster as a natural one. While the seismic force was high, many buildings collapsed because they were poorly constructed or did not follow earthquake-resistant design standards. This demonstrates that human decisions—regarding where and how we build—directly determine the impact of a natural hazard. Effective disaster management therefore requires not just good science but also strong governance, the enforcement of construction codes, and a commitment to building a safe environment for all citizens, especially in high-risk regions.

188. (C) Mitigation measures, like building codes, are designed to increase a community's vulnerability.
In reality, mitigation measures such as building codes and land-use planning are specifically designed to decrease a community's vulnerability by making its physical and social systems more resistant to hazards. Preparedness is about being ready to act when an event occurs, while response and recovery address the immediate and long-term needs after the impact. A hazard is the potential for harm, but it is the lack of mitigation and preparedness that allows a hazard to become a disaster. Understanding these terms is essential for developing effective policies that protect lives and property from the devastating effects of environmental shocks.

189. (C) Disaster preparedness
A community that takes proactive steps to understand its own risks and builds its own capacity to respond is demonstrating high disaster preparedness. This includes mapping dangerous areas, setting up warning systems that reach everyone, and training local people in essential skills like search and rescue. Such community-led efforts are vital because they can be implemented immediately when a hazard strikes, often before official help can arrive. By being prepared, a community can significantly reduce the number of injuries and deaths and can speed up its own recovery, making it more resilient to the challenges of its natural environment.

190. (B) Fair treatment and involvement of all people in environmental laws.
Environmental justice is a social movement and theoretical framework focused on the fair distribution of environmental benefits and burdens. It ensures that no particular community, regardless of race, income, or social status, suffers disproportionately from pollution or toxic waste. By advocating for meaningful participation in decision-making processes, the movement

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the risk from natural hazards. By using their understanding of environmental signs and working together to build shelters and organize evacuations, the community has taken proactive steps to protect themselves. This "bottom-up" approach to disaster management is often more effective than purely state-led initiatives because it is based on the community's own needs and capabilities. Supporting such community-based efforts is a key strategy for building long-term resilience in disaster-prone regions and ensuring that local people are empowered to manage their own safety.

179. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While hazards may be natural, the way their impacts are felt in a society is deeply influenced by pre-existing social structures. Factors like class, caste, gender, and disability determine who has the resources to prepare, who lives in the most dangerous locations, and who has the best access to information and relief. For example, people with limited mobility or those living in poverty face much higher risks and have a harder time recovering from a disaster. This means that any effective disaster management policy must be socially sensitive and specifically address the needs of the most vulnerable groups.

180. (C) Mitigation - Actions taken to reduce long-term risk from hazards.
Mitigation is a proactive phase of disaster management that focuses on addressing the root causes of risk before a hazard occurs. This includes long-term strategies like implementing strict building codes, restoring natural barriers like mangroves, and improving land-use planning to keep people out of dangerous areas. Unlike the response phase, which is about immediate relief, mitigation aims to permanently reduce the potential impact of future disasters. Investing in mitigation is widely seen as the most cost-effective way to protect lives and property and to build a more resilient and sustainable society over the long term.

181. (C) Absorb shocks and adapt to maintain essential functions and identity.
Resilience in the context of disasters is the ability of a community or system to "bounce back" after a major disruption. It involves having the physical infrastructure, social networks, and institutional capacity to handle a shock without collapsing. A resilient society doesn't just return to its previous state but can also adapt and learn from the disaster to better handle future events. This concept emphasizes that while we cannot always prevent hazards, we can build societies that are strong and flexible enough to withstand them and to recover quickly and effectively when they do occur.

182. (C) Women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities
Certain social groups are more vulnerable to disasters due to a combination of physical, social, and economic factors. Women often face higher risks due to restricted mobility, caregiving responsibilities, and lack of access to resources and information. Children and the elderly are physically more vulnerable and may have specific health and protection needs that are often overlooked in emergency response. Persons with disabilities may face significant barriers to evacuation and accessing relief. An inclusive disaster management approach must specifically identify and address the unique needs and vulnerabilities of these groups to ensure their safety and well-being.

183. (B) The recovery phase of a disaster can sometimes create opportunities to 'build back better' and address pre-existing inequalities.
While disasters cause immense suffering, the long-term recovery phase can also be a time for positive social and physical change. This concept, known as "building back better," involves not just replacing what was lost but also improving infrastructure and addressing the social and economic inequalities that made people vulnerable in the first place. For example, rebuilding houses to better standards or improving the livelihoods of marginalized groups can make the community more resilient to future disasters. This perspective highlights that the way we rebuild after a catastrophe is a crucial opportunity for creating a more just and sustainable society.

184. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
The disaster management cycle follows a logical sequence to manage risk and response. It begins with mitigation to reduce the impact

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population, we can prevent a hazard from turning into a devastating catastrophe.

172. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Disasters can be classified based on their primary causes and the specific environmental processes involved. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was a catastrophic technological or man-made disaster caused by industrial negligence. The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami and the Latur earthquake were geophysical events resulting from seismic activity. In contrast, the 2013 Uttarakhand floods were a hydrological disaster, but their impact was significantly worsened by human activities like unplanned construction and deforestation. Understanding these different types of disasters is essential for developing appropriate preparedness, response, and mitigation strategies for each specific hazard.

173. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Community resilience is a holistic concept that encompasses the social, physical, and psychological capacity of a community to deal with disasters. A resilient community is one where people are well-informed, have strong social ties, and can work together to prepare for and recover from a hazard. Local knowledge of the environment is also a critical component, as it can help in identifying risks and developing effective coping strategies. Building resilience is a long-term process that goes beyond physical infrastructure to include the strengthening of the community's social and institutional foundations.

174. (C) Communities are always passive victims waiting for external aid.
In the immediate aftermath of a disaster, local communities are almost always the first responders, using their own knowledge and resources to save lives and provide relief long before external aid arrives. Far from being passive victims, many communities have well-developed traditional coping strategies and social networks that are essential for their survival and recovery. Recognizing and supporting this community agency is a crucial part of effective disaster management. A purely top-down approach that ignores local capacity can often be less effective and may even undermine a community's long-term resilience and ability to recover.

175. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Community participation is essential for all phases of disaster management. Local people have the most detailed knowledge of their own environment and the specific vulnerabilities of different social groups. Involving them ensures that preparedness plans and recovery efforts are realistic and culturally appropriate. Furthermore, participation builds local capacity and a sense of ownership, which are vital for maintaining resilience over the long term. While expert technical knowledge is also necessary, it is most effective when combined with the active involvement and traditional wisdom of the community that actually faces the disaster risk.

176. (A) Poverty and marginalization leading to increased vulnerability to hazards.
The differential impact of a disaster often reveals the underlying social inequalities of a society. Poor people are frequently forced to live in the most hazardous areas, such as low-lying floodplains or steep slopes, because they cannot afford safer land. Their houses are also often built with inferior materials and lack the engineering needed to withstand extreme events. Consequently, when a hazard occurs, the poor suffer disproportionately in terms of loss of life and property. This demonstrates that disasters are not "equalizers" but instead tend to reinforce and worsen the pre-existing conditions of poverty and marginalization.

177. (D) Hazard Creation
The disaster management cycle is a framework used by policymakers and responders to organize efforts before, during, and after a disaster. It consists of four main phases: mitigation and prevention to reduce risk, preparedness to plan for response, the immediate response and relief when a disaster occurs, and the long-term recovery to rebuild lives and infrastructure. The goal of this cycle is to move away from only reacting to events and toward a more proactive approach that reduces the overall impact of disasters on society. "Hazard creation" is not a part of this management framework.

178. (A) Community-based disaster preparedness and response.
This case illustrates how local knowledge and community action can effectively reduce

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seeks to dismantle systemic inequalities that place hazardous facilities in marginalized areas, ensuring that all citizens live in safe and healthy environments.

191. (A) High levels of particulate matter are linked to respiratory diseases.
There is a clear and well-documented link between air pollution and serious public health issues. Particulate matter, especially PM2.5, can penetrate deep into the lungs and even enter the bloodstream, causing or worsening respiratory conditions like asthma and chronic bronchitis, as well as cardiovascular diseases. This impact is especially severe in highly polluted urban and industrial areas. In contrast, other forms of pollution like noise and contaminated water are consistently linked to negative health outcomes, illustrating the pervasive and multi-faceted threats that environmental degradation poses to human well-being and health worldwide.

192. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Different environmental pollutants are associated with specific and often severe health problems. Exposure to lead can cause permanent neurological damage, especially in children, while mercury is famously linked to Minamata disease. Asbestos fibers can lead to deadly lung diseases like asbestosis and mesothelioma. Particulate matter from air pollution is a major driver of respiratory and heart problems. Understanding these links is essential for public health policy and for environmental regulations that seek to protect citizens from the most harmful toxins in their air, water, soil, and workplaces.

193. (C) Rural women and young children
In many developing countries, millions of households still rely on solid fuels like wood, coal, and dung for cooking and heating in poorly ventilated spaces. This creates extremely high levels of indoor air pollution, exposing residents to dangerous levels of smoke and chemicals. Because women are traditionally responsible for cooking and children spend a lot of time near them, they bear a disproportionate share of the health burden, which includes high rates of respiratory infections, lung disease, and even cardiovascular problems. Addressing this issue requires promoting cleaner cooking technologies and improving housing ventilation to protect these vulnerable groups.

194. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Water pollution is a major global health threat, often caused by the direct discharge of industrial and municipal waste into rivers and lakes. When people depend on these contaminated sources for drinking, washing, or irrigation, it leads to the widespread transmission of waterborne pathogens. Diseases like cholera and typhoid can cause large-scale outbreaks, particularly in areas with poor sanitation and limited access to treated water. Protecting water quality is therefore a critical public health priority, requiring strong environmental regulations and investment in clean water and sanitation infrastructure to ensure the health of all communities.

195. (C) All forms of environmental pollution only cause acute, short-term illnesses.
In reality, many of the most serious health impacts of environmental pollution are chronic and develop over many years of exposure. While some pollutants can cause immediate illness, others, like lead, asbestos, and certain pesticides, are linked to long-term problems such as cancer, neurological disorders, and developmental disabilities. Even noise and light pollution have been shown to have subtle but significant long-term effects on physical and mental health. Understanding the slow and cumulative nature of many pollution-related health issues is essential for developing effective public health strategies and long-term environmental protections.

196. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
A person's exposure to environmental pollution is deeply influenced by their socio-economic status. Poverty often leaves people with no choice but to live in cheaper areas near factories or waste sites, which have the highest levels of pollution. Furthermore, marginalized communities often lack the political power to prevent polluting industries from being located in their neighborhoods. Occupational hazards also fall disproportionately on low-wage workers who may handle toxic chemicals without proper safety equipment. In contrast, wealthier individuals can often afford to live in cleaner, safer environments, highlighting the deep social inequities inherent in environmental health risks.

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209. (B) Contamination of crops grown on that soil, leading to toxins entering the human food chain.
Soil pollution with heavy metals like lead, cadmium, and arsenic is a serious public health threat because these toxins can be absorbed by plants. When these contaminated crops are consumed by humans or livestock, the poisons enter the food chain, where they can accumulate in the body and cause chronic illnesses such as kidney disease, bone damage, and various types of cancer. This hidden form of pollution can affect large populations and is often difficult to detect without systematic testing of soil and food products, highlighting the need for strong environmental and agricultural safety regulations.

210. (B) The possibility of exposure to hazardous materials leaching from the landfill.
When a neighborhood near a landfill shows higher rates of serious illness, it is a significant public health warning that requires immediate investigation. Landfills can release a wide range of toxic chemicals into the air and groundwater if they are not properly managed. Residents may be exposed through drinking contaminated water or breathing harmful fumes. Establishing a link between these environmental hazards and the observed health problems is essential for protecting the community and for holding those responsible for the landfill accountable. This is a classic case for an environmental justice and public health inquiry.

211. (A) Responsibilities for climate action should be shared equitably and fairly.
Climate justice frames global warming as an ethical and political issue rather than just an environmental one. It emphasizes that those least responsible for greenhouse gas emissions often suffer the most severe consequences of climate change. The framework advocates for equitable solutions that acknowledge historical emissions of developed nations and support the adaptation needs of vulnerable communities. By prioritizing human rights and social equity, it seeks to ensure a fair transition to a sustainable future for everyone, everywhere.

212. (A) It set binding emission reduction targets for developed countries.
The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997, was a landmark international treaty that established legally binding targets for developed nations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. It was based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, recognizing that industrialized countries were historically responsible for most of the atmospheric carbon. While it did not set binding targets for developing countries, it created mechanisms for international cooperation and carbon trading. Although its success was limited by the non-participation of major emitters, it laid the foundation for future global climate negotiations and agreements.

213. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The history of international climate policy is marked by several key agreements and summits. The 1992 Rio Earth Summit established the UNFCCC and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The 1997 Kyoto Protocol set the first binding emission reduction targets for developed nations. The 2009 Copenhagen Summit was largely seen as a failure to reach a new treaty, while the 2015 Paris Agreement introduced a more flexible approach based on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) from all countries. Together, these milestones reflect the ongoing and difficult global effort to address the climate crisis.

214. (B) It relies on a bottom-up system where each country submits its own plan (NDCs).
The Paris Agreement represents a shift in global climate governance toward a more inclusive and flexible "bottom-up" approach. Instead of top-down, legally binding targets, each country determines its own commitments, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), based on its national circumstances and capabilities. While the agreement aims to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius, it relies on a system of transparency and regular reviews to encourage countries to increase their ambition over time. This approach has achieved near-universal participation, although its overall effectiveness depends on the strength of individual national actions.

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for the affected organism and posing risks further up the food chain.

203. (B) Environmental factors can contribute to certain disabilities.
There is increasing scientific evidence that exposure to certain environmental toxins, especially during sensitive periods of development like pregnancy and early childhood, can cause or worsen physical and cognitive disabilities. Chemicals like lead, mercury, and certain pesticides can interfere with the development of the nervous and endocrine systems, leading to learning disorders, behavioral problems, and physical impairments. This perspective moves beyond seeing disability only as a biological or individual issue and highlights the critical role of a clean and safe environment in ensuring the healthy development and well-being of all children.

204. (B) Exposure to certain pollutants can cause or exacerbate physical and cognitive impairments.
Environmental pollution is a significant but often overlooked cause of disability. Toxic substances in our air, water, and food can cause a wide range of impairments, from respiratory and cardiovascular diseases to permanent neurological damage and developmental disorders. For example, high levels of lead exposure are a well-known cause of intellectual disability in children. Recognizing this link is crucial for public health and for the disability rights movement, as it emphasizes the need for environmental protections and corporate accountability as part of a broader strategy for preventing disability and promoting social justice.

205. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Understanding the health impacts of environmental pollution requires knowing how toxins interact with biological systems. Bioaccumulation and biomagnification explain how low levels of environmental contamination can lead to high and harmful concentrations in organisms and across food chains. Endocrine disruptors present a unique threat by interfering with hormonal signals that regulate essential body functions. Furthermore, many of these health effects are not immediate, making it difficult to link them directly to their source. These complex processes highlight why long-term scientific research and precautionary environmental policies are essential for protecting public health.

206. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The ideal of environmental justice is often at odds with the social and political reality where marginalized communities frequently bear the brunt of industrial and municipal pollution. Because these groups have less economic wealth and political influence, they are often less able to resist the siting of landfills, power plants, or toxic waste facilities in their neighborhoods. This leads to an inequitable distribution of environmental risks, where the benefits of industrialization accrue to the whole society while the negative health consequences are concentrated among the poor and marginalized. Achieving justice requires addressing these power imbalances.

207. (A) High levels of fluoride in drinking water.
Skeletal fluorosis is a debilitating condition caused by the long-term consumption of water with naturally or industrially high levels of fluoride. It leads to painful joint deformities, bone hardening, and in severe cases, permanent physical disability. In many parts of India, this is a significant public health issue linked to local geology and deep groundwater extraction. This demonstrates how environmental factors can lead to widespread health crises and highlights the urgent need for safe drinking water infrastructure and effective water quality monitoring to protect vulnerable communities from naturally occurring and man-made toxins.

208. (B) The health impacts of pollution are distributed equally across all social classes.
In reality, the health impacts of environmental pollution are highly unequal, with poor and marginalized communities suffering the most. These groups often live in the most polluted areas, work in more hazardous conditions, and have the least access to healthcare and resources for adaptation. Furthermore, children and the elderly are biologically more susceptible to many pollutants. This unequal burden is a core issue for environmental justice, as it demonstrates that pollution is not just a scientific or environmental problem but a profound social and ethical one that reinforces and deepens existing patterns of inequality.

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197. (B) Cause: Industrial pollution; Effect: Public health crisis and disability.
This case illustrates how the lack of proper industrial waste management can lead to a devastating and long-term public health crisis. The contamination of water with heavy metals like cadmium has direct and severe biological consequences, causing chronic diseases and permanent physical impairments in the local population. Such events often occur when industrial profit is prioritized over environmental safety and community health. This demonstrates the urgent need for strict environmental regulations and corporate accountability to prevent industrial pollution from causing irreversible harm and disability to citizens, especially those living in proximity to industrial zones.

198. (A) Spread of vector-borne diseases like malaria.
While water pollution is responsible for a wide range of serious health issues, malaria is a vector-borne disease transmitted by mosquitoes that breed in stagnant water, which is not necessarily polluted. The primary health threats from water pollution come from drinking or coming into contact with water contaminated with pathogens or toxic chemicals. This leads to outbreaks of waterborne diseases like cholera and chronic conditions from chemical poisoning, such as the neurological damage caused by mercury and lead. Understanding these different pathways of disease is essential for developing effective and targeted public health and environmental interventions.

199. (B) Air pollutants from the complex and the reported illnesses.
When a community living near an industrial site reports high rates of respiratory problems, a public health investigation must focus on the most likely cause: the air emissions from the facility. Petrochemical complexes are known sources of various harmful gases and particulate matter that can trigger or worsen asthma and other lung conditions. By measuring local air quality and comparing it with health data, researchers can establish whether there is a significant link between the industrial pollution and the community's health crisis. Such investigations are a key part of advocating for environmental justice and stronger pollution controls.

200. (C) Environmental racism
Environmental racism refers to the systematic practice of locating hazardous waste sites, polluting industries, and other environmental burdens in or near communities of color and low-income areas. This occurs due to a lack of political power in these communities and institutionalized discrimination in land-use planning and environmental policy enforcement. As a result, marginalized groups suffer from higher levels of pollution and related health problems than more affluent or dominant social groups. The environmental justice movement seeks to expose and challenge these patterns, demanding that all people have equal protection from environmental hazards.

201. (A) Silicosis - A lung disease caused by inhaling silica dust, common among miners and quarry workers.
Silicosis is a classic example of an occupational and environmental lung disease caused by inhaling fine particles of silica dust. This condition is prevalent among workers in mining, stone cutting, and construction who are exposed to high dust levels without proper protection. It is a chronic and incurable disease that can lead to severe respiratory failure. This highlight the direct and devastating link between environmental hazards in the workplace and long-term physical disability. Protecting workers and surrounding communities from such dust is a major priority for occupational health and environmental safety regulations.

202. (B) Toxins build up in an individual organism over time.
Bioaccumulation occurs when an organism absorbs a substance, such as a heavy metal or a persistent pesticide, at a rate faster than it can be broken down or excreted. This leads to a steady increase in the concentration of the toxin within the individual's body over its lifetime. This process is particularly dangerous for toxins that are fat-soluble and persistent in the environment. Even low-level exposure over a long period can eventually reach harmful levels, leading to chronic health issues and reproductive problems

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215. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The principle of 'Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities' (CBDR-RC) is a cornerstone of international environmental law. It acknowledges that while all nations share a duty to protect the global climate, they have different historical contributions to the problem and different economic and technical capacities to address it. This principle justifies the expectation that developed nations, who benefited from carbon-intensive growth, should take the lead in reducing emissions and provide financial and technological support to developing nations. Balancing these different responsibilities is a central challenge in all global climate negotiations and agreements.

216. (B) Impacts such as sea-level rise and desertification will affect all people and communities equally.
In reality, the impacts of climate change are profoundly unequal, with the poorest and most marginalized communities facing the greatest risks. Those who live in low-lying coastal areas, arid regions, or who depend directly on the land for survival are much more vulnerable to sea-level rise, droughts, and extreme weather. These groups often lack the financial resources and political power to adapt or relocate. Consequently, climate change is expected to worsen existing poverty and inequality, making climate action not just an environmental necessity but a fundamental issue of social and global justice.

217. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) has been a central and contested concept in climate negotiations since its origin at the Rio Earth Summit. It provides the ethical and legal basis for the idea that developed nations should bear a greater share of the burden of mitigation and support. While it is widely accepted as a matter of justice, its practical implementation has been a major point of disagreement between the Global North and the Global South. Understanding CBDR is essential for navigating the complex politics of international climate agreements and for advocating for fair global climate action.

218. (C) Displacement of populations and loss of territory.
Rising sea levels pose an existential threat to many low-lying coastal regions and small island nations. As water encroaches on agricultural land and homes, and as saltwater contaminates drinking water sources, entire communities are being forced to relocate. In some cases, whole nations face the possibility of losing their entire territory. This leads to the complex problem of climate-induced displacement and the creation of "environmental refugees" who may lack legal protections under international law. Addressing this issue requires urgent global action on both mitigation to slow sea-level rise and adaptation support for the most vulnerable.

219. (D) Nitrogen (N2)
Nitrogen is the most abundant gas in the Earth's atmosphere and is not a greenhouse gas. In contrast, international climate policies like the Kyoto Protocol specifically target gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. These greenhouse gases are primarily released through human activities like burning fossil fuels, industrial processes, and intensive agriculture. Reducing the emissions of these specific gases is the central goal of global climate action, as their increasing concentration is the primary driver of the current rapid warming of the planet and the resulting climate crisis.

220. (C) Climate justice
The core argument of climate justice is that those who have contributed most to the problem have the greatest responsibility to solve it and to help those who are most affected. This perspective highlights the "climate debt" that wealthy, industrialized nations owe to the Global South. By providing funding for adaptation and clean technology transfer, developed countries can fulfill their historical and ethical obligations. Climate justice ensures that the transition to a low-carbon world is fair and does not place an unfair burden on the world's poorest and most vulnerable populations, who are the least responsible for global warming.

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221. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The demand for climate justice from developing nations is based on the undeniable historical fact that industrialized countries are responsible for the vast majority of cumulative greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions fueled their economic development for over a century. Therefore, from an ethical and legal standpoint, these nations have a greater responsibility to reduce their current emissions and to provide the financial and technical resources needed by developing countries to adapt to climate change and to grow in a more sustainable, low-carbon way. This historical context is essential for any fair international climate agreement.

222. (B) Paris Agreement - Aims to keep global temperature rise this century well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.
The Paris Agreement is the current cornerstone of global climate action, setting a clear long-term goal for temperature limitation. It differs from earlier treaties like the Kyoto Protocol by requiring commitments from all countries, both developed and developing, although their responsibilities remain differentiated. While the UNFCCC provides the overall framework for these negotiations, it is the specific agreements like Paris that set concrete targets and mechanisms for action. Understanding the goals and structure of the Paris Agreement is essential for anyone involved in climate policy, advocacy, or research in the 21st century.

223. (B) Greenhouse gases produced to directly and indirectly support their activities.
A carbon footprint is a measure of the total amount of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide, that are emitted as a result of an individual's, organization's, or product's activities. This includes direct emissions from driving a car or using electricity, as well as indirect emissions from the production and transport of the food and goods they consume. Calculating and reducing our carbon footprints is an important part of personal and institutional responsibility for addressing climate change. It highlights how our lifestyle choices and consumption patterns are directly linked to global environmental health and the climate crisis.

224. (B) Kyoto used top-down targets for developed nations, while Paris uses bottom-up NDCs.
The Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement represent two fundamentally different approaches to international climate governance. Kyoto relied on top-down, legally binding emission targets for a small group of developed nations, which ultimately faced challenges with compliance and participation. In contrast, the Paris Agreement uses a more flexible, bottom-up approach where every country determines its own commitments through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). While this ensures near-universal participation, it also relies on a system of transparency and collective pressure to drive the necessary increases in ambition over time to meet global climate goals.

225. (B) The Kyoto Protocol created a rigid division between developed and developing countries, whereas the Paris Agreement applies to all parties.
One of the most significant shifts in international climate policy was the move away from the strict "Annex I" and "Non-Annex I" division of the Kyoto Protocol. While Kyoto only required emission reductions from developed countries, the Paris Agreement recognizes that all nations must take action to address the global climate crisis. This shift reflects the changing global economic and emissions landscape, where some developing countries have become major emitters. However, the Paris Agreement still maintains the principle of differentiation, acknowledging that countries have different capacities and historical responsibilities, ensuring a more inclusive and realistic global framework for action.

226. (A) 2, 3, 1
International climate policy has evolved through three major stages over the past three decades. It began with the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, which created the overall framework for cooperation. This was followed by the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which attempted to set legally binding targets for industrialized nations. Finally, the 2015 Paris Agreement introduced the current system of universal, bottom-up commitments. This progression shows a movement toward greater global participation and a more flexible approach to managing the complex social, economic,

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and political challenges of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.

227. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Achieving global consensus on climate change is extremely difficult because it involves fundamental disagreements over ethics, economics, and power. Countries often differ on who should pay for mitigation and how to balance growth with environmental protection. Furthermore, powerful economic interests, such as the fossil fuel industry, can exert significant influence over national policies and international negotiations. Ensuring that all countries comply with their commitments is another major challenge. Overcoming these hurdles requires not just scientific evidence, but also intense political negotiation, social movement pressure, and a commitment to global equity and justice.

228. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
It is crucial to distinguish between climate change mitigation and adaptation, as they represent different but equally important strategies. Mitigation refers to actions taken to reduce the sources of greenhouse gas emissions or to enhance the "sinks" that absorb them, with the goal of slowing or stopping global warming. Adaptation, on the other hand, involves making changes to our social, economic, and physical systems to live with the actual or expected effects of climate change that are already happening. A complete climate strategy must include both: mitigation to prevent the worst future impacts and adaptation to protect communities today.

229. (C) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC, where all signatory countries meet annually to review the implementation of the Convention and negotiate new agreements. These high-profile meetings are the primary venue for global climate diplomacy and have produced major milestones like the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. COPs are complex events involving not just government negotiators, but also scientists, activists, business leaders, and indigenous representatives, highlighting the global and multi-stakeholder nature of the effort to address the climate crisis.

230. (C) There is complete global agreement on how to solve the climate crisis.
While there is near-universal scientific agreement that human-caused climate change is occurring and requires urgent action, there is no consensus on the best way to solve it. International climate negotiations are characterized by intense disagreements between nations over historical responsibility, the distribution of costs, and the roles of technology and markets. Different countries have vastly different priorities and capabilities, making every agreement a hard-won compromise. This lack of complete agreement highlights the political and social complexity of the climate crisis, which cannot be resolved through science alone but requires deep and ongoing global negotiation and cooperation.

231. (A) Sunderlal Bahuguna
Sunderlal Bahuguna was a visionary leader who played a pivotal role in the Chipko Movement during the 1970s. His dedication to non-violent protest and his 5,000-kilometer march through the Himalayas raised significant national awareness about deforestation and its impact on local livelihoods. By popularizing the slogan that ecology is permanent economy, he challenged industrial logging and advocated for the rights of forest-dwelling communities to manage and protect their traditional natural resources and ancestral lands.

232. (A) To protest against large dams and advocate for the rights of displaced people.
The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is a powerful social movement that has spent decades challenging the construction of large dams on the Narmada River. Its primary concern is the massive and often involuntary displacement of thousands of tribal and rural families whose homes and lands are submerged. The movement advocates for a more just and sustainable model of development that respects human rights and provides fair rehabilitation for project-affected people. It has been instrumental in bringing the social and human costs of large-scale infrastructure projects to the center of national debate in India.

233. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Environmental movements in India have emerged in diverse regions to address local ecological

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declaration of forests as state property, effectively removing indigenous control. Economic gain for the state and private industry was prioritized over the customary rights and sustainable practices of the Adivasi people.

276. (A) Ecological degradation can act as a significant 'push' factor for migration.
Environmental pressures like soil erosion and desertification systematically destroy agricultural livelihoods, making certain regions uninhabitable. These slow-onset changes serve as powerful drivers that force communities to move in search of alternative survival strategies. Migration, therefore, becomes a necessary response to a deteriorating environment that can no longer provide the essential resources needed to sustain a population.

277. (D) It is a more gradual and sustained process of population movement.
While sudden catastrophes cause immediate and chaotic displacement, slow ecological degradation results in a steady, long-term outflow of people. This gradual process is often less visible but has deep social consequences for both the origin and destination areas. It represents a sustained adaptation strategy by populations whose traditional ways of life are slowly being undermined by environmental change.

278. (B) a deteriorating environment that can no longer support their livelihood.
This term describes individuals whose primary reason for moving is the loss of environmental stability. Whether due to rising sea levels or the depletion of water sources, the environment's inability to support agriculture or safe living conditions forces movement. While economic factors are often linked, the fundamental trigger is the physical degradation of the natural resources available.

279. (C) A demographic imbalance and loss of human capital.
When large numbers of people migrate due to environmental stress, the communities they leave behind often suffer from a 'brain drain.' The departure of younger, able-bodied individuals creates a demographic imbalance and reduces the local human capital needed for recovery. This outflow further weakens the social fabric and economic potential of the region, complicating the remaining population's adaptation.

280. (D) social justice and responsibility towards the displaced.
Reframing migration as a necessary response to ecological pressures brings complex ethical questions to the forefront. It emphasizes that those forced to move often do so due to environmental conditions beyond their control. This perspective demands a focus on the rights of migrants and the collective responsibility of the global community to ensure social justice for those displaced.

281. (A) That large-scale projects designed for national growth cause local displacement.
Large-scale infrastructure projects like dams and mines are intended to boost national economic growth but often result in the dispossession of local communities. This paradox highlights how progress at the national level can lead to severe social disruption for those living in project areas. The pursuit of general prosperity frequently creates a specific class of losers who lose homes.

282. (B) often reduce complex social and cultural losses to inadequate monetary payments.
Rehabilitation efforts are frequently criticized for their narrow focus on cash compensation. This approach fails to account for the loss of common property resources, social networks, and cultural heritage, which cannot be easily quantified. By simplifying multifaceted losses into financial transactions, these policies often leave displaced populations worse off, failing to restore their overall well-being and community identity.

283. (B) Marginalized communities like Adivasis and small farmers.
Development-induced displacement does not affect all groups equally; instead, it falls most heavily on those with the least social and political power. Groups such as Adivasis and small-scale farmers often lose their land and traditional livelihoods to large projects. Their marginalization is intensified by their dependence on natural resources, making the loss of land particularly devastating for survival.

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Himalayan forests, sparking a global movement for community-based conservation.

239. (D) Chipko Movement
While many major environmental movements in India, like the Narmada Bachao Andolan and the Silent Valley struggle, were centered on protesting large-scale dam projects, the Chipko Movement was primarily focused on forest protection and community rights. Its main target was the commercial logging industry and the state policies that marginalized local mountain communities. Although all these movements address issues of development and resource control, Chipko is distinct for its focus on the sustainable management of forests as the foundation of the mountain economy, rather than on the specific impacts of water-based infrastructure like dams.

240. (C) A grassroots environmental justice movement.
An environmental movement that arises from within a local community to defend its traditional resources from industrial exploitation is a clear example of environmental justice. Such struggles are driven by the need to protect livelihoods, cultural sites, and community health. They often challenge the power of both corporations and the state to dictate land use without local consent. By fighting for the fair treatment and involvement of all people in environmental decisions, these grassroots movements seek to dismantle the social and economic inequalities that allow certain communities to be disproportionately harmed by industrial development and pollution.

241. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The term "environmentalism of the poor" highlights how environmental struggles in the Global South are often driven by the direct need for survival and livelihood. For rural and tribal communities, protecting forests, water, and land is not just a matter of aesthetics or conservation but a defense of their basic subsistence economy. When these resources are threatened by state or corporate projects, environmentalism becomes a form of social and economic resistance. This perspective emphasizes that for the world's poor, the environment and social justice are inextricably linked, making their activism a powerful and necessary part of the global environmental movement.

242. (B) Narmada Bachao Andolan - Protesting against large dams and displacement.
Each of India's major environmental movements has a specific focus that reflects local social and ecological realities. The Narmada Bachao Andolan is correctly identified with its long-term struggle against large dams and the resulting displacement of thousands of families. In contrast, the Chipko Movement was focused on forest protection, and the Silent Valley Movement was about preserving a pristine rainforest from submergence. These movements are diverse in their specific goals but united in their commitment to challenging the social and environmental costs of top-down development and advocating for the rights of marginalized communities and the natural world.

243. (B) Environmental struggles driven by concerns for livelihood and survival.
"Environmentalism of the poor" describes the environmental activism that emerges in response to threats against local resources that sustain human life. In many parts of the world, marginalized communities must fight to protect their forests, water, and soil because they have no other sources of livelihood. This form of environmentalism is often a matter of social and economic survival rather than a leisure-time concern. It demonstrates that the environment is not a separate sphere from human society but is the very foundation of the economy and social well-being for millions of people across the globe.

244. (C) The Chipko Movement
The Appiko Movement, which began in the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka in the 1980s, was directly inspired by the non-violent tactics and ecological philosophy of the Chipko Movement. Just like the villagers in the Himalayas, local people in Karnataka hugged trees to prevent them from being felled by commercial loggers and to protest against the replacement of natural forests with monoculture plantations. This spread of ideas demonstrates the powerful national and international influence of the Chipko model and highlights the shared struggle of rural communities across India to protect their traditional natural resources and livelihoods.

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resulting in long-term health consequences and potential disability.

293. (D) chronic exposure to toxins is often concentrated in low-income areas.
Low-income communities are frequently located near industrial sites, leading to sustained exposure to harmful substances. This chronic contact with pollutants causes respiratory issues and developmental problems, which can ultimately result in permanent disabilities. The unequal distribution of these health risks demonstrates that environmental quality is a social justice issue, where economic status often determines physical well-being.

294. (B) It is a critical factor in building resilience and enabling recovery.
The way a community reacts to disasters and pollution is essential for mitigation. Strong social networks and collective action allow groups to organize relief efforts and advocate for better policies. Rather than being passive victims, communities use their local knowledge and organization to adapt to adverse conditions, proving that grassroots mobilization is a powerful tool for community survival.

295. (C) an active, collective capacity to cope and adapt.
Resilience is not merely a passive quality but an active ability of a group to challenge and overcome difficult circumstances. It is built through social ties and the willingness to take collective action in the face of disasters or chronic pollution. This capacity allows communities to organize effective responses and push for the necessary social and political changes required.

296. (D) International policies and environmental movements.
Addressing climate change involves a combination of high-level government agreements and grassroots activism. International policies create formal frameworks for cooperation, while environmental movements build the political will and public pressure needed for action. This dynamic relationship between top-down governance and bottom-up societal mobilization is essential for navigating the complex ethical and practical challenges of the global crisis.

297. (A) To create a cooperative framework for nations to reduce emissions.
Agreements like the Paris Accord aim to establish a shared system where nations commit to lowering greenhouse gas emissions. These policies focus on providing financial and technological support to help developing countries adapt to environmental changes. By fostering international cooperation, these frameworks seek a global solution to reduce the impacts of climate change and promote sustainable development.

298. (B) Conflicts between national interests and global goals.
The effectiveness of global climate agreements is often hampered by the prioritization of national sovereignty and economic growth. Nations may be reluctant to implement strict environmental regulations if they perceive a threat to their industrial interests. Without strong enforcement mechanisms, these international goals frequently clash with the immediate political and economic priorities of individual states, slowing global progress.

299. (B) To shape public opinion and hold powerful actors accountable.
Environmental movements play a vital role by highlighting the ethical dimensions of the climate crisis. Through protests and advocacy, they force governments and corporations to answer for their actions and push for more ambitious goals. By organizing at both local and transnational levels, these groups shift public discourse and ensure that the social justice aspects are addressed.

300. (A) emphasizing the ethical and social justice dimensions of the crisis.
Movements for the environment bring attention to the fact that climate change disproportionately affects the marginalized. They frame the crisis not just as a technical problem but as a moral and social issue. By advocating for climate justice, these groups ensure that solutions are equitable and that the rights of those most vulnerable to environmental shifts are prioritized.

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of the social and human rights consequences of all major infrastructure and industrial projects.

251. (B) Ecological relationships are fundamentally shaped by social and cultural factors.
Social and cultural ecology explores how human societies interact with their biophysical environments. This field posits that ecological arrangements are not merely products of nature but are deeply influenced by social structures, belief systems, and political forces. It highlights the active role of human agency in modifying and adapting to ecosystems through diverse forms of cultural interpretation.

252. (A) By shaping the interpretation of nature, which in turn guides resource management.
Cultural values determine how a community perceives the natural world, whether as a commodity or a sacred entity. These diverse interpretations directly impact management strategies and conservation ethics. Consequently, specific worldviews guide how groups interact with their surroundings, making cultural understanding essential for analyzing a community's ecological footprint and determining its specific patterns of environmental sustainability or degradation.

253. (C) A one-size-fits-all approach to environmental policy is likely to be ineffective.
The diverse nature of human-ecological relationships suggests that universal solutions are often inadequate. Since environmental problems are deeply rooted in specific social and cultural contexts, effective policies must be tailored to local realities. Recognizing these variations ensures that environmental strategies remain socially just and culturally sensitive, acknowledging that different communities possess unique resource management traditions and worldviews.

254. (D) a form of ecological adaptation shaped by cultural context.
Indigenous groups often employ swidden agriculture to mimic natural forest succession, demonstrating an active cultural modification of the environment. This specific practice illustrates how human agency and social organization adapt to local ecosystems. Such agricultural methods highlight the dynamic interplay between cultural systems and ecological processes, moving beyond simple environmental determinism to show complex, culturally grounded adaptation.

255. (C) grounded in an understanding of local social and cultural contexts.
Addressing environmental degradation requires a deep appreciation of the specific social organization and worldview of a community. Solutions must be culturally sensitive to ensure they are both effective and socially just. By acknowledging the variety of existing human-ecological relationships, policymakers can develop sustainable strategies that resonate with local values rather than imposing external frameworks that ignore context.

256. (B) The discrepancy between increased food production and the loss of biodiversity.
Modern agricultural technologies have successfully boosted global food production through high-yield seeds and chemical inputs. However, this progress often creates a significant conflict by causing substantial biodiversity loss. The shift toward industrial paradigms prioritizes output volume while simultaneously displacing traditional crop varieties and wild species, creating a critical challenge for maintaining long-term ecosystem resilience and global food security.

257. (D) A significant reduction in agro-biodiversity and genetic variety.
Cultivating a single crop species over vast areas leads to genetic erosion within agricultural systems. This reduction in variety displaces traditional plant species and makes crops more vulnerable to pests and diseases. The resulting loss of biodiversity undermines the resilience of the ecosystem, as the diverse biological foundation necessary for natural pest control and soil health is diminished.

258. (A) The cultivation of multiple crops together, known as polyculture.
Historically, traditional farming methods fostered high levels of biodiversity through practices like polyculture and seed saving. By integrating various crops within the same space, these systems mimicked local ecosystems and maintained ecological balance. This approach contrasts sharply with industrial monocropping,

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as it supports a diverse range of species and strengthens the overall resilience of the agricultural landscape.

259. (C) the process of genetic erosion.
The loss of genetic variety within crops, often termed genetic erosion, weakens the natural defenses of agricultural systems. When diverse traditional varieties are replaced by uniform industrial crops, the lack of biological diversity allows pests and diseases to spread more easily. This vulnerability is a direct result of prioritizing standardized production over the complexity found in traditional polycultural systems.

260. (A) balance the need for food production with the preservation of biodiversity.
Finding a way to support a growing population without irreversibly damaging the natural environment is a central modern dilemma. Agricultural technology must evolve to meet human food requirements while protecting the biological diversity that ensures long-term food security. This involves reconciling the high-output demands of industrial farming with the ecological health provided by traditional, more biodiverse agricultural practices.

261. (D) holistic and interconnected worldview.
Indigenous Knowledge Systems are characterized by a perspective that views humans, nature, and the spiritual realm as fundamentally linked. Unlike the reductionist nature of modern science, these systems emphasize the interconnectedness of all life forms. This holistic approach is deeply embedded in cultural practices and oral traditions, guiding communities in sustainable resource management and adaptation to environmental change.

262. (B) a complex system of health and healing embedded in culture.
Ethno-medicine represents more than just a list of herbal remedies; it is a comprehensive philosophy of well-being. This system includes diagnostics, rituals, and healing practices based on culturally specific views of health. It addresses both physical and spiritual ailments, relying heavily on local biodiversity and traditional wisdom passed down through generations to maintain the health of the community.

263. (C) The decline of biodiversity and the erosion of cultural traditions.
Modernization, deforestation, and the loss of cultural traditions pose existential risks to indigenous wisdom. Since these knowledge systems are deeply rooted in local environments and oral histories, the destruction of ecosystems and the fading of traditional practices lead to irreversible loss. Additionally, biopiracy and the lack of formal recognition by global institutions further marginalize these highly sustainable systems.

264. (D) emphasis on local specificity and cultural context.
While modern science often seeks universal laws through compartmentalized research, indigenous knowledge focuses on the specific ecological and cultural conditions of a local area. This localized wisdom is built on generations of intimate interaction with the environment. The focus on context allows for sustainable solutions that are directly tailored to the unique characteristics and needs of a community.

265. (A) It results in missed opportunities for sustainable development.
When mainstream institutions fail to validate indigenous knowledge, they ignore a vast repository of ecological wisdom. This exclusion prevents the development of culturally appropriate and sustainable solutions to environmental and health crises. The loss of such information is irreversible, squandering the potential for innovative approaches to conservation and resource management that have already proven effective for many centuries.

266. (B) Gender roles and power relations shape interactions with the environment.
Gender acts as a social construct that defines the specific roles, responsibilities, and power dynamics of individuals within a society. These factors heavily mediate how different groups interact with natural resources. Consequently, understanding environmental management requires analyzing how social structures influence access to water, fuel, and land, rather than viewing human-nature interactions as uniform or biologically determined.

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267. (B) Due to their socially assigned roles in procuring essential household resources.
In many societies, the division of labour assigns women the task of collecting water, fodder, and fuel. When environmental degradation like deforestation or water scarcity occurs, it directly increases their labour burden and threatens family subsistence. Because their daily responsibilities depend so heavily on local natural resources, women face the most immediate and severe impacts of ecological change.

268. (A) it leads to the neglect of valuable knowledge crucial for sustainability.
Women often possess unique ecological knowledge due to their intimate involvement in resource procurement. Excluding them from environmental policy and governance ignores these vital perspectives, which are necessary for effective conservation. This lack of participation not only reinforces existing gender inequalities but also results in less informed and less sustainable strategies for managing the local environment and resources.

269. (C) recognizing women as both impacted by and agents in environmental matters.
A thorough understanding of the relationship between gender and the environment requires viewing women as more than just victims of ecological crises. They must also be recognized as active agents of protection and management. Empowerment is essential, as their participation is integral to achieving both social justice and ecological sustainability through the application of their specific environmental expertise.

270. (D) the gendered division of labour.
The fact that women must spend more time and effort searching for fuel and fodder when forests disappear is a direct result of traditional labor assignments. Since social norms often dictate that women are responsible for household subsistence resources, ecological degradation hits them hardest. This specific division of work makes women's daily lives highly sensitive to environmental changes.

271. (C) The exclusionary impact of state forest policies on Adivasi communities.
State-led environmental governance has historically marginalized indigenous groups by prioritizing commercial timber extraction and fortress conservation. These policies systematically undermine customary rights and lead to the physical and economic displacement of Adivasi populations. The resulting exclusion affects their access to ancestral lands and resources, creating a deep conflict between state objectives and the survival of forest-dwelling communities.

272. (B) ancestral lands, resources, livelihoods, and governance.
Forest policies that declare land as state property deprive indigenous communities of more than just a place to live. They lose access to the resources essential for their traditional livelihoods and are barred from participating in the management of their own territories. This comprehensive exclusion separates them from their cultural heritage and ancestral ties, leading to widespread impoverishment and marginalization.

273. (D) state conservation objectives and Adivasi community rights.
A major tension exists between the state's goals, whether for conservation or commercial gain, and the inherent rights of Adivasi communities. Modern legal frameworks often fail to recognize the long-standing presence and customary laws of indigenous peoples. This clash turns traditional forest dwellers into legal outsiders on their own land, prioritizing institutional control over the survival of unique cultures.

274. (A) Adivasis living on lands they have traditionally inhabited.
It is ironic that indigenous people are labeled as encroachers by the state, despite having lived in and cared for these forests for generations. This legal terminology reflects the power of the state to redefine ownership and ignore ancestral occupancy. By prioritizing administrative boundaries over historical reality, the law criminalizes the traditional presence of Adivasis in their own habitats.

275. (C) The economic interests of commercial timber extraction.
Both colonial and post-colonial forest policies were largely motivated by the desire to exploit forests for industrial and commercial purposes. This focus on timber extraction led to the

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and social challenges. The Chipko Movement began in the hills of Uttarakhand to protect forests from commercial logging. In Kerala, the Silent Valley Movement successfully protested a proposed dam to save a pristine rainforest. The Narmada Bachao Andolan has operated across Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra to fight displacement from large dams. Meanwhile, the Appiko Movement in Karnataka used similar non-violent tactics to save forests in South India. These movements demonstrate the widespread and diverse nature of environmental activism across the country.

234. (B) An ecofeminist stance emphasizing community rights over forest resources.
The Chipko Movement is often celebrated as a quintessential ecofeminist struggle because women were at the forefront of the protests. For these women, the forest was not just a collection of trees but a vital source of fuel, fodder, and livelihood for their families. Their action of hugging trees to prevent them from being cut was a powerful assertion of community rights over state-controlled commercial interests. The movement highlighted the deep connection between gender, livelihood, and environmental protection, inspiring similar grassroots struggles across the globe and advocating for a more sustainable and equitable relationship with nature.

235. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Silent Valley Movement was a landmark event in Indian environmental history, representing a successful struggle to protect a unique and highly biodiverse tropical evergreen forest. By mobilizing scientists, poets, and the general public, the movement successfully pressured the government to scrap a proposed hydroelectric project that would have submerged part of the valley. This victory demonstrated that environmental concerns could override industrial interests and highlighted the global importance of preserving rare ecosystems and their biodiversity. It remains a powerful example of how public awareness and collective action can achieve significant conservation results.

236. (B) They are exclusively led by urban, educated elites with no grassroots participation.
In reality, many of India's most influential environmental movements have been driven by grassroots participation from rural and tribal communities. While urban activists and scholars often provide support and national visibility, the core of these movements consists of the people whose livelihoods are directly threatened by environmental degradation or displacement. From the mountain villages of Chipko to the tribal communities of the Narmada Valley, these struggles are deeply rooted in the daily lives and needs of local people. This grassroots nature is what gives these movements their power and persistence in challenging the dominant models of development.

237. (B) Rallies, hunger strikes, and satyagraha, alongside legal and international advocacy.
The Narmada Bachao Andolan has employed a sophisticated and diverse range of protest strategies to challenge the Narmada dams. It combined traditional Gandhian methods like satyagraha and long marches with modern legal challenges in the Supreme Court and advocacy at the World Bank. This multi-level approach allowed the movement to mobilize local people while also pressuring national and international institutions. By using these diverse tactics, the NBA has been able to sustain its struggle for over three decades, highlighting the complex social, legal, and political dimensions of environmental justice and the rights of project-affected communities.

238. (B) Cause: Commercial logging contracts; Effect: Local villagers protesting.
The Chipko Movement emerged as a direct response to the colonial-era forest policies that favored commercial logging interests over the needs of local people. In the early 1970s, when the government denied local cooperatives the right to use forest resources but granted contracts to outside commercial sports goods companies, the villagers in Uttarakhand rose up in protest. Their non-violent resistance, which involved hugging trees to prevent them from being felled, was a powerful assertion of their traditional rights and their role as the true protectors of the

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284. (A) go beyond monetary relief to address social and cultural restoration.
To truly restore the lives of displaced people, policies must address more than just economic needs. Successful rehabilitation requires the restoration of social capital, cultural heritage, and access to resources. This process should involve meaningful consultation with affected communities to ensure that resettlement plans actually improve their quality of life and respect the complex social ties severed.

285. (C) the definition of development and its intended beneficiaries.
Analyzing the cycle of displacement and rehabilitation forces a reconsideration of what development truly means. It raises questions about whether economic growth is worth the human cost and who actually benefits from these projects. This critical perspective challenges the idea that national growth justifies the marginalization of local populations, demanding a more inclusive and equitable vision of progress.

286. (D) Access to water is a social issue mediated by power and hierarchy.
Water access is more than a hydrological or economic concern; it is deeply influenced by social power and structural hierarchies. Caste, class, and gender roles determine who can control and utilize water resources. This social mediation often leads to the systematic exclusion of marginalized groups, making the distribution of water a reflection of broader social and economic inequalities.

287. (C) how social structures like caste create water exclusion.
In rural contexts, dominant social groups often exercise control over community water sources, such as wells and irrigation channels. This control is used to restrict access for lower-caste families, demonstrating how entrenched social hierarchies manifest as environmental exclusion. Such practices illustrate that water deprivation is frequently a tool used to reinforce traditional social boundaries and maintain power dynamics.

288. (B) By assigning women the task of water collection while excluding them from governance.
Social norms often place the heavy daily burden of procuring water for the household on women. Despite being the primary users and collectors of water, women are frequently barred from participating in the decision-making bodies that manage these resources. This exclusion prevents their unique knowledge from being utilized and keeps them in a position of subservience within water management.

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289. (D) It reinforces existing social and economic inequalities.
When certain groups are denied reliable access to safe water, their poverty is deepened and their health and educational opportunities are limited. This exclusion serves as a mechanism that perpetuates social and economic disparities across generations. Consequently, the lack of water access makes it harder for marginalized populations to achieve social mobility, locking them into cycles of disadvantage.

290. (A) social justice and inclusion.
Because water is essential for life and dignity, the fight for equitable access is fundamentally about social justice. Ensuring that marginalized groups have sufficient and safe water requires challenging the power structures that cause exclusion. Achieving water security for all is thus inseparable from the broader goal of building a more inclusive society where basic rights are guaranteed.

291. (C) Pre-existing social and economic inequalities.
While hazards like earthquakes are natural physical events, the degree of harm they cause is determined by social factors. Marginalized communities often lack the infrastructure and resources needed to prepare for or recover from disasters. Therefore, vulnerability is not an inherent trait but is socially constructed through existing disparities in power, wealth, and access to protective measures.

292. (A) As a slow-moving disaster with unequally distributed health impacts.
Pollution acts as a chronic hazard whose effects are often concentrated in low-income neighborhoods. Because exposure to industrial toxins and contaminated water is not uniform, it leads to higher rates of illness among marginalized populations. This slow-moving disaster highlights how environmental harms follow lines of social and economic inequality,

245. (C) It was a landmark movement that successfully protected a unique area of tropical evergreen forest.
The Silent Valley Movement is a rare and celebrated example of a successful environmental struggle that stopped a major state-led industrial project. By effectively using scientific arguments about biodiversity and mobilizing broad public and international support, the movement convinced the Indian government to cancel the proposed dam and instead declare the area a National Park. This victory was a significant milestone in Indian conservation history, proving that the protection of rare and pristine ecosystems could prevail over immediate developmental goals. It remains a powerful model for successful, science-based, and community-supported environmental advocacy and action.

246. (B) Combining grassroots mobilization, legal action, and international advocacy.
Modern environmental movements like the Narmada Bachao Andolan have demonstrated that achieving justice requires operating at multiple levels simultaneously. By organizing local rallies and satyagrahas, they maintain strong grassroots power. At the same time, they use legal challenges to hold the state accountable and international advocacy to pressure global institutions like the World Bank. This sophisticated strategy allows them to challenge the dominant development model from many directions, highlighting the complex social, political, and economic networks that shape environmental policy and the rights of project-affected people in the globalized world.

247. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Indian environmentalism has evolved from its early focus on rural resource conflicts to address a wider range of contemporary challenges. While movements like Chipko and NBA were rooted in struggles over forests and land, more recent activism has expanded to include the environmental health of growing urban centers, the management of industrial waste, and the global struggle for climate justice. This broadening of concerns reflects the increasing complexity of environmental issues in a rapidly industrializing and urbanizing country. However, the core principles of social justice, equity, and the rights of the marginalized remain central to all forms of environmentalism in India.

248. (C) Amrita Devi Bishnoi
The historical sacrifice of the Bishnoi community in the 18th century, led by Amrita Devi Bishnoi, is a foundational moment in Indian environmental history. Over 300 Bishnoi people gave their lives to protect sacred Khejri trees from being cut down by the local ruler's men. This deep-rooted cultural and religious commitment to the protection of nature served as a powerful inspiration for modern movements like Chipko. It highlights that the ethics of conservation and the protection of the natural world have deep historical and spiritual roots in many Indian communities, predating modern environmentalist ideologies by centuries.

249. (B) They are always successful in achieving all of their stated goals.
While environmental movements can be powerful forces for change, they often face immense challenges and do not always achieve all of their specific objectives. Many struggles, like the Narmada Bachao Andolan, have faced setbacks in stopping large projects despite years of intense activism. Success is often more complex, involving raising public awareness, changing national laws, or forcing improvements in rehabilitation policies. Even when a specific project is not stopped, the movement can fundamentally alter the political discourse around development and the rights of marginalized people, creating long-term social and institutional impacts that extend far beyond any single project site.

250. (B) It significantly raised awareness about the social costs of large-scale dam projects.
Evaluating the outcome of movements like the Narmada Bachao Andolan involves looking beyond simple victory or defeat. Although the dams were built, the movement successfully shifted global discourse on large-scale development projects. It highlighted the lack of adequate rehabilitation and forced the state to improve compensation policies. By empowering marginalized groups to demand their rights, it remains a significant example of how grassroots mobilization challenges dominant development paradigms. The movement's long-term legacy is the increased national and international scrutiny

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CHAPTER 08
Family, Marriage and Kinship

1. Which theoretical approach views the family as a social institution that performs vital functions for society, such as socialization of the young and stabilization of adult personalities?
(A) The Alliance Theory of Kinship
(B) Structure-Functionalist Approach
(C) The Cultural Symbolism Approach
(D) Socio-Economic Conflict Theory

2. According to the Alliance Theory, primarily associated with Claude Lévi-Strauss, the fundamental basis of kinship is not descent, but:
(A) Inter-group alliances formed through the exchange of women.
(B) Strong emotional bonds developed between parents and children.
(C) Organized economic cooperation within a domestic household.
(D) Patriarchal authority typically vested in the eldest male.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Structure-Functionalist perspective on the family:
(i) It emphasizes the family's role in maintaining social order and stability.
(ii) It focuses on the power imbalances and conflicts within the family unit.
(iii) Talcott Parsons identified primary socialization and stabilization of adult personalities as key functions.
(iv) It primarily analyzes the exchange of spouses as a political strategy.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (ii) and (iv) only
(D) (iii) and (iv) only

4. The cultural approach to studying family primarily focuses on which of the following aspects?
(A) The universal economic and survival functions performed by the family unit.
(B) The shared biological and evolutionary basis of kinship and reproduction.
(C) The formal legal frameworks governing marriage, custody, and divorce.
(D) The symbolic meanings and normative structures within diverse family lives.

5. Match List-I (Theorist) with List-II (Core Concept).
List I: (Theorist)
P. Talcott Parsons
Q. Claude Lévi-Strauss
R. G.P. Murdock
S. David M. Schneider
List II: (Core Concept)
1. Alliance through exchange of women
2. American kinship as a system of cultural symbols
3. Functional prerequisites of the family
4. Primary socialization and stabilization of adult personalities
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

6. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Power dynamics within a family often reflect the broader gender ideologies prevalent in a society.
Statement II : In patriarchal societies, decision-making authority is typically concentrated in the hands of male members of the family.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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uniform across all cultures.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (iii) and (iv) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

24. A student is studying a society where the elderly are revered for their wisdom and hold significant authority within the family and community. This situation reflects a high degree of:

(A) Ageism
(B) Youth culture
(C) Neolocal residence
(D) Gerontocracy

25. Which of the following best describes the sociological perspective on 'emotions and family'?

(A) Emotional expression in families is shaped by cultural 'feeling rules'.
(B) Emotions are purely biological and have no connection to social structures.
(C) Family life is always harmonious and devoid of negative emotional states.
(D) Only positive emotions like love are considered relevant to family studies.

26. Read the following statements and select the correct option:

Statement I : The concept of 'emotional labor' within the family often refers to the work, disproportionately done by women, of managing feelings and maintaining harmony.

Statement II : The expression of emotions like anger or grief is universally the same and is not influenced by gender or cultural expectations.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

27. Match List-I (Concept) with List-II (Description).

List I: (Concept)

P. Emotional Labour
Q. Feeling Rules
R. Inter-generational Solidarity
S. Sandwich Generation

List II: (Description)

1. Social norms that dictate how people should feel in certain situations
2. Individuals caring for both their children and their aging parents
3. The work of managing one's own and others' emotions
4. Cohesion and emotional closeness between different age cohorts in a family

Choose the correct option from those given below:

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

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28. Consider the following family structures:

(i) Traditional patrilineal joint family
(ii) Single-parent families
(iii) Cohabiting couples (live-in relationships)
(iv) Same-sex couple households

Which of the above are considered 'emergent forms of family' in contemporary societies?

(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(D) (i), (iii) and (iv)

29. A 'reconstituted family' or 'blended family' is formed when:

(A) Multiple generations live together in the same household unit.
(B) A couple chooses to remain childless throughout their marriage.
(C) Siblings continue to live together after their parents' death.
(D) A divorced or widowed person remarries with children from before.

30. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:

Assertion (A) : The incidence of single-parent families has increased in many parts of the world.

Reason (R) : Factors such as rising divorce rates, increased social acceptance, and female economic independence have contributed to this trend.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(B) Ultimogeniture - Inheritance by the eldest child.
(C) Patrilineal - Property passes through the female line.
(D) Matrilineal - Only males can inherit property.

16. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The distinction between sex (biological) and gender (socio-cultural) is fundamental to understanding family dynamics.
Statement II : Gender roles, which are culturally prescribed expectations for males and females, are innate and do not vary across cultures.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

17. The sociological study of sexuality within the family context primarily examines:
(A) The specific biological mechanisms of human reproduction.
(B) How cultural norms and power shape sexual behavior and expression.
(C) The genetic transmission of physical traits through reproduction.
(D) The universal moral codes governing all forms of sexual conduct.

18. Which of the following statements about gender, sexuality, and reproduction is incorrect?
(A) Gender is a fixed biological concept referring only to physical differences.
(B) Reproductive technologies have challenged traditional notions of parenthood and kinship.
(C) Societal norms often dictate acceptable forms of sexual expression, privileging heteronormativity.
(D) Control over women's reproduction has historically been a key aspect of patriarchal power.

19. A social system that privileges heterosexual relationships and identities, often marginalizing other sexual orientations, is known as:
(A) Homophobia
(B) Patriarchy
(C) Heteronormativity
(D) Gender stratification

20. Arrange the following landmark Indian legislations related to family and women's rights in chronological order of their enactment.
(i) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
(ii) The Hindu Marriage Act
(iii) The Dowry Prohibition Act
(iv) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
(D) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

21. The sociological concept of 'youth' is best understood as:
(A) A fixed biological stage between the ages of 13 and 19.
(B) A period universally characterized by rebellion and conflict.
(C) The stage of life solely dedicated to formal higher education.
(D) A socially constructed phase with varying cultural meanings.

22. Which of the following is a major challenge often faced by the elderly in contemporary society?
(A) Over-involvement in daily family decision-making processes.
(B) Isolation and changes in traditional family support systems.
(C) Chronic lack of leisure time for personal recreation.
(D) Excessive economic power over younger working generations.

23. Consider the following statements related to different age groups within the family:
(i) The socialization of children is a primary function of the family.
(ii) The 'empty nest' syndrome refers to the period after children have left the parental home.
(iii) Inter-generational conflict is a phenomenon that only occurs in modern, industrialized societies.
(iv) The role and status of the elderly are

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7. The concept of 'power dynamics' in the context of family and gender relations refers to:
(A) The specific level of emotional attachment among family members.
(B) The chronological sequence of family leadership over generations.
(C) The formal legal rights of children in relation to their parents.
(D) How authority and influence are negotiated between genders.

8. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a dimension of power dynamics in gender relations within a family?
(A) The shared genetic traits of family members
(B) Control over economic resources
(C) Decision-making authority
(D) The division of domestic labour

9. Identify the incorrect statement regarding gender relations and power dynamics.
(A) Access to education and employment can empower women and alter traditional power structures in the family.
(B) The distribution of household chores is often a reflection of underlying gender-based power imbalances.
(C) Matrilineal systems grant women absolute power in all domestic and public spheres.
(D) Feminist perspectives critically examine how patriarchal norms create and sustain unequal power relations in families.

10. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : The division of labor within the household is a critical site for the negotiation of gender-based power.
Reason (R) : The allocation of tasks such as cooking, cleaning, and childcare is often influenced by cultural norms of 'masculine' and 'feminine' roles, rather than by individual skill or availability.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. A family system where property is passed down through the female line is known as:
(A) Patrilineal inheritance
(B) Bilateral inheritance
(C) Ambilineal inheritance
(D) Matrilineal inheritance

12. The term 'succession' in the context of kinship and authority refers to the:
(A) Mandatory transfer of property and material goods.
(B) Transfer of social position or status from one person to another.
(C) Natural order of birth among siblings in a household.
(D) Formal legal process of adopting a child into a family.

13. Consider the following statements about inheritance and authority:
(i) Primogeniture is a system where the eldest child, typically the son, inherits the family estate.
(ii) In a patriarchal system of authority, the eldest female is the head of the family.
(iii) Succession is concerned with the transfer of social roles, while inheritance is about the transfer of property.
(iv) Bilateral inheritance allows property to be transmitted through both male and female lines.
(v) Matriarchal authority is the most common form of family governance globally.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (v)
(B) (ii), (iii) and (v)
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(D) (ii), (iv) and (v)

14. Which concept best describes a system where authority within the family is formally vested in the father or the eldest male?
(A) Matriarchy
(B) Egalitarianism
(C) Avunculate
(D) Patriarchy

15. Identify the correct pair related to systems of inheritance.
(A) Coparcenary - A person acquires an interest in property by birth.

(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of 'emergent forms of family'?
(A) They challenge the definition of family based solely on blood and marriage.
(B) They often involve a greater negotiation of roles and responsibilities.
(C) They reflect broader social changes in values, laws, and economic structures.
(D) They are exclusively found in Western, industrialized nations.

32. The term 'LAT' (Living Apart Together) refers to couples who:
(A) Live together without being formally married.
(B) Are committed but maintain separate residences.
(C) Are legally separated but share a residence.
(D) Maintain an open marriage with other people.

33. Consider the following statements regarding changes in marriage practices:
(i) There is a global trend towards a decrease in the age at first marriage.
(ii) The practice of arranged marriage has been completely replaced by love marriage.
(iii) Inter-caste and inter-religious marriages are becoming more common, though they still face social resistance.
(iv) The ideal of companionate marriage, based on love and affection, has gained prominence.
(v) Divorce is now legally impossible in most modern nations.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (ii)
(B) (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (iii) and (v)
(D) (ii), (iv) and (v)

34. A marriage based on romantic love, affection, and personal compatibility, where partners are seen as friends and confidants, is best termed as a:
(A) Sacramental marriage
(B) Contractual marriage
(C) Ghost marriage
(D) Companionate marriage

35. The practice of an individual having multiple spouses simultaneously is known as:
(A) Polygamy
(B) Monogamy
(C) Endogamy
(D) Exogamy

36. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The rise of online matrimonial sites and dating apps has significantly altered mate selection processes in many societies.
Statement II : These new technologies have completely eliminated the influence of family and community in marriage decisions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

37. Identify the incorrect statement regarding changing marriage practices.
(A) Neolocal residence, where the couple sets up a new home, is becoming more common.
(B) The incidence of divorce and separation has shown an increasing trend in many countries.
(C) The social and legal recognition of same-sex marriage is a significant recent change in several nations.
(D) Endogamy, the practice of marrying within one's own social group, has entirely disappeared.

38. The 'sandwich generation' is a term that describes individuals who face the challenge of:
(A) Choosing between high-stress careers and family duties.
(B) Caring for dependent children and aging parents at once.
(C) Migrating between rural and urban work environments.
(D) Managing the emotional demands of a blended household.

39. The shift from informal, family-based care for the elderly and children to formal, institutionalized services like daycare centers and nursing homes is an example of:

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they occur.
(D) The practice is rooted in deeply entrenched patriarchal norms and community control over individuals' autonomy.

56. The concept of 'izzat' (honour) in the context of honour killings is often linked to:
(A) The family's total accumulated wealth and property.
(B) The academic achievements of the family members.
(C) The political influence wielded by the family.
(D) Community perceptions of female sexual conduct.

57. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : Honour killings represent an extreme form of patriarchal control over women's sexuality and autonomy.
Reason (R) : Such acts are perpetrated to enforce community norms and hierarchies, where a woman's choice is seen as a challenge to the established social order.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

58. Which of the following concepts is central to the Alliance Theory of kinship?
(A) Seeking partners outside the immediate family due to the incest taboo.
(B) The functional necessity of the nuclear family model.
(C) The symbolic meaning of blood ties in relationships.
(D) The authority structure based on age and gender roles.

59. In the context of the structure-functionalist approach, the family's function of providing emotional support and security for its adult members is termed:
(A) Economic cooperation
(B) Procreation
(C) Stabilization of adult personalities
(D) Socialization

60. Consider the following theoretical statements regarding the study of the family:
(i) The Structure-Functionalist approach tends to idealize the family and overlook conflict and inequality.
(ii) Alliance Theory, proposed by Lévi-Strauss, focuses on descent and bloodlines as the primary organizing principle of kinship.
(iii) The Cultural Approach, exemplified by David Schneider, argues that kinship is defined by cultural symbols rather than biological facts.
(iv) Functionalists see the family as a dysfunctional institution that should be abolished.
(v) Alliance theory is primarily concerned with the internal emotional dynamics of the nuclear family.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iii) only
(B) (ii) and (iv) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

61. A researcher is studying how family members use language, symbols, and rituals to create a shared sense of identity. This research aligns most closely with which theoretical approach?
(A) Structure-Functionalist
(B) Alliance
(C) Conflict
(D) Cultural

62. The feminist critique of traditional family studies often argues that:
(A) The family is a harmonious unit where power is shared equally.
(B) The family can be a site of gender oppression and exploitation.
(C) The male breadwinner-female homemaker model is the most functional arrangement.
(D) Power dynamics in the family are irrelevant to sociological analysis.

63. The unequal distribution of household chores, where women perform a 'second shift' of domestic labor after their paid work, is a key issue in the study of:

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2. Makes giving and taking of dowry a criminal offense
3. Grants daughters equal rights in ancestral property
4. Offers civil remedies for victims of abuse within the home

Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

48. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) is primarily a:
(A) Criminal law focusing on long-term imprisonment.
(B) Family law dealing exclusively with divorce.
(C) Property law governing inheritance procedures.
(D) Civil law providing protection and victim relief.

49. Consider the following forms of abuse:
(i) Physical abuse
(ii) Sexual abuse
(iii) Verbal and emotional abuse
(iv) Economic abuse
Which of the above is/are included in the definition of 'domestic violence' under the PWDVA, 2005?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (i) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

50. The 'cycle of violence' theory, often applied to domestic abuse, typically includes which of the following phases?
(A) Conflict phase, resolution phase, and reconciliation phase.
(B) Honeymoon phase, tension-building phase, and acute explosion phase.
(C) Denial phase, anger phase, and acceptance phase.
(D) Economic abuse phase, physical abuse phase, and emotional abuse phase.

51. What is a key reason why many cases of domestic violence go unreported?
(A) Lack of legal provisions to address the issue.
(B) The belief that domestic violence is not a crime.
(C) Social stigma, family pressure, and dependency.
(D) The universal harmony and absence of conflict.

52. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The PWDVA, 2005, recognizes a woman's 'right to reside in a shared household'.
Statement II : This right can be enforced against the husband and his relatives, providing a crucial protection against being rendered homeless.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

53. 'Honour killing' is a form of violence where a person is murdered by their own family members because the perpetrators believe the victim has:
(A) Committed a minor property crime against the family group.
(B) Failed to achieve high academic success in school.
(C) Refused to participate in a specific religious ceremony.
(D) Shamed the family or community through their actions.

54. Which of the following is most often the perceived transgression that leads to honour killings?
(A) Engaging in a peaceful political protest.
(B) Choosing a partner against family wishes.
(C) Adopting a different professional career.
(D) Failing to perform domestic household chores.

55. Identify the incorrect statement concerning honour killings.
(A) Victims are overwhelmingly women, but men can also be targets.
(B) These acts are often justified by perpetrators as a means of restoring family or community honour.
(C) Honour killings are legally sanctioned and protected by the state in all countries where

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(A) The breakdown of family values.
(B) The privatization of care.
(C) The professionalization of care.
(D) The decline in population growth.

40. Which of the following represents a change in care and support systems?
(A) A return to the traditional joint family as the sole provider of care.
(B) The complete disappearance of informal care networks among kin and neighbors.
(C) The elimination of the need for childcare due to smaller family sizes.
(D) The increasing role of the state and market in providing care services.

41. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of the changing care and support systems?
(A) The complete eradication of family's role in providing support.
(B) The creation of a 'care deficit' as women enter the workforce in greater numbers.
(C) The commodification of care, where care is bought and sold as a service.
(D) The emergence of transnational care chains, with migrant workers providing care.

42. Consider the following statements about care systems:
(i) Historically, care work has been seen as a 'natural' and unpaid duty of women within the family.
(ii) The welfare state in many countries provides some form of support for childcare and elder care.
(iii) Community-based support systems, like self-help groups, play a role in providing care.
(iv) Technological advancements have no impact on care and support for the elderly or disabled.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

43. Which Act in India governs marriage and divorce among Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs?
(A) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
(B) The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872
(C) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(D) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936

44. The Special Marriage Act, 1954, in India is significant because it provides a legal framework for:
(A) Religious marriages within the same community.
(B) The strict prohibition of all child marriages.
(C) The formal registration of traditional marriages.
(D) Civil marriage regardless of an individual's faith.

45. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : Family laws in India are not uniform and are based on the religious affiliations of the individuals.
Reason (R) : India has a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) that applies to all citizens in matters of marriage, divorce, and inheritance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

46. The concept of 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' is a ground for:
(A) Adoption
(B) Divorce
(C) Succession
(D) Guardianship

47. Match List-I (Legal Act) with List-II (Key Provision).
List I: (Legal Act)
P. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
Q. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
R. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
S. The Special Marriage Act, 1954
List II: (Key Provision)
1. Provides for civil marriage irrespective of religion

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(A) Family laws
(B) Emergent forms of family
(C) Gender relations and power dynamics
(D) Changing care systems

64. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Matrilineal systems of inheritance are always co-occurrent with matriarchal systems of authority.
Statement II : Matriliny refers to tracing descent and/or inheritance through the female line, while matriarchy refers to a system of governance where women hold primary power.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

65. A system of inheritance where the youngest son inherits the family property is known as:
(A) Ultimogeniture
(B) Primogeniture
(C) Coparcenary
(D) Agnatic succession

66. The authority that a maternal uncle (mother's brother) holds over his sister's children in some matrilineal societies is referred to as:
(A) Patriarchal authority
(B) Avuncular authority
(C) Gerontocratic authority
(D) Fraternal authority

67. Which of the following represents a challenge to traditional notions of kinship brought about by new reproductive technologies?
(A) The clear and undisputed biological link between parent and child.
(B) The reinforcement of marriage as the only legitimate context for reproduction.
(C) The co-existence of genetic, gestational, and social mothers for one child.
(D) The decreased importance of genetics in defining family ties.

68. The term 'gender performativity,' associated with Judith Butler, suggests that:
(A) Gender is a stable identity that one is born with.
(B) Gender roles are biologically determined and unchangeable.
(C) The performance of gender is always a conscious choice.
(D) Gender is an act that constitutes one's social identity.

69. Which of the following is NOT a sociological aspect of reproduction?
(A) State policies regulating fertility and family size.
(B) The cultural meanings associated with childbearing and childlessness.
(C) The medical and biological process of fertilization.
(D) Social inequalities in access to reproductive healthcare.

70. Read the following list and choose the correct sequence of the stages of the family life cycle in their typical chronological order:
(i) Launching of children from the household
(ii) Beginning family (the married couple)
(iii) Family with school-age children
(iv) Family in later life
(A) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
(B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(C) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
(D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

71. The concept of 'childhood' as a distinct, protected stage of life is:
(A) A universal and timeless feature of all human societies.
(B) A biological stage defined purely by physical immaturity.
(C) A concept that has always been legally defined and protected.
(D) A modern social construction, prominent since the 17th century.

72. Inter-generational conflict within a family is often exacerbated by:
(A) High levels of communication and mutual understanding.
(B) Rapid social change leading to a gap in attitudes.
(C) Shared values and beliefs between parents and children.
(D) The equal distribution of authority among all family members.

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73. Match List-I (Social Issue) with List-II (Affected Group).
List I: (Social Issue)
P. Empty Nest Syndrome
Q. Ageism
R. Primary Socialization
S. Generation Gap
List II: (Affected Group)
1. Children
2. Youth and their parents
3. Elderly
4. Parents whose children have left home
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

74. Arlie Hochschild's concept of 'feeling rules' refers to:
(A) Laws that regulate emotional expression in public.
(B) The biological triggers for basic emotions.
(C) The personal and idiosyncratic ways individuals experience emotions.
(D) Social norms influencing how we want to feel in a situation.

75. The expectation that a bride should feel happy on her wedding day, regardless of her personal feelings about the marriage, is an example of:
(A) Emotional deviance
(B) Emotional labour
(C) A feeling rule
(D) Emotional intelligence

76. Which of the following statements is true regarding emergent forms of family?
(A) They are less 'family-like' than the traditional nuclear family.
(B) They signal the complete breakdown of kinship in modern society.
(C) They exist only among the wealthiest classes of society.
(D) They demonstrate the flexibility of the family as an institution.

77. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : Cohabitation, or live-in relationships, can be seen as an emergent family form that challenges traditional marriage.
Reason (R) : Cohabitation lacks any form of commitment, emotional intimacy, or shared household responsibilities, making it fundamentally different from a family.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

78. Which of the following describes a 'commuter marriage'?
(A) Dual-career partners maintaining separate homes in different locations.
(B) A marriage where partners cohabit without a legal ceremony.
(C) A marriage where one partner is significantly older than the other.
(D) A marriage arranged through an online portal.

79. The practice of marrying someone outside one's own caste, tribe, or social group is known as:
(A) Endogamy
(B) Polygyny
(C) Exogamy
(D) Polyandry

80. Consider the following trends in marriage practices in India:
(i) A consistent and universal increase in child marriage.
(ii) An increase in the average age at marriage for both men and women.
(iii) The complete erosion of caste considerations in mate selection.
(iv) Greater emphasis on individual choice and compatibility.
(v) Legal and social challenges to the norm of heterosexual marriage.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iv) and (v)
(C) (i), (iii) and (v)
(D) (iii), (iv) and (v)

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81. The deinstitutionalization of marriage, as a concept, suggests that:
(A) Social norms and formal rules governing marriage are becoming more negotiable.
(B) Marriage is becoming a stronger and more rigid institution.
(C) People are no longer getting married.
(D) The state has withdrawn all legal recognition of marriage.

82. A 'care chain' or 'global care chain' refers to:
(A) A network of government-run hospitals and clinics.
(B) Links between people across the globe based on paid or unpaid care work.
(C) A personal and emotional series of connections between caregivers and recipients.
(D) A system of community-based volunteering for elder care.

83. The 'feminization of poverty' has significant implications for care and support systems because:
(A) Women are less likely to need care as they age.
(B) Men are increasingly taking on primary caregiving roles.
(C) It means that elderly women may lack the financial resources to pay for formal care.
(D) The state provides better pensions and social security for women.

84. Identify the incorrect statement about changing care and support systems.
(A) Declining fertility rates mean fewer adult children are available to care for aging parents.
(B) Migration for work can strain traditional family support networks.
(C) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) often step in to provide care where state and family support is inadequate.
(D) The responsibility for care is increasingly being shared equally between men and women in all societies.

85. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, contains provisions related to:
(A) The adoption process and the duty to maintain one's wife, children, and parents.
(B) The procedure for divorce among Hindus.
(C) The prohibition of dowry.
(D) The registration of marriages.

86. A key feature of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 is that it made daughters:
(A) Ineligible to inherit any family property.
(B) Coparceners in the family with equal rights to sons.
(C) Entitled to maintenance but not a share in property.
(D) Eligible to inherit only if they did not get married.

87. Which of the following is NOT a form of relief that can be granted under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
(A) Protection orders to prevent the abuser from committing further violence.
(B) Residence orders securing the woman's right to live in the shared household.
(C) An automatic criminal conviction and mandatory imprisonment for the respondent.
(D) Monetary relief for expenses incurred and losses suffered.

88. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The term 'domestic violence' under PWDVA, 2005 is broad and includes not just married women but also women in live-in relationships, sisters, and mothers.
Statement II : The law exclusively covers physical violence and does not recognize emotional, verbal, or economic abuse.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

89. A woman is being prevented from taking up a job by her husband, who also controls all her financial assets and gives her a minimal allowance for household expenses. Under the PWDVA, 2005, this could be classified as:
(A) Physical abuse
(B) Sexual abuse
(C) Economic abuse
(D) Verbal abuse

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(B) Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Section 498A IPC)
(C) Honour killing
(D) Public gambling

126. A 'Protection Officer' appointed under the PWDVA, 2005, has the duty to:
(A) Arrest the respondent immediately upon receiving a complaint.
(B) Assist the victim in filing the domestic incident report and application for relief.
(C) Act as a judge and pass the final orders.
(D) Provide financial support to the victim from their own pocket.

127. Honour killings are often a response to a woman exercising her right to:
(A) Education
(B) Employment
(C) Choice in marriage
(D) Vote

128. From a sociological perspective, honour killings are best understood as:
(A) A symptom of individual psychopathology.
(B) An isolated criminal act with no social context.
(C) A practice mandated by all major world religions.
(D) A form of social control to preserve patriarchal power structures.

129. Match List-I (Term) with List-II (Meaning).
List I: (Term)
P. Endogamy
Q. Exogamy
R. Polygyny
S. Polyandry
List II: (Meaning)
1. One man having multiple wives
2. Marrying outside one's social group
3. One woman having multiple husbands
4. Marrying within one's social group
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

130. The Alliance Theory of kinship is most closely associated with which of the following dichotomies?
(A) Nature vs. Nurture
(B) Consanguinity vs. Affinity
(C) Structure vs. Agency
(D) Sacred vs. Profane

131. Which of the following is a primary criticism of the Alliance Theory?
(A) It overemphasizes the role of economic production.
(B) It only applies to industrialized Western societies.
(C) It treats women as objects of exchange rather than active agents.
(D) It ignores the importance of the incest taboo.

132. Consider the following statements regarding power dynamics in the family:
(i) Access to independent income can increase a woman's bargaining power within the family.
(ii) Power can be expressed through control over communication and information flow.
(iii) In egalitarian families, power is held exclusively by the children.
(iv) The threat of violence or its actual use is an extreme manifestation of power imbalance.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (iii) and (iv) only
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

133. The 'power of the purse' in a family context refers to:
(A) The authority derived from age and wisdom.
(B) The power associated with physical strength.
(C) The emotional influence a mother has over her children.
(D) The influence and control derived from managing financial resources.

134. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 was a significant step

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structures.

98. An individual's ability to influence family decisions, such as where to live or how to spend money, is an example of what kind of power?
(A) Coercive power
(B) Decision-making power
(C) Legitimate power
(D) Emotional power

99. The notion that men are naturally assertive and suited for the public sphere while women are naturally nurturing and suited for the private sphere is an example of:
(A) Gender equality
(B) A legal statute
(C) Gender ideology
(D) A kinship chart

100. Match List-I (Type of Authority) with List-II (Basis of Authority).
List I: (Type of Authority)
P. Patriarchy
Q. Matriarchy
R. Gerontocracy
S. Egalitarianism
List II: (Basis of Authority)
1. Shared between partners
2. Eldest male
3. Eldest female
4. The elderly
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

101. In India, the Mitakshara school of Hindu law is related to:
(A) Marriage rituals
(B) Divorce proceedings
(C) Property inheritance and the concept of coparcenary
(D) Adoption rules

102. Which of the following correctly describes 'succession'?
(A) It is the system of rules that determines who inherits property.
(B) It is the process of taking on a status or office held by another.
(C) It is the legal dissolution of a marriage.
(D) It is the cultural practice of tracing descent through one parent.

103. The contemporary debate around surrogacy brings to the forefront complex questions about:
(A) The universal benefits of arranged marriage.
(B) The decline in the global population.
(C) The definition of maternity and commodification of reproduction.
(D) The strengthening of traditional patriarchal authority.

104. Which of the following is the best example of how gender norms influence reproduction?
(A) The biological process of gestation.
(B) The genetic inheritance of eye color.
(C) The age at which female puberty begins.
(D) The cultural preference for male children in some societies.

105. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The concept of 'sexuality' in sociology is limited to the study of procreative acts within marriage.
Statement II : Sociological approaches examine how diverse sexual identities, practices, and orientations are socially constructed and regulated.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

106. The life stage of 'youth' is often characterized by sociologists as a period of:
(A) Complete dependence and lack of agency.
(B) Transition, identity formation, and negotiation of independence.
(C) Peak economic productivity and family responsibility.
(D) Disengagement from social life and preparation for old age.

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107. Which of the following statements about the elderly in modern societies is most accurate?
(A) The status of the elderly has universally increased with industrialization.
(B) With medical advances, old age is no longer

than their parents.
(C) Young adults who leave home but then return to live with their parents.
(D) Children in a blended family.

164. What is 'filial piety'?
(A) A legal requirement for children to support parents.
(B) The conflict between children and their parents.
(C) The practice of parents worshipping their children.
(D) Respect and care for parents and elderly kin in Confucian ethics.

165. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The expression of love and intimacy within a family is a purely personal matter, untouched by social norms.
Statement II : Cultural norms and 'feeling rules' shape how love is expressed, what is considered an appropriate display of affection, and the very meaning of intimacy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

166. A family arrangement consisting of a married couple, their children, and the husband's parents living together is an example of a:
(A) Matrilocal extended family
(B) Patrilocal extended family
(C) Neolocal nuclear family
(D) Blended family

167. Consider the following factors:
(i) Increased individualism and focus on personal fulfillment.
(ii) Greater female participation in higher education and the workforce.
(iii) Urbanization and geographic mobility.
(iv) Liberalization of laws regarding divorce and sexuality.
(v) A global decline in religious belief.
Which of the above have contributed to the rise of emergent family forms?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (iii), (iv) and (v) only
(C) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(D) All of the above

168. The term 'hypergamy' refers to the practice of a woman:
(A) Marrying a man of a lower social status or caste.
(B) Having multiple husbands.
(C) Marrying her cross-cousin.
(D) Marrying a man of a higher social status or caste.

169. What is a key difference between a 'sacramental' view of marriage and a 'contractual' view?
(A) A contractual view is only for love marriages, while a sacramental view is for arranged marriages.
(B) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.
(C) Sacramental views see marriage as sacred and indissoluble, while contractual views see it as a dissolvable agreement.
(D) A sacramental view emphasizes economic aspects, while a contractual view emphasizes religious aspects.

170. Read the following list and choose the correct chronological order of the following thinkers based on their major publications:
(i) Claude Lévi-Strauss
(ii) Talcott Parsons
(iii) G. P. Murdock
(iv) David M. Schneider
(A) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
(B) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
(C) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
(D) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

171. The 'global care chain' is often criticized for:
(A) Strengthening family bonds in the sending countries.
(B) Reducing unemployment in developed nations.
(C) Being too expensive for care recipients in wealthy countries.
(D) Creating an 'emotional deficit' or 'care drain' in home families.

172. The term 'Dayabhaga' in the context of Hindu Law refers to:
(A) A specific ritual in a Hindu wedding.
(B) A school of law prevalent in Bengal and

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116. Which of the following best describes the practice of 'serial monogamy'?
(A) Being married to multiple people at the same time.
(B) A succession of marriages and divorces, with one partner at a time.
(C) Marrying within a specific, prescribed social group.
(D) Never marrying and living with a series of different partners.

117. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : The commodification of care is a growing trend in many societies.
Reason (R) : As more women join the paid labor force and families become more geographically dispersed, services that were once provided unpaid within the family are now often purchased from the market.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

118. A key problem with relying solely on market-based care systems is that:
(A) They are always of higher quality than family-based care.
(B) Access to quality care becomes dependent on the ability to pay.
(C) They are accessible to everyone, regardless of income.
(D) They completely eliminate the emotional burden of care.

119. A 'care deficit' in a society refers to:
(A) A shortage of medical professionals like doctors and nurses.
(B) A psychological condition where individuals are unable to feel empathy.
(C) The gap between the need for care and the supply of that care.
(D) A lack of government funding for healthcare.

120. Which law in India governs the marriages of Christians?
(A) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
(B) The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872
(C) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(D) Shariat Application Act, 1937

121. The concept of 'cruelty' as a ground for divorce in Indian family law:
(A) Is limited to acts of extreme physical violence only.
(B) Is not a recognized ground for divorce.
(C) Includes both physical and mental cruelty as defined by courts.
(D) Applies only in cases of Christian marriage.

122. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is an enacted law in India that governs all personal matters for all citizens.
Statement II : Article 44 of the Indian Constitution directs the State to endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code, but it is a Directive Principle and not yet a binding law for the entire country.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

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123. The 'shared household' concept in the PWDVA, 2005 is significant because it protects a woman's right to residence even if:
(A) She is not legally married to the male partner.
(B) She does not hold a legal title or ownership in the property.
(C) All of the above.
(D) The house is rented accommodation.

124. The 'honeymoon phase' in the cycle of domestic violence is characterized by:
(A) The most violent and brutal attack.
(B) A period of high tension and fear.
(C) The intervention of law enforcement.
(D) Apologetic and loving behavior used to win back the victim.

125. Which of the following is NOT considered a crime against women related to the family context?
(A) Dowry death (Section 304B IPC)

90. The 'Tension Building' phase in the cycle of violence is characterized by:
(A) A calm and loving period where the abuser is apologetic.
(B) The acute, violent incident itself.
(C) The victim deciding to leave the relationship permanently.
(D) Minor incidents of abuse, increasing tension, and the victim 'walking on eggshells'.

91. Which of the following is a primary driver behind the phenomenon of honour killings?
(A) The desire for economic gain from the victim's death.
(B) Mental illness on the part of the perpetrators.
(C) The influence of Western media.
(D) The belief that autonomy should be subordinate to collective honour.

92. The involvement of 'khap panchayats' or caste councils in ordering or sanctioning honour killings highlights the role of:
(A) The formal legal system in perpetuating violence.
(B) Community-based authorities in enforcing social norms.
(C) The decline of family authority.
(D) The state's successful protection of individual rights.

93. Consider the following statements about honour killings:
(i) They are a crime, recognized as murder under the law of most countries, including India.
(ii) They are exclusively a rural phenomenon and never occur in urban areas.
(iii) The practice is linked to the notion of women as property whose behavior reflects on family status.
(iv) International human rights organizations have condemned honour killings as a gross violation of human rights.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (ii) and (iv) only
(D) (i) and (ii) only

94. The cultural approach to kinship, as advocated by David Schneider in his study of American kinship, emphasizes that:
(A) Kinship is fundamentally about biological and genetic relationships.
(B) The exchange of women is the basis of all kinship systems.
(C) The only real kinship is that which is legally recognized by the state.
(D) Kinship is a symbolic system with cultural categories like 'blood'.

95. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : The Structure-Functionalist perspective has been criticized for its conservative bias.
Reason (R) : By emphasizing the positive functions of the traditional nuclear family, it tends to legitimize the existing gendered division of labor and overlook dysfunctions like domestic violence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

96. Identify the incorrect statement pair of theorist and their associated concept.
(A) Talcott Parsons - The 'isolated' nuclear family in industrial society.
(B) David Schneider - The functional prerequisites of society.
(C) Claude Lévi-Strauss - The elementary structures of kinship.
(D) G.P. Murdock - The universal functions of the family.

97. The concept of a 'domestic group' is often preferred over 'family' by some anthropologists because:
(A) It focuses solely on blood relationships.
(B) It is a narrower term that only includes the nuclear family.
(C) It emphasizes the reality of shared residence and economic cooperation.
(D) It only applies to non-human primate social

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towards gender equality in India.
Reason (R) : It granted daughters the same right by birth in ancestral property as sons, challenging a long-standing patriarchal tradition of property inheritance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

135. The legal principle of 'testamentary succession' refers to:
(A) Succession according to the law when a person dies without leaving a will.
(B) The transfer of an office or title.
(C) Succession according to a legally valid will left by the deceased.
(D) The inheritance of debt.

136. The social regulation of sexuality often involves creating a binary between:
(A) Public and private displays of affection.
(B) Legitimate (marital) and illegitimate (non-marital/pre-marital) sexual expression.
(C) Male and female reproductive organs.
(D) Consensual and non-consensual acts.

137. Which of the following is NOT a direct consequence of the social construction of gender?
(A) The assignment of different roles and responsibilities to men and women.
(B) The unequal valuation of tasks deemed 'masculine' versus 'feminine'.
(C) The biological fact that women can bear children and men cannot.
(D) The creation of gender stereotypes and expectations.

138. The transition from 'child' to 'youth' to 'adult' is an example of:
(A) Status inconsistency
(B) Role conflict
(C) Social stratification
(D) Life course progression

139. A society that values and promotes youthfulness and youthful culture, while devaluing the elderly, can be said to exhibit:
(A) Gerontocracy
(B) Filial piety
(C) Ageism
(D) Paternalism

140. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The "sandwich generation" experiences significant stress due to competing care demands.
Statement II : This phenomenon is exclusively found in agricultural societies where large joint families are the norm.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

141. The sociological concept that describes the culturally shaped ways we are expected to show, hide, or manage our feelings is:
(A) Emotional intelligence
(B) Emotional contagion
(C) Emotional labour
(D) Emotional socialization

142. A flight attendant smiling at passengers even when feeling tired or upset is a classic example of:
(A) Emotional deviance
(B) Emotional labor in a professional context
(C) A feeling rule
(D) Emotional burnout

143. Which of the following correctly identifies a feature of same-sex couple families?
(A) They are always childless.
(B) They tend to exhibit more rigid and traditional gender roles than heterosexual couples.
(C) They challenge heteronormative definitions of family and kinship.
(D) They are a historical phenomenon that has now disappeared.

144. The term 'fictive kinship' refers to:
(A) Kinship relationships that are legally fraudulent.
(B) The study of kinship in fictional literature.
(C) The biological ties between family members.
(D) Extending kinship terms to people not

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related by blood or marriage.

145. What does the increasing trend of inter-caste marriages in urban India signify?
(A) A gradual weakening of social boundaries, often met with resistance.
(B) The complete eradication of the caste system.
(C) The strengthening of caste endogamy.
(D) A government mandate forcing people to marry outside their caste.

146. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the deinstitutionalization of marriage?
(A) The rise of cohabitation.
(B) The strengthening of religious norms controlling marriage.
(C) The emergence of same-sex marriage.
(D) The increasing separation of marriage and procreation.

147. Transnational care work, often performed by migrant women, can sometimes result in a 'care drain' from their home countries. This means:
(A) The migrant's home country experiences a surplus of care workers.
(B) The quality of care provided by migrant workers is always poor.
(C) Families of the migrant workers are left with a deficit of care.
(D) Migrant workers refuse to send money back to their families.

148. A government providing subsidized daycare centers and paid parental leave is an example of:
(A) The state's withdrawal from family matters.
(B) The commodification of care.
(C) The privatization of care.
(D) The state's role in the social organization of care.

149. The Shah Bano case (1985) in India was a landmark legal battle concerning:
(A) A woman's right to equal inheritance.
(B) The validity of a child marriage.
(C) A divorced Muslim woman's right to maintenance from her former husband.
(D) The custody of a child in an inter-religious marriage.

150. Consider the following legal aspects:
(i) Marriage and divorce
(ii) Adoption and guardianship
(iii) Inheritance and succession
(iv) Maintenance
(v) Criminal assault in a public place
Which of the above are covered under the broad umbrella of 'Family Law'?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (v) only
(D) (i) and (v) only

151. Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) deals with:
(A) The offense of dowry.
(B) Adultery.
(C) Bigamy.
(D) Cruelty inflicted upon a woman by her husband or his relatives.

152. Identify the incorrect statement about the PWDVA, 2005.
(A) It provides for the appointment of Protection Officers.
(B) It is a purely criminal law focused on punishing the abuser.
(C) It defines 'domestic relationship' to include a relationship between two persons who live or have lived together in a shared household.
(D) It allows magistrates to pass various reliefs, including residence orders and compensation orders.

153. A young couple from different castes gets married against their families' wishes. The girl's family, with the support of their caste council, finds the couple and murders them to 'restore' the family's honour. This act is a case of:
(A) A dowry death
(B) A blood feud
(C) An honour killing
(D) A hate crime unrelated to family

154. The underlying ideology of 'honour killing' problematically links:
(A) Family honour to the family's financial status.
(B) Family honour to the educational achievements of its male members.
(C) Family honour to the family's political connections.

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(D) Family honour to community control over the female body and sexuality.

155. Which theory would be most interested in analyzing how marriage rules (like exogamy) create social solidarity between different social groups?
(A) Structure-Functionalist Theory
(B) Cultural Theory
(C) Conflict Theory
(D) Alliance Theory

156. A study focusing on how the family as an institution helps to maintain the social system by socializing new members would be using which perspective?
(A) Cultural
(B) Structure-Functionalist
(C) Alliance
(D) Symbolic Interactionist

157. Match List-I (Family Concept) with List-II (Characteristic).
List I: (Family Concept)
P. Nuclear Family
Q. Blended Family
R. LAT (Living Apart Together)
S. Extended Family
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Parents, children, and other kin like grandparents in one household
2. Partners in an intimate relationship but maintaining separate households
3. A couple and their dependent children
4. A family unit formed by the remarriage of a divorced or widowed person
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

158. The 'second shift' for working women, a concept popularized by Arlie Hochschild, refers to:
(A) Working a night shift at their job.
(B) A second job taken to supplement family income.
(C) The shift in power dynamics after having a second child.
(D) Unpaid domestic and childcare duties performed after the paid workday.

159. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding power dynamics in the family?
(A) Power can be negotiated and is not always static.
(B) Control over material resources is a significant source of power.
(C) In all societies and all families, power is held exclusively by men.
(D) Ideologies of love and care can mask underlying power imbalances.

160. Primogeniture and ultimogeniture are rules of:
(A) Residence
(B) Inheritance
(C) Succession
(D) Marriage

161. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : New reproductive technologies (NRTs) like in-vitro fertilization (IVF) and surrogacy have de-naturalized kinship.
Reason (R) : NRTs separate sexual intercourse from reproduction and can create multiple 'parents' (genetic, gestational, social), thus challenging the idea that kinship is based solely on 'natural' biological ties.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

162. The belief that gender is a binary, with only two distinct and opposite forms (masculine and feminine), is known as:
(A) Gender fluidity
(B) The gender binary
(C) Gender essentialism
(D) Gender performativity

163. The phenomenon of "boomerang children" refers to:
(A) Children who are put up for adoption.
(B) Children who are much more successful

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associated with health problems.
(C) Modernization can lead to a loss of status as traditional knowledge fades.
(D) The elderly are always economically dependent on their children in all modern societies.

108. The 'disengagement theory' of aging suggests that:
(A) The elderly should be encouraged to remain as active and involved in society as possible.
(B) Aging is a purely biological process of decline.
(C) The elderly form powerful political lobbies to protect their interests.
(D) It is functional for the elderly to withdraw from social roles.

109. The management of grief and mourning within a family after a death is heavily guided by:
(A) Legal regulations
(B) Economic considerations
(C) Cultural scripts and emotional norms
(D) Individual whim

110. Consider the following examples of emotional management within a family:
(i) Parents teaching children to say 'thank you' to show gratitude.
(ii) The expectation that family members should suppress anger to maintain harmony.
(iii) The performance of care and affection towards a sick relative.
(iv) The biological reflex of crying when in physical pain.
Which of the above are examples of how emotions are socially managed?
(A) (iv) only
(B) (i) and (ii) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

111. Which of the following is an 'emergent form of family'?
(A) Nuclear family
(B) Patrilocal extended family
(C) Matrilineal clan
(D) Single-person household

112. The increasing acceptance of 'live-in relationships' in many urban contexts reflects:
(A) A rejection of all forms of partnership.
(B) A shift in social norms regarding marriage and sexuality.
(C) A government policy to discourage marriage.
(D) The disappearance of the family as an institution.

113. Consider the following characteristics of emergent family forms:
(i) They are often more diverse in structure than the traditional nuclear model.
(ii) They may prioritize individual choice and emotional satisfaction.
(iii) They are a sign that people no longer value intimacy and long-term relationships.
(iv) They can include relationships not based on marriage or blood ties, like friends as 'fictive kin'.
(v) They are solely the result of economic poverty.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(B) (iii), (iv) and (v)
(C) (i), (iii) and (v)
(D) (ii) and (v) only

114. The term for a marriage where partners are selected by the individuals themselves, based on love or mutual attraction, is:
(A) Arranged marriage
(B) Love marriage
(C) Preferential marriage
(D) Levirate marriage

115. Read the following list and choose the correct chronological order of the following legal developments in India:
(i) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act granting daughters coparcenary rights
(ii) Legalization of divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act
(iii) Enactment of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
(iv) Enactment of the Special Marriage Act for civil unions
(A) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
(B) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
(C) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

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Assam regarding property.
(C) A ground for divorce.
(D) The rules of adoption for girls.

173. The legal case of Githa Hariharan vs. Reserve Bank of India was significant for challenging the notion that:
(A) A daughter cannot inherit property.
(B) Live-in relationships should not be recognized.
(C) The father is the sole natural guardian of a child.
(D) Dowry is an acceptable practice.

174. Which of the following is an example of 'verbal and emotional abuse' as defined under the PWDVA, 2005?
(A) Not providing food or money for household expenses.
(B) Forcing the woman to watch pornography.
(C) Pushing, slapping, or beating.
(D) Repeated insults, name-calling, and threats of physical harm.

175. Dowry death, as defined under Section 304B of the IPC, involves the death of a woman under unnatural circumstances within how many years of her marriage?
(A) Seven years
(B) One year
(C) Three years
(D) Ten years

176. Which of the following statements about honour killing is incorrect?
(A) It is often a premeditated act, sometimes planned by family members collectively.
(B) It is a crime that exclusively targets women who have extra-marital affairs.
(C) It reflects a conflict between individual rights and community-enforced norms.
(D) The perpetrators often show no remorse and believe their actions were justified.

177. The Structure-Functionalist view, particularly that of Talcott Parsons, argued that the nuclear family was a specialized institution well-adapted to the needs of:
(A) Agricultural society
(B) Hunter-gatherer society
(C) Industrial society
(D) Post-industrial society

178. Identify the correct statement regarding Alliance Theory.
(A) It posits that the exchange of goods, not spouses, is the basis of social solidarity.
(B) It focuses on the internal dynamics of the nuclear family.
(C) It was primarily developed by Talcott Parsons.
(D) It argues the incest taboo forces groups to create alliances through marriage.

179. A woman who works a full-time job and is also primarily responsible for the housework, childcare, and emotional well-being of the family is experiencing:
(A) Status consistency.
(B) Social mobility.
(C) Role conflict and the 'second shift'.
(D) The empty nest syndrome.

180. Consider the following aspects of family life:
(i) Who controls the family finances.
(ii) The division of domestic chores.
(iii) Who has the final say in major decisions.
(iv) The regulation of members' sexuality.
Which of the above are aspects of gender relations and power dynamics within a family?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (iii) and (iv) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

181. A system of inheritance in which property can be transmitted through either the male or the female line, often as a matter of choice, is called:
(A) Patrilineal
(B) Matrilineal
(C) Avuncular
(D) Bilateral

182. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The concept of gender is synonymous with biological sex.
Statement II : Gender refers to the socially and culturally constructed roles, behaviors, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

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254. Based on the passage, how would a structure-functionalist view the nuclear family?
(A) As one of many equally valid family structures
(B) As an outdated model in modern industrial societies
(C) As an oppressive institution for its members
(D) As the most efficient and ideal form for societal stability

255. What function does the family serve by acting as a 'haven from the impersonal nature of the outside world'?
(A) Economic production
(B) Primary socialization
(C) Emotional and psychological support
(D) Regulation of sexuality

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In contrast to the functionalist emphasis on the internal dynamics of the family, alliance theory, primarily associated with Claude Lévi-Strauss, focuses on the relationships created between families through marriage. This perspective argues that the universal incest taboo is the foundational rule of culture, compelling families to seek marriage partners from outside their immediate kin group. This exogamous practice initiates a system of exchange, where women are considered the most valuable "gifts" to be exchanged between groups of men (e.g., fathers and brothers). The primary function of marriage, therefore, is not merely procreation or socialization within the family unit, but the establishment of social alliances and bonds of affinity between different kinship groups. This exchange system transforms strangers into allies, creating a wider social network and fostering interdependence and solidarity across society. Alliance theory shifts the analytical focus from descent (the vertical ties of lineage) to alliance (the horizontal ties of marriage). It posits that society is constituted not by isolated family units performing functions, but by a complex web of relationships established through the strategic exchange of marriage partners. The structure of kinship, from this viewpoint, is fundamentally a structure of communication and exchange that underpins social cohesion on a larger scale.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to alliance theory, what is the fundamental purpose of the incest taboo?
(A) To prevent genetic defects in offspring
(B) To compel families to form external social alliances
(C) To enforce a specific sexual division of labor
(D) To maintain the emotional stability of the nuclear family

257. How does alliance theory conceptualize marriage?
(A) Primarily as a means for emotional fulfillment and companionship
(B) As an economic contract focused on property and inheritance
(C) As the primary institution for the socialization of children
(D) As a mechanism for establishing alliances through the exchange of women

258. Which statement best reflects the central contrast between alliance theory and structure-functionalism as described in the passage?
(A) Alliance theory prioritizes horizontal marriage ties, while functionalism prioritizes the family's internal roles.
(B) Alliance theory focuses on descent, while functionalism focuses on alliance.
(C) Alliance theory emphasizes internal family functions, while functionalism emphasizes external relationships.
(D) Alliance theory views the family as a unit of production, while functionalism views it as a unit of consumption.

259. From the perspective of alliance theory, society is primarily constituted by:
(A) a collection of independent nuclear families performing essential functions.
(B) a system of inheritance and succession that ensures social continuity.
(C) a network of relationships created through the exchange of marriage partners.
(D) a set of emotional bonds developed within the immediate family unit.

260. The passage suggests that alliance theory views kinship structure fundamentally as a structure of:

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household.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

192. Repeatedly taunting a woman for not bringing enough dowry can be considered a form of:
(A) Physical abuse only.
(B) Economic abuse only.
(C) Justifiable family conduct.
(D) Verbal and emotional abuse.

193. The community sanction, often informal, that supports honour killings makes them particularly difficult to combat because:
(A) The formal legal system is always complicit.
(B) The victims are always willing participants.
(C) Perpetrators are seen as upholding morality rather than being criminals.
(D) Such acts are financially profitable for the community.

194. A key difference between the Structure-Functionalist approach and a Conflict approach to the family is that:
(A) Functionalism focuses on micro-level interactions, while Conflict theory focuses on macro-level structures.
(B) Functionalism is a modern theory, while Conflict theory is an outdated one.
(C) Functionalism studies non-Western families, while Conflict theory studies Western families.
(D) Functionalism focuses on stability and consensus, while Conflict theory focuses on inequality, power, and struggle.

195. Identify the correct statement.
(A) The cultural approach to family views kinship as a fixed biological reality across all societies.
(B) Alliance theory suggests that kinship is built on the foundation of descent from a common ancestor.
(C) The structure-functionalist approach emphasizes the family's role in creating social inequality.
(D) The cultural approach, as used by Schneider, explores how symbols like 'blood' define kinship.

196. The transfer of authority from a deceased king to his eldest son is an example of:
(A) Matrilineal inheritance
(B) Agnatic succession
(C) Ultimogeniture
(D) Bilateral descent

197. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of gender relations and power dynamics?
(A) A family decides on a vacation destination by taking a vote where every member's choice is equal.
(B) Siblings inheriting equal shares of their parents' property.
(C) A husband makes all major financial decisions without consulting his wife.
(D) A family celebrating a religious festival together.

198. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
(A) Sexuality is shaped by social norms and cultural values.
(B) New reproductive technologies can challenge traditional ideas of parenthood.
(C) The term 'heteronormativity' describes the privileging of heterosexual relationships.
(D) Gender roles are universal and do not change over time.

199. The "empty nest" stage of the family life cycle is often associated with:
(A) The birth of the first child.
(B) Increased childcare responsibilities.
(C) A period of re-adjustment for parents after their children have moved out.
(D) The challenges of caring for toddlers.

200. Consider the following challenges in social systems:
(i) The increasing burden on the 'sandwich generation'.
(ii) The 'commodification' of care making it unaffordable for some.
(iii) The 'care drain' from developing to developed countries.
(iv) The strengthening of traditional joint family

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(A) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(B) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
(C) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
(D) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005

221. A protection order, a residence order, and a monetary order are reliefs available under which Act?
(A) The Indian Penal Code
(B) The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
(C) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
(D) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act

222. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about crimes against women within the family?
(A) They are easy to prosecute because victims always report them immediately.
(B) They are often hidden within the private sphere and go unreported due to fear and social pressure.
(C) They are a new phenomenon, unheard of before the 21st century.
(D) They are limited to physical violence and do not include psychological or economic harm.

223. The phrase "My daughter is my honour" is often used to justify control over a girl's life and choices, and is directly related to the ideology behind:
(A) Dowry demands
(B) Female education
(C) Honour killings
(D) Career choices

224. Which of the following represents a cultural approach to understanding the family?
(A) Analyzing the family's contribution to social stability.
(B) Mapping marriage alliances between different clans.
(C) Calculating the economic output of a household.
(D) Studying how meanings like 'parenthood' change with surrogacy.

225. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding family, marriage, and kinship?
(A) Inheritance and succession rules are uniform across all cultures and religions in India.
(B) Gender relations within the family are often a site of power negotiation.
(C) Emergent forms of family like single-parent households are on the rise.
(D) The PWDVA, 2005 provides a civil remedy for domestic violence.

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226. What is the key difference between inheritance and succession?
(A) Inheritance is through the male line, while succession is through the female line.
(B) Inheritance deals with property, while succession deals with status and office.
(C) Inheritance is legal, while succession is illegal.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

227. A person's sex is determined by _____, while their gender is shaped by _____.
(A) society; biology
(B) choice; genetics
(C) biology; society
(D) law; choice

228. Consider the following outcomes of demographic shifts:
(i) A growing population of elderly people who may need care.
(ii) A shrinking base of young, working-age people to support the elderly.
(iii) A decreased need for pensions and healthcare.
(iv) Inter-generational tensions over resource allocation.
(v) The complete disappearance of youth culture.
Which of the above are consequences of the changing age structure in many societies?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(B) (iii) and (v)
(C) (i), (iii) and (v)
(D) (ii) and (v) only

in the order they gained prominence in family sociology:
(i) The 'isolated nuclear family' (Parsons)
(ii) The concept of 'gender performativity' (Butler)
(iii) The 'second shift' (Hochschild)
(iv) Alliance theory (Lévi-Strauss)
(A) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
(B) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

212. The study of how state policies on family planning, maternity leave, and childcare shape family life falls under the sociology of:
(A) Emotions and family
(B) Gender, sexuality and reproduction
(C) Family Laws
(D) Changing marriage practices

213. The elderly population is growing in many countries due to a combination of:
(A) High birth rates and high death rates.
(B) Low life expectancy and high birth rates.
(C) Low birth rates and increasing life expectancy.
(D) High birth rates and low life expectancy.

214. The term "Child-free by choice" refers to:
(A) A medical condition of infertility.
(B) A family where the children have grown up and left home.
(C) A government policy to control population.
(D) Couples who voluntarily decide not to have children.

215. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : The concept of 'childhood' as a protected and innocent phase of life is not a historical universal.
Reason (R) : In many pre-industrial societies, children were integrated into the world of adult work and responsibilities from an early age.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

216. A family member who is expected to always listen to others' problems and provide comfort, often at their own emotional expense, is performing:
(A) Economic labor
(B) Physical labor
(C) Intellectual labor
(D) Emotional labor

217. Match List-I (Family Form) with List-II (Defining Feature).
List I: (Family Form)
P. Cohabitation
Q. Single-parent family
R. Commuter marriage
S. Reconstituted family
List II: (Defining Feature)
1. One parent raising one or more children
2. Dual-career spouses live in separate locations
3. Unmarried couple living together
4. Includes a step-parent
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

218. The shift from arranged marriages to love marriages in many cultures indicates a growing emphasis on:
(A) The economic function of marriage.
(B) Individualism and romantic love.
(C) The importance of kinship alliances.
(D) The authority of elders.

219. Which of the following is NOT a formal support system for care?
(A) A government-run nursing home.
(B) A private, for-profit daycare center.
(C) An informal arrangement where neighbors take turns watching each other's children.
(D) A state-funded social worker assigned to an elderly person.

220. Which legislation in India made daughters coparceners with equal rights to sons in ancestral property?

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support.
(v) The equal sharing of all care work between men and women.
Which of the above are challenges associated with the changing care and support systems?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (iv) and (v)
(C) (i), (iv) and (v)
(D) (ii) and (iv) only

201. A marriage between a man and his father's sister's daughter is an example of:
(A) Parallel cousin marriage
(B) Levirate marriage
(C) Sororate marriage
(D) Cross-cousin marriage

202. The concept of 'emotional work' in the family context implies that:
(A) Emotions are commodities to be bought and sold.
(B) Maintaining family harmony requires consistent effort, planning, and skill.
(C) Men are naturally better at managing emotions than women.
(D) Emotional expression should be suppressed at all times.

203. A family arrangement consisting of a woman and her children, and her brother is a key authority figure, is likely associated with which system?
(A) Patrilineal descent
(B) Neolocal residence
(C) Matrilineal descent
(D) Bilateral descent

204. Which of the following is an example of an 'emergent' marriage practice?
(A) Caste endogamy
(B) Village exogamy
(C) Levirate
(D) Same-sex marriage

205. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) is primarily a criminal law.
Statement II : The main objective of the PWDVA is to provide civil remedies such as protection orders, residence orders, and monetary relief to victims.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

206. 'Domestic violence' differs from general 'violence' in that it occurs:
(A) Only in public places.
(B) Within the context of a domestic relationship, often in the private sphere of the home.
(C) Between strangers.
(D) Only in rural areas.

207. A primary justification given by perpetrators of 'honour killings' is the need to:
(A) Acquire the victim's property.
(B) Fulfill a legal requirement.
(C) Erase a perceived 'stain' on family reputation.
(D) Settle a political dispute.

208. Which theoretical perspective would most likely analyze the family as a key institution for perpetuating class inequality from one generation to the next?
(A) Structure-Functionalism
(B) Alliance Theory
(C) Cultural Approach
(D) Conflict Theory (Marxist-Feminist)

209. Which of the following is NOT a form of authority within the family?
(A) Patriarchal
(B) Matriarchal
(C) Egalitarian
(D) Anarchic

210. A family is saving money for their daughter's dowry while also investing in their son's higher education. This differential investment is a clear example of:
(A) Gender equality
(B) Gender-based power dynamics
(C) Effective financial planning
(D) A cultural universal

211. Read the following list and choose the correct chronological order of the following concepts

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229. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Emotional displays within the family are spontaneous and are not governed by any rules.
Statement II : Arlie Hochschild's concept of 'feeling rules' suggests that societies have norms about what emotions are appropriate to feel and display in specific situations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

230. A family composed of a gay couple who have adopted a child would be considered an example of:
(A) A traditional nuclear family
(B) An emergent form of family
(C) A patrilineal extended family
(D) A reconstituted family

231. The increasing acceptance of 'live-in relationships' in many urban contexts reflects:
(A) Emergent forms of family
(B) Family laws
(C) Changing marriage practices
(D) Emotions and family

232. The concept of a 'welfare state' is relevant to the study of 'changing care and support systems' because:
(A) It represents the complete privatization of all care.
(B) It refers to a state that enforces traditional family care models.
(C) It is a state with no social support systems.
(D) It describes a state that takes responsibility for its citizens' care.

233. The 'Sharda Act' or Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was an important piece of legislation in India aimed at:
(A) Legalizing divorce
(B) Prohibiting dowry
(C) Setting a minimum age for marriage
(D) Granting inheritance rights to women

234. In the context of domestic violence, 'gaslighting' is a form of:
(A) Physical abuse
(B) Manipulation making a victim question their own perception.
(C) Economic abuse
(D) Sexual abuse

235. The fact that 'honour killings' are sometimes carried out by multiple members of a family or with the tacit approval of the community indicates that they are:
(A) A purely individual act of rage.
(B) A random act of violence.
(C) A socially embedded practice.
(D) Mandated by formal law.

236. Which theory would explain the nuclear family's form by referencing its ability to fulfill the needs of an industrial economy for a mobile workforce?
(A) Alliance Theory
(B) Cultural Theory
(C) Symbolic Interactionism
(D) Structure-Functionalist Theory

237. Which of the following correctly pairs a concept with its definition?
(A) Patrilocality - The married couple lives with or near the wife's family.
(B) Matrilocality - The married couple lives with the husband's father's brother.
(C) Neolocality - The married couple establishes a new, independent residence.
(D) Avunculocality - The married couple lives with the husband's parents.

238. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : Gender is a key organizing principle of social life within the family.
Reason (R) : It influences the division of labor, allocation of resources, and distribution of power and authority between men and women.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

183. The increasing use of assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) has led to:
(A) A simplification of kinship terminologies.
(B) A reinforcement of the idea that biology is the only basis for parenthood.
(C) Complex legal and ethical questions about defining a 'parent'.
(D) A global decline in adoption rates.

184. The idea that there is a 'youth culture' with distinct styles, music, and values that may differ from the wider adult culture is a key concept in the sociology of:
(A) The elderly
(B) Children
(C) The family life-cycle
(D) Youth

185. 'Activity theory' of aging proposes that:
(A) Life satisfaction in old age is enhanced by social activity and involvement.
(B) The elderly naturally and willingly disengage from society.
(C) The primary activity of the elderly should be rest.
(D) Political activism is the only meaningful activity for older adults.

186. The emotional work involved in suppressing personal frustration to maintain a peaceful family atmosphere is an example of:
(A) A feeling rule
(B) Emotional labour
(C) Emotional deviance
(D) Emotional intelligence

187. Which of the following is the best definition of a 'reconstituted family'?
(A) A family where divorced parents get back together.
(B) A family where children live with their grandparents.
(C) A family formed from the merging of two units, often through remarriage.
(D) A group of friends living together as a family.

188. Which of the following is NOT a significant change in modern marriage practices?
(A) An increase in the median age at first marriage.
(B) The growing acceptance of cohabitation.
(C) Increased rates of divorce and remarriage.
(D) A universal return to the practice of child marriage.

189. The 'crisis of care' in many developed nations is linked to which combination of factors?
(A) High birth rates, short life expectancy, and women staying at home.
(B) Stable birth rates, stable life expectancy, and a balanced division of labor.
(C) Low birth rates, higher life expectancy, and more women in the workforce.
(D) High immigration, high birth rates, and strong state support for care.

190. Match List-I (Legal Term) with List-II (Associated Concept).
List I: (Legal Term)
P. Alimony/Maintenance
Q. Custody
R. Coparcener
S. Intestate
List II: (Associated Concept)
1. Dying without a will
2. A person who has a birthright in ancestral property
3. Financial support provided to a spouse after divorce
4. The legal right to care for a child
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

191. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : The PWDVA, 2005, adopts a wide definition of 'domestic relationship'.
Reason (R) : The Act is designed to protect women not just from spousal violence, but from violence perpetrated by any family member with whom she lives or has lived in a shared

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(C) Levirate
(D) Hypogamy

248. The formalization of care refers to:
(A) The process of families becoming more loving and caring.
(B) The legal requirement for all family members to provide care.
(C) The decline in the need for care in modern society.
(D) The shift from care provided informally by family to paid professionals.

249. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The Indian legal system has a single, uniform family law for all its citizens.
Statement II : Different religious communities in India are governed by their own personal laws in matters like marriage, divorce, and inheritance.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

250. The concept of "honour" in "honour killings" is tied to a patriarchal logic where:
(A) Social standing is seen as controllable through women's bodies.
(B) A family's honour is determined by its wealth.
(C) A family's honour is determined by the number of sons.
(D) A family's honour is determined by its political affiliations.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The structure-functionalist approach to the family posits that this institution is a fundamental building block of social structure, performing essential functions crucial for the maintenance and stability of society. From this perspective, the family serves as the primary agent of socialization, where children learn the norms, values, and roles necessary to become competent members of their society. It also provides for the regulation of sexual activity, confining it largely within the marital bond to ensure stable reproduction and clear lines of descent. Economically, the family functions as a unit of production and consumption, providing for the material needs of its members. Furthermore, it offers emotional security and psychological support, acting as a haven from the impersonal nature of the outside world. A key concept within this framework is the sexual division of labor, where instrumental roles (often associated with males as breadwinners) and expressive roles (associated with females as nurturers) are seen as complementary and necessary for the efficient functioning of the family unit and, by extension, society. Any disruption to these defined roles and functions is perceived as a threat to social equilibrium, leading to social disorganization. This perspective tends to emphasize the nuclear family model as the ideal and most functional form.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the structure-functionalist perspective, what is the primary consequence of disrupting the established roles within a family?
(A) An increase in economic productivity
(B) A threat to social equilibrium and stability
(C) The emergence of diverse family forms
(D) An enhancement of individual emotional expression

252. Which of the following is NOT identified as a core function of the family in the structure-functionalist approach?
(A) Promoting individual autonomy over social conformity
(B) Regulating sexual behaviour and ensuring reproduction
(C) Providing economic and emotional support to its members
(D) Socializing children into societal norms and values

253. The concept of "instrumental" and "expressive" roles within the family, as described in the passage, primarily relates to:
(A) The legal authority within the household
(B) The emotional dynamics between siblings
(C) The sexual division of labor and its functions
(D) The process of intergenerational wealth transfer

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239. 'Intestate succession' refers to the rules of inheritance that apply when:
(A) A person dies leaving a valid will.
(B) A person transfers property while still alive.
(C) A person dies without leaving a valid will.
(D) A property is jointly owned by a corporation.

240. The social and ethical discussions surrounding 'designer babies' relate to which of the following areas?
(A) Honour Killing
(B) Family Laws
(C) Changing Care and Support Systems
(D) Gender, Sexuality and Reproduction

241. Which of the following is an example of an informal support system for the elderly?
(A) Regular visits and help with chores from neighbors and friends.
(B) A state-run pension scheme.
(C) A private nursing home.
(D) A geriatric ward in a hospital.

242. Match List-I (Legislation) with List-II (Year of Enactment).
List I: (Legislation)
P. The Dowry Prohibition Act
Q. The Hindu Marriage Act
R. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
S. The Special Marriage Act
List II: (Year of Enactment)
1. 1954
2. 2005
3. 1955
4. 1961
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

243. The "right to reside in a shared household" under the PWDVA, 2005 is a significant provision because:
(A) It guarantees government housing for all women.
(B) It forces the abuser to sell the house and give the money to the victim.
(C) It prevents the victim of domestic abuse from being thrown out of her home.
(D) It only applies to houses owned by the woman herself.

244. The key elements of a dowry death under Section 304B IPC are the death of a woman by burns or bodily injury or otherwise than under normal circumstances, within seven years of marriage, and:
(A) Proof that she was a willing participant in the act.
(B) Proof that the husband was mentally ill.
(C) Proof that the marriage was an inter-caste marriage.
(D) Proof that she was soon before her death subjected to cruelty or harassment for dowry.

245. A sociologist studying how family members create a sense of 'we-ness' through shared stories, jokes, and holiday traditions is focusing on:
(A) The role of emotions and culture in constructing family identity.
(B) The family's economic function.
(C) The legal definition of the family.
(D) The family's role in social stratification.

246. Consider the following statements about family structures:
(i) They reflect changing social values about individualism, gender, and sexuality.
(ii) They are often more diverse and fluid than traditional family structures.
(iii) They signify a complete rejection of intimacy and care.
(iv) They include forms like same-sex partnerships and single-person households.
(v) They are less 'real' or valid than the nuclear family.
Which of the above are true about 'emergent forms of family'?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(B) (iii) and (v)
(C) (i), (iii) and (v)
(D) All of the above

247. The practice of a man being obliged to marry his deceased brother's widow is known as:
(A) Sororate
(B) Hypergamy

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(A) communication and exchange.
(B) authority and power.
(C) economic production.
(D) emotional support.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The family is a primary site where gender relations and power dynamics are constructed, reproduced, and contested. Power within the family is not uniformly distributed but is often shaped by patriarchal ideologies that grant greater authority and privilege to men. This is manifested in various aspects of family life, including decision-making processes, where men may have the final say on significant matters such as finances, property, and children's education. The gendered division of labor, which allocates domestic chores and caregiving responsibilities predominantly to women while men are positioned as the primary breadwinners, is a key mechanism through which these power imbalances are maintained. This division often devalues women's unpaid domestic work and limits their access to economic resources, thereby reinforcing their dependence. However, these dynamics are not static; women continuously negotiate, resist, and challenge patriarchal authority through various strategies, from subtle acts of defiance to overt demands for greater equality. Power is therefore a fluid and negotiated element, influenced by factors such as women's employment, education level, and legal rights, which can empower them to reshape traditional gender roles and assert greater control over their lives and family decisions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, what is a primary manifestation of patriarchal ideology within the family?
(A) The equal distribution of household responsibilities
(B) The increasing emotional expression among all family members
(C) The prioritization of children's autonomy in family matters
(D) The greater decision-making authority granted to men

262. The gendered division of labor, as described in the source, maintains power imbalances primarily by:
(A) encouraging men to participate more in caregiving roles.
(B) devaluing women's unpaid domestic work and reinforcing economic dependence.
(C) providing women with greater control over household finances.
(D) promoting equal access to education for all family members.

263. What does the passage suggest about the nature of power dynamics in the family?
(A) They are static and rigidly determined by tradition.
(B) They are always in favor of the younger generation.
(C) They are fluid and subject to negotiation and resistance.
(D) They are solely determined by legal frameworks.

264. Which factor is mentioned in the passage as potentially empowering women to challenge traditional gender roles?
(A) A strict adherence to religious doctrines
(B) A reduction in family size
(C) The influence of the elderly in the household
(D) A woman's level of employment and education

265. The main argument of the passage concerning gender relations in the family is that the family is a site where:
(A) power dynamics are constructed and constantly negotiated.
(B) patriarchal power is absolute and uncontested.
(C) gender equality has been fully achieved.
(D) economic production is the sole determinant of power.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The systems of inheritance, succession, and authority are critical mechanisms that structure family life and ensure continuity across generations. Inheritance refers to the transmission of property, wealth, and material goods, while succession pertains to the passing on of rights,

(C) an institution solely for procreation.
(D) a social contract based on personal fulfillment.

290. Which trend is NOT mentioned in the passage as a changing marriage practice?
(A) An increase in arranged marriages orchestrated by families
(B) A rise in the age at marriage for individuals
(C) A growing acceptance of divorce and remarriage
(D) An increase in inter-caste and inter-religious unions

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The intersection of family laws with the social realities of domestic violence and crimes against women highlights a critical area of sociological concern. Family laws, which govern aspects such as marriage, divorce, maintenance, and inheritance, are not neutral; they codify and often reinforce existing power structures within the family. While legal reforms have been enacted to protect women, a significant gap often exists between the law in principle and its application in practice. Domestic violence, which includes physical, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse, frequently occurs within the private sphere of the family, making it difficult to report and prosecute. The patriarchal notion of the family as a private domain, immune from public or state intervention, contributes to the underreporting of such crimes. Even when cases are reported, victims may face social pressure, lack of support from law enforcement, and lengthy legal battles. Laws concerning property rights and inheritance can also be a source of conflict and violence, particularly when women assert their legal claims against customary patriarchal norms. Therefore, understanding crimes against women within the family requires an analysis not only of individual acts of violence but also of the legal frameworks and cultural norms that may inadvertently perpetuate female subordination and vulnerability.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to the passage, what is a significant challenge in addressing domestic violence?
(A) The absence of any laws pertaining to family matters
(B) The tendency of women to misuse legal provisions
(C) The belief that the family is a private sphere immune from intervention
(D) The lack of any form of abuse other than physical violence

292. How does the passage describe the role of family laws in society?
(A) As codifying and sometimes reinforcing existing power structures
(B) As being completely neutral and objective in all cases
(C) As existing only in principle with no practical application
(D) As being solely responsible for the elimination of domestic violence

293. The passage suggests that a gap exists between:
(A) different types of family laws.
(B) the legal rights of men and women.
(C) customary norms and religious texts.
(D) legal principles and their practical application.

294. What kind of conflict can arise from laws concerning property and inheritance, as mentioned in the source?
(A) Conflict between the state and religious institutions
(B) Violence when women assert their legal claims against patriarchal customs
(C) Disputes over the definition of what constitutes a family
(D) Disagreements between neighbouring families over boundaries

295. A comprehensive understanding of crimes against women in the family, as per the text, requires an analysis of:
(A) only the individual psychological profiles of perpetrators.
(B) only the economic status of the families involved.
(C) both individual violent acts and the broader legal-cultural context.
(D) only the statistical frequency of reported incidents.

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of reproduction, the rights of surrogate mothers, and the very definition of a 'natural' family. Consequently, the family becomes a terrain where modern medical advancements intersect with long-standing cultural beliefs about gender roles, the meaning of parenthood, and the social control of the reproductive body.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, what is a primary reason for the social control of female sexuality within traditional family structures?
(A) To promote female economic independence
(B) To ensure certainty of paternity for lineage purposes
(C) To encourage diverse forms of family partnerships
(D) To reduce the social stigma associated with infertility

272. The passage suggests that the traditional link between marriage and reproduction primarily serves to:
(A) challenge existing gender roles.
(B) legitimize sexual relations and procreation.
(C) promote the use of new reproductive technologies.
(D) increase the age of first-time parenthood.

273. How have new reproductive technologies (NRTs) impacted the family, according to the source?
(A) They have eliminated the social pressure to have children.
(B) They have reinforced the certainty of traditional paternity.
(C) They have simplified the legal definitions of parenthood.
(D) They have introduced complex questions about kinship and parentage.

274. What social issue can arise from the inability to have children within a marital union, as mentioned in the passage?
(A) Social stigma and potential marital instability
(B) Increased economic prosperity for the couple
(C) A strengthening of ties with the extended kin group
(D) Greater acceptance of alternative family structures

275. The central theme of the passage is the intersection of:
(A) economic systems and family law.
(B) political ideologies and child socialization.
(C) social norms, technology, and the regulation of reproduction.
(D) inheritance patterns and the care for the elderly.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The family is a dynamic institution where the roles and statuses of different age cohorts—children, youth, and the elderly—are socially constructed and subject to change. Childhood is not a universal biological stage but a social category, with modern societies emphasizing a prolonged period of dependence, protection, and intensive socialization through formal education. The family is the primary arena for this process, shaping a child's identity and future life chances. Youth represents a transitional phase between the dependency of childhood and the responsibilities of adulthood. This period is often characterized by identity exploration, peer group influence, and sometimes conflict with parental authority as young people navigate aspirations for autonomy. The position of the elderly within the family has also undergone significant transformation. In many traditional societies, elders held positions of high esteem and authority, controlling family resources and knowledge. However, with modernization, urbanization, and the rise of the nuclear family, their status has often diminished. The elderly may face issues of social isolation, economic dependency, and a reversal of roles where they become recipients of care from their adult children, leading to new strains on family resources and relationships.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. How does the passage describe the concept of childhood?
(A) As a social category involving dependence and intensive socialization
(B) As a universal biological stage with fixed characteristics

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(C) As a short transitional period leading directly to adulthood
(D) As a phase where peer group influence is stronger than family

277. The phase of 'youth' is characterized in the passage as a period of:
(A) complete financial independence and authority.
(B) high esteem and control over family resources.
(C) minimal social interaction outside the family unit.
(D) transition, identity exploration, and potential conflict.

278. What major factor has contributed to the changing status of the elderly in many societies?
(A) A resurgence of traditional agricultural practices
(B) Modernization, urbanization, and the rise of the nuclear family
(C) An increase in the authority of kinship groups
(D) The decline of formal education systems

279. According to the source, a significant challenge faced by the elderly in contemporary families can be:
(A) an excess of authority and decision-making power.
(B) a reversal of roles leading to dependency and need for care.
(C) a mandatory requirement to live separately from their children.
(D) an obligation to provide primary education to grandchildren.

280. The main argument of the passage is that the experience of different age groups within the family is:
(A) biologically determined and unchanging.
(B) uniform across all cultures and historical periods.
(C) primarily defined by economic contributions.
(D) socially constructed and subject to historical transformation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Contemporary social change has led to the proliferation of emergent forms of family that challenge the hegemony of the traditional nuclear family model. These diverse configurations reflect shifting social norms, economic pressures, and individual choices. Single-parent families, most often headed by women, have become increasingly common due to rising rates of divorce and non-marital childbearing. These households often face unique challenges, including financial strain and social stigma. Cohabitation, or living together in a stable sexual relationship without being married, has emerged as a widespread alternative or prelude to marriage in many Western and urban societies. Another significant development is the growing visibility and legal recognition of same-sex families, comprising couples who are raising children, whether biological, adopted, or through surrogacy. These families contest heteronormative definitions of kinship and parenthood. Furthermore, globalization has given rise to transnational families, where core members live in different countries for extended periods due to migration for work. This separation creates complex dynamics of care, communication, and emotional connection across borders. These emergent forms are not aberrations but are indicative of the family's adaptability and diversification in response to modern social, economic, and cultural forces.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. Which of the following is identified in the passage as a primary reason for the increase in single-parent families?
(A) Increased rates of divorce and non-marital childbearing
(B) A decline in the overall population
(C) Government policies promoting smaller family units
(D) The influence of transnational migration

282. How is 'cohabitation' defined in the source?
(A) A formal, legally binding partnership
(B) Living together in a stable sexual relationship without marriage
(C) Living together in a non-sexual, platonic relationship
(D) A family structure where members live in different countries

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283. According to the passage, what fundamental concept do same-sex families challenge?
(A) The importance of economic stability in a family
(B) Heteronormative definitions of kinship and parenthood
(C) The legal process of adoption
(D) The need for emotional support within a family

284. Transnational families, as described in the text, are characterized by:
(A) core members living separately across national borders.
(B) the adoption of children from different countries.
(C) a rejection of modern communication technologies.
(D) a complete break in emotional ties between members.

285. The main conclusion of the passage regarding emergent family forms is that they:
(A) are temporary trends that will soon disappear.
(B) represent a breakdown of the family as a social institution.
(C) are indicative of the family's diversification and adaptability.
(D) are universally accepted without any social stigma.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Marriage practices are undergoing significant transformations globally, moving away from rigid, traditionally prescribed norms towards more flexible and individualized arrangements. One of the most prominent shifts is the increasing prevalence of 'love marriages' based on individual choice and romantic attachment, which stand in contrast to 'arranged marriages' orchestrated by families or kin groups. This change is often associated with urbanization, higher education levels, and media influences that promote ideals of romantic love. Consequently, there has been a notable change in the age at marriage, with individuals, particularly women, marrying later as they pursue education and careers. Inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, though still facing social resistance and ostracism in many communities, are slowly becoming more common, challenging age-old rules of endogamy. Furthermore, the institution of marriage itself is being redefined, with a growing acceptance of divorce and remarriage. The stigma once attached to marital dissolution has weakened, and legal systems in many countries have made divorce more accessible. This indicates a move towards viewing marriage not as an indissoluble sacrament but as a social contract that can be terminated if it fails to provide personal fulfillment and companionship for the partners involved.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is a key factor contributing to the rise of 'love marriages' according to the passage?
(A) A decline in the population of marriageable age
(B) Stricter enforcement of endogamous rules
(C) Increased pressure from kin groups to marry early
(D) The influence of urbanization and higher education

287. The passage suggests that the increasing age at marriage for women is primarily linked to:
(A) a shortage of suitable male partners.
(B) a revival of traditional customs.
(C) the pursuit of education and career opportunities.
(D) family pressure to remain unmarried.

288. How does the passage characterize the societal view on inter-caste and inter-religious marriages?
(A) They are universally accepted and encouraged.
(B) They are becoming more common but still face social resistance.
(C) They are declining in frequency due to new laws.
(D) They have always been the preferred form of union.

289. The growing acceptance of divorce and remarriage indicates a shift towards viewing marriage as:
(A) a sacred and indissoluble bond.
(B) a temporary arrangement with no legal standing.

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16. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Sociology distinguishes between sex, which refers to biological differences, and gender, which refers to the socio-cultural roles and expectations assigned to individuals. While biological sex is innate, gender roles are socially constructed and vary significantly across different cultures and historical periods. Because gender roles are learned through socialization rather than being biologically fixed, they are subject to change and negotiation as societies evolve and new values regarding equality emerge.

17. (B) How cultural norms and power shape sexual behavior and expression.
The sociological study of sexuality focuses on the ways in which social structures, cultural norms, and power dynamics influence sexual behavior and identity. It examines how societies define what is considered normal or deviant and how these definitions vary across different contexts. Within the family, sexuality is regulated through marriage rules and normative expectations, reflecting broader social hierarchies and the ways in which personal intimacy is socially organized.

18. (A) Gender is a fixed biological concept referring only to physical differences.
Gender is a social construction rather than a fixed biological concept. While sex refers to physical and biological differences, gender involves the cultural meanings and roles assigned to those differences. Throughout history, control over reproduction has been a tool of patriarchal power. Furthermore, modern reproductive technologies have transformed traditional kinship by separating biological and social parenthood. Societal norms also continue to privilege heteronormativity, often marginalizing non-heterosexual identities and expressions within families.

19. (C) Heteronormativity
Heteronormativity is a social system that assumes heterosexuality is the only normal and natural expression of human sexuality. This ideology privileges heterosexual relationships and traditional gender roles, often marginalizing or invisible-izing other sexual orientations and gender identities. Within the family context, heteronormativity shapes expectations regarding marriage, reproduction, and kinship. It creates a framework where non-heterosexual individuals may face social stigma or a lack of legal and social recognition for their families.

20. (A) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
The Hindu Marriage Act was enacted in 1955. The Dowry Prohibition Act followed in 1961. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act was passed in 1971. Finally, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was implemented in 2005. Arranging these chronologically provides a clear historical progression of legal protections for women in India, moving from marriage regulation to criminalizing harmful practices and establishing civil remedies for victims of domestic abuse and violence.

21. (D) A socially constructed phase with varying cultural meanings.
From a sociological perspective, youth is not merely a biological age bracket but a socially constructed stage of life. Its duration and meaning vary significantly across different cultures and historical periods. Youth is characterized as a transition period between the dependency of childhood and the responsibilities of adulthood. The specific experiences, expectations, and challenges associated with being young are shaped by economic conditions, educational systems, and evolving cultural norms within a society.

22. (B) Isolation and changes in traditional family support systems.
In contemporary society, the elderly often face the challenge of isolation due to shifting family structures. The move from joint or extended families to nuclear households and increased geographic mobility can weaken traditional support networks. This transition may lead to a lack of physical and emotional care for older members. Consequently, many elderly individuals experience loneliness and a loss of their traditional status as repositories of wisdom and authority within the family.

23. (A) (i) and (ii) only
Primary socialization is a core function of the family, where children learn fundamental social norms and values. The 'empty nest' syndrome describes the emotional transition parents face when their children leave the parental home for

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carefully.

Honour killing is an extreme and brutal form of domestic violence, representing a premeditated murder committed by family or community members against an individual, predominantly a woman, who is perceived to have brought dishonour upon the kin group. This notion of 'honour' is deeply tied to the collective identity and social standing of the family or community and is often linked to the control over women's sexuality and autonomy. The perceived transgressions that can trigger such violence include refusing an arranged marriage, seeking a divorce, being a victim of sexual assault, or engaging in a relationship or marriage that is disapproved of, especially one that crosses caste, class, or religious lines. Perpetrators of honour killings often do not view their actions as murder; instead, they may justify them as a necessary act to restore family or community honour. This form of violence is a powerful mechanism of social control, aimed at enforcing conformity to patriarchal norms and punishing those who dare to challenge them. It underscores a fundamental conflict between an individual's right to self-determination and the coercive power of collective group identity, where the group's reputation is prioritized over an individual's life.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the primary motivation behind an honour killing as described in the passage?
(A) A desire for financial gain through inheritance
(B) A random act of spontaneous violence
(C) A dispute over political or religious ideology
(D) The perceived need to restore family or community honour

297. According to the source, the concept of 'honour' in the context of honour killings is most closely linked to:
(A) the control over women's sexuality and autonomy.
(B) individual academic or professional achievement.
(C) the economic prosperity of the family.
(D) the political influence of the community.

298. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a potential trigger for an honour killing?
(A) Failing to produce a male heir
(B) Engaging in a disapproved inter-caste marriage
(C) Expressing a desire to migrate to another country
(D) A disagreement over household chores

299. How do perpetrators of honour killings often perceive their actions?
(A) As a criminal act of murder deserving punishment
(B) As an unfortunate but necessary act to restore honour
(C) As an act that brings shame upon their family
(D) As a private matter unrelated to the community

300. The passage presents honour killing as a fundamental conflict between:
(A) individual rights and the coercive power of the collective group.
(B) tradition and modernity.
(C) different religious groups.
(D) the state's legal system and international law.

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ANSWERS

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1. (B) Structure-Functionalist Approach
The structure-functionalist perspective conceptualizes the family as a fundamental social institution essential for the survival of society. It highlights how the family unit performs key functions, specifically the primary socialization of children and the stabilization of adult personalities. By providing emotional support and a clear social role, the family ensures social order and stability. This theoretical approach views these functions as necessary prerequisites for societal maintenance.

2. (A) Inter-group alliances formed through the exchange of women.
Claude Lévi-Strauss proposed the alliance theory, which posits that kinship systems are established through marriage alliances rather than just descent. The fundamental basis of this theory is the exchange of women between different kinship groups, facilitated by the incest taboo. This exchange creates a network of social relationships and obligations that bind diverse groups together, ensuring social cohesion and long-term cooperation across the broader social structure.

3. (B) (i) and (iii) only
The structure-functionalist perspective emphasizes the family's essential role in maintaining social order through institutionalized roles. Talcott Parsons, a prominent theorist in this tradition, identified two primary functions: the socialization of children into societal norms and the stabilization of adult personalities through emotional security. This view prioritizes the harmonious operation of the family unit, contrasting with theories that focus on power imbalances or conflicts within the domestic sphere.

4. (D) The symbolic meanings and normative structures within diverse family lives.
A cultural approach to studying the family moves beyond biological or purely economic functions to examine how kinship is socially constructed. It focuses on the symbolic meanings, values, and normative structures that individuals use to define their family lives. This perspective analyzes how people understand and perform their roles as parents, children, or spouses through shared cultural symbols, rituals, and language, reflecting diversity.

5. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
This matching exercise links prominent sociologists and anthropologists to their core kinship concepts. Talcott Parsons focuses on socialization and stabilization functions, while Claude Lévi-Strauss emphasizes marriage alliances through the exchange of women. G.P. Murdock identified universal functional prerequisites for families. David M. Schneider pioneered the cultural approach, viewing kinship as a system of symbolic meanings. Understanding these theoretical mappings is essential for analyzing varied kinship structures.

6. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Power dynamics within the family are deeply intertwined with societal gender ideologies. In many contexts, these dynamics reflect and reinforce broader patterns of inequality. Patriarchal societies specifically organize family structures so that decision-making authority and control over resources are concentrated in the hands of male members. This concentration of power creates a hierarchy where women's autonomy is restricted, illustrating how social norms directly shape internal family relations.

7. (D) How authority and influence are negotiated between genders.
Power dynamics in the context of family and gender relations refer to the processes through which authority, influence, and control are negotiated. This involves looking at who makes decisions regarding finances, household labor, and personal choices. It examines the underlying power structures that determine how different genders interact within the domestic sphere. Such dynamics often reveal the extent of equality or subordination present within a specific household.

8. (A) The shared genetic traits of family members
Power dynamics within a family are sociological constructs related to the distribution of authority and resources. Key dimensions include the division of domestic labor, decision-making authority over significant life events, and control over economic resources. These factors determine the level of influence an individual holds. Shared genetic traits are biological characteristics and do not represent a social dimension of power negotiation or gender-based hierarchy in family relations.

9. (C) Matrilineal systems grant women absolute power in all domestic and public spheres.
Matrilineal systems trace descent and inheritance through the female line, but they do not necessarily grant women absolute power or constitute a matriarchy. Often, in matrilineal societies, authority is still held by men, such as the mother's brother, through the avunculate. While access to education and employment can empower women and alter traditional hierarchies, gender-based power imbalances remain prevalent across various social structures, including household chores.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The division of labor within a household is a central site for negotiating gender-based power. Cultural norms often dictate that certain tasks are inherently masculine or feminine, regardless of an individual's actual availability or skill set. When domestic work is divided along these stereotypical lines, it frequently results in women bearing a disproportionate burden. This unequal distribution of labor serves as both a reflection and a reinforcement of power.

11. (D) Matrilineal inheritance
Matrilineal inheritance is a kinship system where property, titles, and ancestral status are passed down through the female line. In such societies, individuals belong to their mother's descent group. This system contrasts with patrilineal inheritance, where lineage is traced through the father. While inheritance follows the female line, it is important to distinguish this from matriarchy, as social and political authority in matrilineal societies is often still exercised by men.

12. (B) Transfer of social position or status from one person to another.
In the study of kinship and social organization, succession specifically refers to the transfer of social position, office, or status from one individual to another. It is distinct from inheritance, which typically refers to the transfer of material property or goods. Succession ensures the continuity of leadership and social roles within a group, such as the passing of a title or the headship of a family.

13. (C) (i), (iii) and (iv)
Different systems of inheritance and authority govern social continuity. Primogeniture grants the eldest child, usually the son, the family estate, while bilateral inheritance allows property to pass through both male and female lines. Succession focuses on the transfer of social roles and offices, whereas inheritance involves material goods. Patriarchy remains a prevalent system of male-headed authority, making the statement regarding matriarchal governance being the most common form globally factually incorrect.

14. (D) Patriarchy
Patriarchy is a social system and family structure where formal authority and decision-making power are primarily vested in the father or the eldest male member. This system often extends beyond the domestic sphere to include political and social leadership. In patriarchal households, inheritance and lineage are typically patrilineal, and the interests and voices of male members are prioritized, often leading to institutionalized gender inequality and the subordination of women.

15. (A) Coparcenary - A person acquires an interest in property by birth.
Coparcenary is a legal concept, particularly in Hindu law, where an individual acquires an inherent right and interest in ancestral property simply by being born into the family. This contrasts with systems like primogeniture, where only the eldest inherits. Other terms are often misused; for instance, matrilineal refers to property passing through the female line, not the male, and ultimogeniture involves inheritance by the youngest child rather than the eldest.

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offices, and social status. Authority relates to the legitimate power to make decisions and command obedience within the family or kinship group. These three elements are deeply intertwined and are often governed by specific cultural and legal rules, such as primogeniture (inheritance by the first-born son) or ultimogeniture (inheritance by the youngest son). The predominant mode of descent—patrilineal, matrilineal, or bilateral—profoundly shapes these processes. In a classic patrilineal system, property, status, and authority are transmitted through the male line, from father to son, often marginalizing daughters from inheriting ancestral property and holding positions of authority. Conversely, in matrilineal systems, though less common and rarely a mirror image of patriarchy, descent and property may be traced through the female line. These established rules are not merely about the transfer of assets; they are fundamental to maintaining the family's social standing, reinforcing gender hierarchies, and determining the life chances of individual members within the kinship structure.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the key difference between inheritance and succession as defined in the passage?
(A) Inheritance is for males, while succession is for females.
(B) Inheritance concerns property, while succession concerns status and rights.
(C) Inheritance is governed by law, while succession is governed by custom.
(D) Inheritance occurs in patrilineal systems, while succession occurs in matrilineal systems.

267. The passage identifies primogeniture as a rule governing:
(A) the distribution of authority among siblings.
(B) the transfer of property to the first-born son.
(C) the process of marriage selection.
(D) the succession of status through the female line.

268. According to the source, how does a patrilineal system typically affect the position of women?
(A) It often marginalizes them from inheritance and authority.
(B) It grants them primary authority within the household.
(C) It ensures they receive an equal share of ancestral property.
(D) It traces their descent as primary for family lineage.

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269. Which of the following best describes the overall function of inheritance, succession, and authority systems within a family?
(A) To encourage individual autonomy and independence from the kin group
(B) To dismantle traditional gender hierarchies and promote equality
(C) To ensure generational continuity and maintain the family's social position
(D) To facilitate the breakup of large family estates into smaller units

270. The passage states that matrilineal systems are:
(A) a perfect mirror image of patrilineal systems.
(B) more common than patrilineal systems globally.
(C) exclusively focused on the transfer of authority, not property.
(D) systems where descent might be traced through the female line.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The realms of gender, sexuality, and reproduction are intricately regulated by social norms and power structures operating within the family and kinship systems. The institution of marriage is traditionally framed as the only legitimate context for sexual relations and procreation, thereby linking reproduction directly to socially sanctioned unions. This framework often serves to control sexuality, particularly female sexuality, to ensure certainty of paternity and the orderly transmission of property and lineage. Societal expectations regarding reproductive roles can place immense pressure on individuals, especially women, to bear children, with infertility sometimes leading to social stigma or marital instability. The advent of new reproductive technologies (NRTs), such as in-vitro fertilization (IVF) and surrogacy, has challenged traditional notions of kinship, parentage, and reproduction. While these technologies can offer solutions for infertility, they also introduce complex ethical and social questions about the commercialization

independence. While inter-generational conflict and the status of the elderly are significant social phenomena, they are not uniform across all cultures or limited to industrial societies. These experiences are shaped by specific cultural values and the pace of social change.

24. (D) Gerontocracy
Gerontocracy is a form of social organization where authority and power are concentrated in the hands of the elderly. In such societies, older members are revered for their perceived wisdom and experience, and they hold significant influence over family and community decisions. This system contrasts with ageism, which involves discrimination against the elderly. Gerontocracy reflects a cultural value system that prioritizes seniority and traditional knowledge as the primary bases for leadership and social control.

25. (A) Emotional expression in families is shaped by cultural 'feeling rules'.
The sociological perspective on emotions argues that while feelings have biological components, their expression is deeply socialized. Within the family, individuals learn 'feeling rules', which are cultural norms that dictate what emotions are appropriate to feel and display in specific situations. This means that family life involves emotional work and management. Emotions are not just personal; they are shaped by social structures, gender expectations, and the specific historical context of the family unit.

26. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Emotional labor within the family refers to the management and regulation of feelings to maintain domestic harmony, a task often disproportionately performed by women. Contrary to being universal, the expression of emotions like anger or grief is heavily influenced by cultural scripts and gendered expectations. Different societies have distinct norms regarding who can show specific emotions and how they should be expressed, indicating that emotional life is a socially constructed and managed experience.

27. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
This matching identifies key concepts in the sociology of family and emotions. Emotional labor involves managing one's own and others' feelings, while feeling rules are the social norms guiding those emotions. Inter-generational solidarity refers to the closeness between different age cohorts within a family. The sandwich generation describes individuals, typically middle-aged, who simultaneously care for their children and their aging parents. These concepts help analyze the complex emotional and care-related dynamics in modern families.

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28. (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
Contemporary societies are witnessing the rise of emergent family forms that differ from the traditional patrilineal joint model. These include single-parent families, cohabiting couples in live-in relationships, and same-sex couple households. These structures reflect broader social shifts toward individual autonomy, changing gender roles, and the legal recognition of diverse partnerships. These emergent forms challenge conventional definitions of family based solely on heterosexual marriage and blood ties, demonstrating the flexibility of the family institution.

29. (D) A divorced or widowed person remarries with children from before.
A reconstituted or blended family is formed when at least one partner in a new marriage or partnership has children from a previous relationship. This family structure involves the integration of step-parents and step-siblings into a new household unit. Reconstituted families face unique challenges, such as negotiating new roles, establishing authority, and managing relationships with biological parents outside the household. This form is becoming increasingly common due to rising rates of divorce and remarriage.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The global increase in single-parent families is driven by several interrelated social and economic factors. Rising divorce rates and a greater social acceptance of non-traditional family structures have made single parenthood more common. Additionally, increased economic independence for women allows them to head households without relying on a partner. These shifts reflect broader changes in values regarding individual

financial autonomy. By recognizing economic abuse, the law addresses a significant way in which power and control are exercised over women in the domestic sphere, often keeping them in dependent positions.

90. (D) Minor incidents of abuse, increasing tension, and the victim 'walking on eggshells'.
The 'tension-building' phase in the cycle of violence is marked by minor abusive incidents, increasing conflict, and a sense of growing unease. During this time, the victim often feels as though they are 'walking on eggshells,' trying to manage the abuser's behavior and avoid a major confrontation. This phase eventually leads to the acute explosion phase. Understanding this pattern is essential for identifying the psychological dynamics of domestic abuse and the constant state of fear experienced by victims.

91. (D) The belief that autonomy should be subordinate to collective honour.
The primary driver behind honour killings is the deeply entrenched belief that individual autonomy, especially for women, must be subordinated to the collective honour of the family or community. This ideology views any exercise of personal choice—particularly in matters of marriage and relationships—as a direct threat to the social order and the family's reputation. Consequently, violence is used to reassert control and 'purify' the family from perceived shame, illustrating how collective identity can override individual rights.

92. (B) Community-based authorities in enforcing social norms.
The role of 'khap panchayats' or caste councils in ordering or sanctioning honour killings highlights the powerful influence of community-based authorities in enforcing traditional social norms. These informal bodies often operate outside the formal legal system to uphold patriarchal hierarchies and caste boundaries. Their involvement demonstrates how community pressure and local power structures can override individual rights and state laws, perpetuating violence as a means of social control and maintaining the status quo within a specific group.

93. (B) (i), (iii) and (iv)
Honour killings are a recognized crime, prosecuted as murder in India and most other nations. This practice is fundamentally linked to patriarchal notions that women's behavior represents family status and that women are effectively family property. International human rights organizations have strongly condemned these acts as gross violations of individual rights. While often associated with traditional settings, honour killings can occur in both rural and urban areas, representing an extreme form of community control over personal choices and autonomy.

94. (D) Kinship is a symbolic system with cultural categories like 'blood'.
David M. Schneider's cultural approach to kinship emphasizes that kinship is not a fixed biological reality but a symbolic system built upon cultural categories. In his study of American kinship, he argued that symbols like 'blood' are used to define and organize relationships, rather than these relationships being determined solely by genetic facts. This perspective highlights that what we consider 'natural' in kinship is actually a culturally specific way of giving meaning to biological processes and social bonds.

95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The structure-functionalist perspective is often criticized for a conservative bias because it emphasizes how the traditional nuclear family maintains social stability. By focusing on the positive functions of this model, such as socialization and emotional support, it can inadvertently legitimize an unequal gendered division of labor. Furthermore, this approach often overlooks internal family dysfunctions, such as domestic violence and power imbalances, by prioritizing the overall harmony and functional contribution of the family to the larger social system.

96. (B) David Schneider - The functional prerequisites of society.
This matching pair is incorrect because David Schneider is associated with the cultural approach to kinship, not the functional prerequisites of society. The concept of functional prerequisites is more closely linked to theorists

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38. (B) Caring for dependent children and aging parents at once.
The term 'sandwich generation' refers to individuals, typically in middle age, who find themselves caught between the dual responsibilities of caring for their own dependent children and their aging parents. This situation often leads to significant emotional, financial, and physical stress. The phenomenon is increasingly common due to longer life expectancies and delayed childbearing, requiring these individuals to navigate the complex care needs of two different generations simultaneously within the family structure.

39. (C) The professionalization of care.
The shift from informal, family-based care to formal, institutionalized services is known as the professionalization of care. This process involves the replacement of unpaid labor, traditionally performed by women within the home, with services provided by paid professionals in daycare centers, nursing homes, and hospitals. This trend is driven by increased female labor force participation, urbanization, and the growth of the service economy, transforming care into a specialized and often market-based professional activity.

40. (D) The increasing role of the state and market in providing care services.
Modern care and support systems are characterized by the increasing involvement of the state and the market. As traditional extended family networks weaken and more women enter the paid workforce, the responsibility for childcare and elder care has shifted toward formal institutions. This includes government-funded programs and private, for-profit services. This transition represents a significant change from the historical reliance on informal kin networks, making care a matter of public policy and commercial service.

41. (A) The complete eradication of family's role in providing support.
While care systems are changing, the family's role in providing support has not been completely eradicated. Instead, care is becoming commodified as a service and transnational care chains are emerging with migrant workers. The entry of women into the workforce has created a 'care deficit' that formal institutions and the market attempt to fill. However, families still provide significant emotional and physical care, often working in conjunction with state and market-based support systems.

42. (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
Care work has historically been performed as unpaid duty by women within the family. Modern care systems now involve a mix of state support through welfare programs, market-based services, and community-based systems like self-help groups. These various components work together to address the needs of children, the elderly, and the disabled. Contrary to the idea that technology has no impact, advancements in medical and assistive devices significantly alter how care is delivered and experienced.

43. (C) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, is the primary legislation governing marriage and divorce for Hindus in India. This Act also applies to Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs, reflecting a broad legal definition of 'Hindu' for personal law purposes. It established legal requirements for marriage, such as age and consent, and introduced provisions for judicial separation and divorce. This legislation represented a significant modernization of traditional practices, bringing them under a codified, statutory framework for these communities.

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44. (D) Civil marriage regardless of an individual's faith.
The Special Marriage Act, 1954, is a landmark piece of Indian legislation that allows for civil marriages between any two individuals, regardless of their religion or faith. This Act provides a secular legal framework for marriage and divorce, enabling inter-religious and inter-caste couples to marry without renouncing their respective religions. It emphasizes individual choice and legal equality, offering an alternative to religious personal laws and facilitating the formal registration of unions in a secular manner.

45. (C) A is true but R is false.
Family laws in India are currently not uniform; they are largely based on the religious affiliations of individuals, with different personal laws for Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and Parsis. While

of a 'feeling rule.' This social norm dictates the appropriate emotion for the specific situation, regardless of the individual's actual internal state. Feeling rules create cultural scripts that people are expected to follow, and failing to feel the 'correct' emotion can lead to a sense of emotional deviance. This highlights how society regulates and evaluates our emotional experiences within the context of family rituals.

76. (D) They demonstrate the flexibility of the family as an institution.
Emergent family forms, such as single-parent households, cohabiting couples, and same-sex families, demonstrate the significant flexibility and adaptability of the family as a social institution. These forms show that family life can be organized in various ways beyond the traditional nuclear model while still providing care, intimacy, and socialization. Rather than signaling a breakdown of kinship, these diverse structures reflect evolving social values, economic realities, and the ongoing importance of intimate relationships in modern society.

77. (C) A is true but R is false.
Cohabitation, or live-in relationships, represents an emergent family form that challenges the traditional necessity of marriage for establishing a household. While the assertion is true, the reason is false because cohabitation often involves significant emotional intimacy, commitment, and shared responsibilities. Many cohabiting couples function exactly like married families in their daily lives. The difference lies in the legal and formal status of the union, not necessarily in the quality of the interpersonal bonds or the family-like functions performed.

78. (A) Dual-career partners separate homes in different locations.
A commuter marriage is an arrangement where dual-career spouses maintain separate residences in different geographic locations, typically due to their respective job requirements. These couples spend significant periods apart, reuniting on weekends or during holidays. This emergent family form reflects the challenges of balancing individual career aspirations with marital commitment in a globalized economy. It requires a high degree of coordination, communication, and emotional resilience, as partners navigate their lives across two different households.

79. (C) Exogamy
Exogamy is the social rule or practice of marrying outside of one's own specific social group, such as a caste, tribe, or clan. This practice is often mandated by cultural norms or religious laws and serves to create social alliances and maintain genetic diversity. Exogamy contrasts with endogamy, which requires marriage within a group. By requiring individuals to find partners in other groups, exogamy helps integrate different segments of society and build broader networks of kinship and cooperation.

80. (B) (ii), (iv) and (v)
Marriage practices in India are undergoing significant shifts, characterized by an increase in the average age at marriage for both genders and a greater emphasis on individual compatibility and choice. Furthermore, there are growing legal and social challenges to traditional heterosexual norms. While caste and child marriage persist, the overall trend is toward modernization and the recognition of individual rights. These changes reflect broader social transformations in education, economic opportunities, and the influence of global values on intimate relationships.

81. (A) Social norms and formal rules governing marriage are becoming more negotiable.
The deinstitutionalization of marriage refers to the process where the social norms and formal rules that traditionally governed marriage are becoming weaker and more negotiable. Marriage is increasingly viewed as a personal choice rather than a mandatory social obligation. This shift is reflected in the rise of alternative family forms, such as cohabitation and same-sex partnerships, and a greater emphasis on individual fulfillment within relationships. Consequently, the institutional power of marriage to regulate behavior and define family life is declining.

82. (B) Links between people across the globe based on paid or unpaid care work.
A 'care chain' or 'global care chain' describes the series of personal links across the world based on the paid or unpaid work of caring. Typically, this involves a migrant woman from a developing

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53. (D) Shamed the family or community through their actions.
An honour killing is an extreme form of violence where an individual is murdered by family members who believe the victim has brought shame upon the family or community. These killings are often a response to perceived transgressions of social norms, particularly those related to sexuality and marriage. The perpetrators view the act as a necessary means of restoring the family's 'honour' or 'izzat', reflecting a deep-seated belief that collective reputation outweighs an individual's life.

54. (B) Choosing a partner against family wishes.
The most frequent perceived transgression leading to honour killings is an individual choosing a romantic partner or spouse against the wishes of their family or community. This is particularly common in cases of inter-caste, inter-religious, or same-gotra relationships. Such choices are viewed as a direct challenge to patriarchal authority and the established social hierarchy. By exercising autonomy in marriage, the individual is seen as violating the collective honour, often resulting in extreme and violent retribution.

55. (C) Honour killings are legally sanctioned and protected by the state in all countries where they occur.
Honour killings are a grave violation of human rights and are not legally sanctioned by any modern state; they are prosecuted as murder. While women are disproportionately targeted, men can also be victims. These acts are rooted in patriarchal norms and the desire to control individual autonomy. Perpetrators often justify their actions as restoring family honour. International law and domestic statutes in most countries recognize these killings as criminal acts that must be strictly punished.

56. (D) Community perceptions of female sexual conduct.
In the context of honour killings, the concept of 'izzat' or honour is most often linked to community perceptions of female sexual conduct and autonomy. A woman's behavior, particularly regarding her relationships and marriage choices, is seen as the primary repository of the family's reputation. Any perceived deviation from traditional norms is interpreted as a direct stain on this collective honour. This ideology places a disproportionate burden on women, whose bodies become sites for enforcing community standards.

57. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Honour killings represent a violent manifestation of patriarchal control over individual autonomy, particularly for women. These acts are perpetrated to enforce rigid community norms and social hierarchies. In such systems, a woman's personal choice in matters of marriage and sexuality is viewed as a fundamental threat to the established social order. By murdering the perceived transgressor, the family and community attempt to reassert control and maintain the traditional boundaries of their social and moral identity.

58. (A) Seeking partners outside the immediate family due to the incest taboo.
Central to the alliance theory of kinship is the idea that the incest taboo forces individuals to seek marriage partners outside their immediate family group. This necessity for exogamy creates vital social alliances between different groups through the exchange of women. According to Claude Lévi-Strauss, these marriage alliances are the primary mechanism for building social solidarity and cooperation, moving beyond simple biological descent to create a complex web of social obligations and inter-group relationships.

59. (C) Stabilization of adult personalities
In the structure-functionalist framework, particularly the work of Talcott Parsons, the stabilization of adult personalities is a key function of the family. This refers to the emotional support, security, and sense of belonging that the family provides to its adult members. By offering a stable environment where adults can express their emotions and find psychological relief from the pressures of the outside world, the family helps maintain the mental and emotional health of individuals.

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60. (A) (i) and (iii) only
Theoretical approaches to the family offer different insights. The structure-functionalist approach is often criticized for its conservative bias and for overlooking conflict and inequality

Article 44 of the Constitution lists a Uniform Civil Code as a Directive Principle, it has not been implemented nationwide. Therefore, while the assertion correctly describes the current pluralistic legal landscape, the reason is factually incorrect as no such binding UCC currently exists.

46. (B) Divorce
The 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' is a legal concept used as a ground for divorce. it suggests that the marital relationship has reached a point where it is no longer functional and there is no reasonable prospect of reconciliation. In many legal systems, this allows for the dissolution of marriage without requiring one party to prove specific fault, such as adultery or cruelty. It reflects a shift toward recognizing the emotional reality of failed marital unions.

47. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
This matching connects Indian laws with their key provisions. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, granted daughters equal ancestral property rights. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, offers civil remedies for abuse. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, criminalizes the practice of dowry. The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for civil marriages regardless of religion. These laws represent significant efforts to reform family life and protect individual rights through the legal system.

48. (D) Civil law providing protection and victim relief.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, is primarily a civil law designed to provide immediate protection and relief to women facing abuse within a domestic relationship. Unlike criminal laws that focus on punishment, the PWDVA offers remedies such as protection orders, residence orders, and monetary relief. It aims to ensure the victim's safety and well-being while allowing them to remain in their home, reflecting a rights-based approach to addressing domestic violence.

49. (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the definition of domestic violence is comprehensive. It includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse, and economic abuse. This broad definition recognizes that violence within the home can take many forms beyond physical harm, including threats, insults, and the restriction of financial resources. By including these various types of abuse, the Act provides a robust legal framework to protect women's overall well-being.

50. (B) Honeymoon phase, tension-building phase, and acute explosion phase.
The 'cycle of violence' theory describes the recurring pattern often found in abusive relationships. It typically consists of three phases: the tension-building phase, where minor incidents occur; the acute explosion phase, characterized by a major violent event; and the honeymoon phase, where the abuser is apologetic and loving to prevent the victim from leaving. This cycle helps explain why victims may remain in abusive situations as the intermittent positive reinforcement masks the underlying pattern.

51. (C) Social stigma, family pressure, and dependency.
Many cases of domestic violence remain unreported due to powerful social and personal barriers. Victims often face intense social stigma and fear of bringing shame to the family. Additionally, pressure from relatives to maintain the family's reputation and a lack of economic independence can make leaving or reporting the abuse extremely difficult. These factors create an environment of silence and dependency, highlighting the need for comprehensive support systems and social awareness to empower victims.

52. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, provides a crucial legal protection by recognizing a woman's 'right to reside in a shared household.' This right applies regardless of whether the woman has any legal ownership or interest in the property. It can be enforced against the husband and his relatives, preventing them from throwing her out. This provision is vital for ensuring that victims of domestic violence are not rendered homeless when they seek help.

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68. (D) Gender is an act that constitutes one's social identity.
Judith Butler's concept of gender performativity suggests that gender is not an innate biological quality or a stable identity we are born with. Instead, it is an ongoing performance—a series of repeated acts, behaviors, and expressions that are socially prescribed. These acts collectively constitute our social identity as male or female. This perspective emphasizes that gender is something we 'do' rather than something we 'are,' highlighting the role of social norms and repetition in creating gender.

69. (C) The medical and biological process of fertilization.
While reproduction involves biological processes like fertilization, sociology focuses on its social dimensions. This includes examining state policies that regulate fertility, the cultural meanings assigned to childbearing, and the social inequalities that affect access to reproductive healthcare. These sociological aspects explore how reproduction is shaped by power, social norms, and institutional structures. The purely medical and biological mechanisms of fertilization fall under the domain of biology and medicine rather than the sociological study of human social life.

70. (B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
The typical chronological stages of the family life cycle reflect the progression of a household over time. It begins with the newly married couple, followed by the stage of raising school-age children. As children reach adulthood, the 'launching' phase occurs when they leave the household to establish their own independent lives. Finally, the family enters the later life stage, often characterized by retirement and the aging of the original couple, completing the generational cycle of family development.

71. (D) A modern social construction, prominent since the 17th century.
The contemporary idea of 'childhood' as a distinct and protected stage of life characterized by innocence is a modern social construction. Historical research, notably by Philippe Ariès, suggests that in pre-modern societies, children were often viewed as 'miniature adults' and integrated into adult work very early. The emergence of childhood as a separate category, with its own specific needs and legal protections, developed alongside broader social changes in education, family structure, and the rise of the middle class.

72. (B) Rapid social change leading to a gap in attitudes.
Inter-generational conflict within a family is often intensified by rapid social change, which creates a significant gap in values, attitudes, and behaviors between parents and children. When society undergoes quick transformations in technology, cultural norms, or economic structures, younger generations often adopt new perspectives more readily than their elders. This divergence can lead to misunderstandings and disagreements over lifestyle choices, authority, and traditional values, as each generation is shaped by different historical and social experiences.

73. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
This matching exercise connects social issues with the specific groups they affect within the family context. The 'empty nest' syndrome impacts parents whose children have left home. Ageism primarily affects the elderly through social discrimination. Primary socialization is a process focused on children learning fundamental norms. The 'generation gap' refers to the potential for conflict and misunderstanding between youth and their parents due to differing perspectives. These concepts illustrate the diverse experiences across the life course.

74. (D) Social norms influencing how we want to feel in a situation.
Arlie Hochschild's concept of 'feeling rules' refers to the social norms that guide how individuals believe they should feel in specific social contexts. These rules dictate the intensity, duration, and type of emotion that is considered appropriate for a given situation. By following these rules, individuals perform 'emotional labor' to align their internal feelings and external expressions with societal expectations. Feeling rules illustrate how even our most personal emotions are deeply influenced by cultural and social structures.

75. (C) A feeling rule
The expectation that a bride should experience happiness on her wedding day is a clear example

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choice and the decreasing social stigma previously associated with raising children outside a dual-parent marriage.

31. (D) They are exclusively found in Western, industrialized nations.
Emergent family forms, such as single-parent households and cohabitation, are a global phenomenon and are not exclusive to Western nations. These forms reflect widespread changes in social values, legal frameworks, and economic structures. They challenge traditional definitions of family based strictly on blood and marriage and often require a greater negotiation of roles among members. Urbanization and modernization in various parts of the world have contributed to the increasing visibility of these diverse family arrangements.

32. (B) Are committed but maintain separate residences.
Living Apart Together describes a relationship where partners are in a committed, intimate partnership but choose to maintain separate households. This arrangement allows individuals to balance their need for companionship with a desire for personal autonomy, professional mobility, or different lifestyle preferences. LAT relationships represent an emergent form of family life that decouples commitment from shared residence, reflecting the increasing diversity and flexibility of modern intimate relationships and the prioritization of individual needs.

33. (B) (iii) and (iv)
Marriage practices are evolving globally, with a significant shift toward the ideal of companionate marriage based on love and emotional compatibility. While traditional practices like arranged marriage and endogamy persist, they are increasingly challenged by individual choice. Inter-caste and inter-religious marriages are becoming more frequent, although social resistance remains. Furthermore, many societies have seen an increase in the age at first marriage and the legalizing of divorce, reflecting broader trends toward modernization and individualism.

34. (D) Companionate marriage
A companionate marriage is characterized by an emphasis on emotional intimacy, romantic love, and personal compatibility between partners. In this model, spouses are viewed as friends and confidants who share an egalitarian relationship based on mutual affection rather than purely economic or social obligations. This form of marriage gained prominence with the rise of individualism and the shift away from marriage as primarily a tool for kinship alliances or resource management between families.

35. (A) Polygamy
Polygamy is a marriage system where an individual is permitted to have more than one spouse simultaneously. It encompasses two main forms: polygyny, where one man has multiple wives, and polyandry, where one woman has multiple husbands. Polygamy is often rooted in specific cultural, religious, or economic contexts. This practice contrasts with monogamy, which limits an individual to one spouse at a time. While less common globally today, polygamy remains practiced in certain societies and communities.

36. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Online matrimonial sites and dating apps have undeniably transformed the processes of mate selection by expanding the pool of potential partners beyond immediate social circles. However, these technologies have not completely eliminated the influence of family and community. In many cultures, family members remain active participants in the digital search process, and traditional criteria like caste, religion, and social status still play a significant role in final marriage decisions made through these platforms.

37. (D) Endogamy, the practice of marrying within one's own social group, has entirely disappeared.
While marriage practices are changing, endogamy—the practice of marrying within one's own social group, such as caste or religion—has not entirely disappeared and remains a powerful force in many societies. Other significant trends include the rise of neolocal residence, where couples establish independent homes, and increasing rates of divorce. Additionally, the legal recognition of same-sex marriage in several nations marks a major shift in the definition and social organization of marital unions.

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country moving to a wealthier nation to work as a caregiver, while her own children are cared for by another person in her home country. This phenomenon highlights the globalization of care and the unequal distribution of care resources between the global North and South.

83. (C) It means that elderly women may lack the financial resources to pay for formal care.
The 'feminization of poverty' describes the trend where women represent a disproportionate percentage of the world's poor. This has significant implications for care systems, particularly as women live longer than men on average. Elderly women who have had lower lifetime earnings and fewer social security benefits often lack the financial resources to afford formal care services. This situation places an increased burden on informal family networks or leaves many aging women without adequate support and medical care.

84. (D) The responsibility for care is increasingly being shared equally between men and women in all societies.
While care systems are evolving, the responsibility for care is still not shared equally between men and women in most societies; women continue to perform the majority of unpaid care work. Other significant trends include declining fertility rates reducing the number of available caregivers and migration straining traditional family networks. Additionally, non-governmental organizations increasingly play a vital role in providing care services. These factors collectively reshape the landscape of support for children and the elderly globally.

85. (A) The adoption process and the duty to maintain one's wife, children, and parents.
The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, provides a legal framework for the adoption process and establishes the legal obligation for an individual to provide maintenance for their dependents. This includes the duty to support one's spouse, children, and aged or infirm parents. This legislation is part of the codified personal laws for Hindus in India and aims to ensure the social and financial security of vulnerable family members, reflecting the state's role in regulating family responsibilities.

86. (B) Coparceners in the family with equal rights to sons.
A transformative feature of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, was granting daughters the status of coparceners in ancestral property. This means that daughters now acquire an interest in the family property by birth, with the same rights and liabilities as sons. This legal change challenged long-standing patriarchal traditions of property inheritance that favored male members. It represents a significant step toward gender equality in India by providing women with greater economic security and institutionalized property rights.

87. (C) An automatic criminal conviction and mandatory imprisonment for the respondent.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, is primarily a civil law focused on providing protection and relief to victims. It offers remedies such as protection orders, residence orders, and monetary compensation. It does not lead to an automatic criminal conviction or mandatory imprisonment; criminal proceedings would typically require a separate process under other laws like the IPC. The PWDVA prioritizes the safety and immediate needs of the woman through civil court orders enforced by a magistrate.

88. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, uses an inclusive definition of 'domestic relationship' that covers not only wives but also women in live-in relationships, sisters, and mothers. Crucially, the law recognizes multiple forms of abuse beyond physical violence, specifically including verbal, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse. This comprehensive approach acknowledges the varied ways in which women can be mistreated within a domestic context and provides a wide range of legal protections and remedies for victims.

89. (C) Economic abuse
Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, preventing a woman from pursuing employment and controlling her financial assets is classified as economic abuse. This form of abuse involves the deprivation of economic or financial resources to which the woman is entitled and the restriction of her

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within the family unit. In contrast, the cultural approach, exemplified by David Schneider, emphasizes that kinship is defined by symbolic meanings rather than just biological facts. Alliance theory, however, focuses on marriage alliances and the exchange of women rather than descent, while functionalists generally view the family as a necessary and positive institution.

61. (D) Cultural
A researcher focusing on how family members use language, symbols, and rituals to create a shared identity is employing a cultural approach. This perspective views the family not just as a biological or functional unit, but as a symbolic system where meanings are constructed and shared. It investigates how everyday practices and cultural representations shape the way people understand their relationships. This approach highlights the diversity of family life by showing how meanings vary across cultures.

62. (B) The family can be a site of gender oppression and exploitation.
Feminist critiques of traditional family studies challenge the idea of the family as a naturally harmonious unit. Instead, they argue that the family is often a site of gender-based oppression and exploitation, where power is unequally distributed. Feminists examine how patriarchal norms and the traditional division of labor benefit men at the expense of women. This perspective highlights issues like unpaid domestic work, domestic violence, and the restriction of women's autonomy within the private sphere.

63. (C) Gender relations and power dynamics
The 'second shift' refers to the unpaid domestic and childcare work that women typically perform after their paid workday. This unequal distribution of household chores is a central issue in the study of gender relations and power dynamics. It reflects underlying gender ideologies that view domestic work as a woman's natural responsibility. Analyzing this phenomenon reveals how power is negotiated and exercised within the family, often resulting in a disproportionate burden on women despite their economic participation.

64. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
It is crucial to distinguish between matriliny and matriarchy. Matriliny refers specifically to tracing descent and inheritance through the female line. Matriarchy, on the other hand, describes a social system where women hold primary political and social power. While matrilineal systems exist, they are not always co-occurrent with matriarchy; in many matrilineal societies, men still hold significant authority. Recognizing this distinction helps in accurately analyzing the diverse ways in which kinship and power are organized across different cultures.

65. (A) Ultimogeniture
Ultimogeniture is a system of inheritance where the youngest child, typically the youngest son, inherits the family property or estate. This practice is less common than primogeniture, where the eldest inherits, but it exists in various cultures worldwide. The rationale for ultimogeniture often relates to the youngest child being the one who remains in the family home longest to care for aging parents. This system ensures that the youngest member has a secure economic base for their future.

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66. (B) Avuncular authority
Avuncular authority refers to the specific social role and power that a maternal uncle, the mother's brother, holds over his sister's children. This is a common feature in many matrilineal societies where the mother's brother, rather than the biological father, acts as the primary male authority figure and provider for the children. This relationship, known as the avunculate, highlights the importance of the maternal line in certain kinship systems and structures the distribution of authority.

67. (C) The co-existence of genetic, gestational, and social mothers for one child.
New reproductive technologies, such as surrogacy and egg donation, challenge traditional notions of kinship by fragmenting the role of the mother. It is now possible for a child to have a genetic mother, a gestational mother who carries the pregnancy, and a social mother who raises them. This separation of biological and social roles creates complex legal and ethical questions about how to define 'parenthood' and 'family,' showing that kinship is a flexible social construction.

like Talcott Parsons or G.P. Murdock. Schneider's work famously explored kinship as a system of symbolic meanings. Other correct pairings include Parsons and the 'isolated' nuclear family, Lévi-Strauss and elementary kinship structures, and Murdock and the universal functions of the family unit across different societies.

97. (C) It emphasizes the reality of shared residence and economic cooperation.
Some anthropologists prefer the term 'domestic group' because it focuses on the practical realities of shared residence and economic cooperation rather than just biological ties. A domestic group consists of individuals who live together and share resources, which may or may not align with traditional definitions of a 'family' based on blood or marriage. This term allows for a more flexible and accurate analysis of household organization and the diverse ways in which people manage their daily survival and social life.

98. (B) Decision-making power
Decision-making power refers to an individual's ability to influence significant family choices, such as financial expenditures, residence, or children's upbringing. This form of power is a key aspect of gender relations within the family. Who has the final say in these matters often reflects underlying hierarchies and the distribution of authority. Analyzing who participates in decision-making processes reveals the level of equality or dominance present in the relationship and how influence is negotiated among family members.

99. (C) Gender ideology
The notion that men and women have inherently different natures and are suited for distinct spheres—men for public life and women for the private home—is a classic example of gender ideology. This set of beliefs justifies and naturalizes the unequal division of labor and power. These ideologies are socially constructed and reinforced through socialization, shaping the expectations and opportunities available to individuals based on their gender. They form the basis for traditional gender roles and institutionalized inequality.

100. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
This matching links types of family authority to their traditional bases. Patriarchy is centered on the eldest male, while matriarchy identifies the eldest female as the head. Gerontocracy is a system where power is held by the elderly members of a community. Egalitarianism involves authority that is shared more equally between partners. These different models illustrate how societies organize power and decision-making within the family unit, reflecting diverse cultural values and social structures across the world.

101. (C) Property inheritance and the concept of coparcenary
The Mitakshara school is a major system of Hindu law in India that primarily governs property inheritance. It is characterized by the concept of coparcenary, where male family members (and now females after the 2005 amendment) acquire an inherent interest in ancestral property by birth. This school of law is followed throughout most of India, except for Bengal and Assam where the Dayabhaga school prevails. It structures how wealth and land are maintained across generations.

102. (B) It is the process of taking on a status or office held by another.
In the study of kinship and social organization, succession is specifically defined as the process of taking on a social status, position, or office previously held by another individual. While often related to inheritance, which focuses on material property, succession is concerned with the continuity of social roles and leadership within a group. This could include the transfer of a family headship, a religious title, or a political position, ensuring the stability of the social structure.

103. (C) The definition of maternity and commodification of reproduction.
Surrogacy raises complex sociological questions by separating the genetic, gestational, and social aspects of motherhood. This challenges traditional, biology-centered definitions of maternity. Furthermore, the practice leads to the 'commodification' of reproduction, where reproductive labor and the body become part of a market exchange. These debates involve ethical issues regarding the rights of the surrogate, the intended parents, and the child, reflecting how technology transforms kinship and the value placed on human life and labor.

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marriage, and the separation of marriage from procreation all contribute to this process by offering alternatives to traditional marital norms. When religious norms controlling marriage are strengthened, the institution becomes more rigid and less negotiable, which is the opposite of deinstitutionalization. This shift highlights the increasing prioritization of individual autonomy over traditional social and religious obligations.

147. (C) Families of the migrant workers are left with a deficit of care.
Transnational care work can lead to a 'care drain' in the home countries of migrant workers. While these women provide essential care services in wealthier nations, their own families, particularly children and the elderly, are left with a deficit of care. This creates a global inequality of care, where the emotional and physical well-being of families in the global South is compromised to meet the care needs of the global North. This phenomenon highlights the complex human costs of the globalization of care labor.

148. (D) The state's role in the social organization of care.
When a government provides subsidized daycare and paid parental leave, it is actively participating in the social organization of care. This demonstrates that the state takes some responsibility for the well-being of its citizens beyond the private family. By providing these services, the state helps balance the demands of work and family, particularly for women. This reflects a welfare state model where care is seen as a social right and a public good, rather than being left entirely to the market or informal family labor.

149. (C) A divorced Muslim woman's right to maintenance from her former husband.
The landmark Shah Bano case in 1985 focused on the right of a divorced Muslim woman to claim maintenance from her former husband under the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Supreme Court ruled in her favor, sparking intense debate about the relationship between secular law and religious personal laws in India. This case highlighted the challenges of ensuring gender justice within a pluralistic legal system and remains a significant point of reference in discussions regarding the rights of women and the potential for a Uniform Civil Code.

150. (B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
Family law is a broad legal umbrella covering matters essential to domestic life, including marriage, divorce, adoption, guardianship, inheritance, succession, and maintenance. These laws regulate the rights and responsibilities of family members toward one another. While criminal assault in a public place is a grave legal matter, it falls under general criminal law rather than the specific domain of family law, which focuses on the unique relationships and obligations that exist within the private sphere of the domestic unit and kin network.

151. (D) Cruelty inflicted upon a woman by her husband or his relatives.
Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code is a crucial legal provision designed to protect married women from cruelty inflicted by their husbands or their relatives. This cruelty can be physical or mental and is often linked to dowry demands or other forms of harassment. The section makes such cruelty a non-bailable criminal offense, providing a powerful deterrent and a means for victims to seek justice. This law reflects the state's recognition of the serious problem of domestic abuse and its commitment to protecting women's safety.

152. (B) It is a purely criminal law focused on punishing the abuser.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, is not a purely criminal law; its primary focus is on providing civil remedies to protect the victim. While it operates through the legal system, its main objective is to offer protection orders, residence orders, and monetary relief. It recognizes domestic relationships broadly, including live-in partnerships. While non-compliance with orders can lead to criminal penalties, the Act's overall structure is designed to be victim-centric and to provide immediate safety rather than solely focusing on punishing the perpetrator.

153. (C) An honour killing
The murder of a couple for marrying against their families' wishes and crossing caste boundaries is a classic case of an honour killing. This act is driven

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111. (D) Single-person household
A single-person household is considered an emergent form of family life in contemporary society. This trend reflects broader social shifts toward individualism, increased female economic independence, and the postponement of marriage. While not a 'family' in the traditional sense of multiple related members, it represents a significant change in how individuals organize their domestic lives and autonomy. This form challenges the assumption that the household must be centered on a marital or kinship unit to be sociologically significant.

112. (B) A shift in social norms regarding marriage and sexuality.
The increasing acceptance of live-in relationships, particularly in urban areas, reflects a significant shift in social norms regarding marriage and sexuality. It indicates that formal marriage is no longer seen by all as the only legitimate context for intimate partnership and cohabitation. This change highlights the growing prioritization of individual choice, emotional compatibility, and the decoupling of sexuality from institutionalized marriage. Such shifts demonstrate the evolving nature of family life and the gradual weakening of traditional moral stigmas.

113. (A) (i), (ii) and (iv)
Emergent family forms are characterized by their diversity and their prioritization of individual choice and emotional satisfaction. These forms, which include single-parent households and cohabitation, often involve relationships not strictly based on traditional marriage or blood ties, such as 'fictive kin.' These changes do not signify a lack of value for intimacy; rather, they show that modern individuals are seeking more flexible and personally meaningful ways to organize their intimate lives and care-related responsibilities in a changing world.

114. (B) Love marriage
A love marriage is a union where the partners select each other based on mutual attraction, romantic love, and personal compatibility. This practice contrasts with arranged marriage, where family members or elders take the primary role in partner selection. Love marriage reflects the rise of individualism and the prioritization of personal fulfillment in intimate relationships. While increasingly common, love marriages often still interact with traditional social structures and may face resistance if they cross established social or caste boundaries.

115. (A) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
Legal developments in India have progressively reshaped family life. The Special Marriage Act for civil unions was enacted in 1954, followed by the Hindu Marriage Act in 1955 which legalized divorce for Hindus. Much later, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was passed in 2005. In the same year, the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act was enacted, granting daughters equal coparcenary rights. This sequence shows a clear movement toward civil rights, gender protection, and property equality in family law.

116. (B) A succession of marriages and divorces, with one partner at a time.
Serial monogamy is a pattern where an individual engages in a succession of committed, monogamous relationships or marriages over their lifetime. While they only have one partner at a time, they may experience multiple marriages and divorces. This phenomenon is increasingly common in societies with high divorce and remarriage rates. It reflects a shift toward the prioritization of emotional satisfaction in relationships, where individuals may choose to end one union and start another if their needs are no longer met.

117. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The commodification of care is a growing trend as domestic services once provided unpaid within the family are increasingly purchased from the market. This shift is driven by more women entering the paid workforce and families being geographically dispersed, leaving less time for informal caregiving. Consequently, childcare, elder care, and household chores are transformed into commercial services. This trend reflects the integration of the private sphere into the market economy, raising questions about the quality and accessibility of care.

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their children. Primogeniture favors the eldest child, while ultimogeniture grants the estate to the youngest. These rules structure the inter-generational transfer of wealth and are often rooted in cultural values and economic strategies. While these practices were traditionally common to keep family estates intact, many modern legal systems have moved toward more equal distribution of property among all children regardless of birth order.

161. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
New reproductive technologies have 'de-naturalized' kinship by separating biological processes from social roles. Practices like IVF and surrogacy can create multiple types of parents—genetic, gestational, and social—for a single child. This challenges the traditional belief that kinship is based solely on a singular, 'natural' biological tie established through sexual intercourse. These technologies show that kinship is a flexible social construction that must adapt to new scientific possibilities, leading to complex legal and ethical questions about the definition of family.

162. (B) The gender binary
The gender binary is the belief that there are only two distinct and opposite genders: masculine and feminine. This social system assumes that everyone can be neatly categorized as either a man or a woman based on their biological sex. This binary shapes social roles, expectations, and identities. However, many cultures and individuals challenge this binary, recognizing gender fluidity and non-binary identities. The concept of the gender binary illustrates how society organizes human experience into simplified, often hierarchical, categories that can marginalize those who don't fit.

163. (C) Young adults who leave home but then return to live with their parents.
The phenomenon of 'boomerang children' refers to young adults who have previously left the parental home to live independently—often for education or work—but then return to live with their parents. this trend is driven by various factors, including high housing costs, economic instability, and the postponement of marriage. Boomerang children represent a change in the traditional family life cycle, where the transition to full adult independence is becoming more prolonged and non-linear in many contemporary societies.

164. (D) Respect and care for parents and elderly kin in Confucian ethics.
Filial piety is a core concept in Confucian ethics that emphasizes the profound duty of children to show respect, obedience, and care for their parents and elderly kin. This value system structures the inter-generational relationship, prioritizing the needs and authority of elders. Filial piety is seen as essential for family harmony and broader social stability. While particularly influential in East Asian cultures, the underlying principle of caring for aging parents is a value found in various forms across many different human societies.

165. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While love and intimacy feel like deeply personal experiences, they are fundamentally shaped by cultural norms and 'feeling rules.' Every society has specific scripts that dictate how love should be expressed, what constitutes an appropriate display of affection, and the meaning of intimacy within different relationships. These norms vary significantly across cultures and historical periods. Recognizing the social construction of intimacy helps us understand how our most private emotions are linked to the broader social and cultural structures in which we live.

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166. (B) Patrilocal extended family
A patrilocal extended family is an arrangement where a married couple lives with or near the husband's parents, often including other relatives like his siblings. This structure highlights the importance of the male line in both residence and kinship. In such households, authority and inheritance typically follow the paternal line. Patrilocality is common in many traditional societies and serves to keep male kin together for economic and social cooperation, reinforcing the patriarchal organization of the family and community.

167. (D) All of the above
The rise of emergent family forms is driven by a complex interplay of factors, including increased individualism, greater female participation in education and the workforce, and geographic

in patriarchal control and domestic dynamics. Public gambling, however, is a general criminal offense related to social order and regulation of betting; it is not specifically categorized as a crime against women or fundamentally linked to family structures or gender-based violence within the domestic sphere, unlike the other mentioned crimes.

126. (B) Assist the victim in filing the domestic incident report and application for relief.
A Protection Officer appointed under the PWDVA, 2005, plays a crucial role in supporting victims of domestic violence. Their primary duty is to assist the woman in filing the Domestic Incident Report and applying to the magistrate for various reliefs like protection or residence orders. They act as a link between the victim, the police, and the legal system, ensuring that the woman can access the protections provided by the Act. They do not have the power of arrest or judgment.

127. (C) Choice in marriage
Honour killings are frequently a violent response to a woman exercising her fundamental right to choose her own marriage partner. This choice often crosses traditional boundaries of caste, religion, or social group, which the family or community views as a direct threat to their collective 'honour' or 'izzat.' By exercising autonomy in her most personal decisions, the woman is seen as challenging patriarchal authority. The murder is then committed to reassert control and 'restore' the perceived lost status of the group.

128. (D) A form of social control to preserve patriarchal power structures.
Sociologically, honour killings are understood as an extreme form of social control used to preserve patriarchal power structures and community boundaries. These acts are not merely random crimes but are deeply embedded in a cultural logic that prioritizes collective reputation over individual lives. By murdering those who transgress social norms—particularly regarding female sexuality and marriage—the community sends a powerful message to others. This violence serves to maintain traditional hierarchies and discourage any exercise of personal autonomy that threatens the established order.

129. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
This matching exercise defines key marriage practices. Endogamy involves marrying within one's social group, while exogamy requires marrying outside it. Polygyny is a form of marriage where one man has multiple wives, and polyandry is where one woman has multiple husbands. These different systems illustrate the diverse ways in which human societies organize intimate relationships and kinship. Understanding these terms is essential for analyzing the variations in marriage rules and household structures across different cultures and historical periods.

130. (B) Consanguinity vs. Affinity
Alliance theory is central to the dichotomy between consanguinity and affinity. Consanguinity refers to relationships based on common descent or 'blood' ties, while affinity refers to relationships established through marriage. Claude Lévi-Strauss argued that the social alliances created through marriage (affinity) are more fundamental to the structure of society than simple descent (consanguinity). By creating links between different kinship groups through the exchange of spouses, societies build the cooperation and solidarity necessary for their long-term survival and social organization.

131. (C) It treats women as objects of exchange rather than active agents.
A major criticism of alliance theory, particularly as proposed by Lévi-Strauss, is its tendency to treat women as passive objects of exchange between men rather than as active agents with their own desires and choices. This perspective focuses on how marriage alliances benefit the social structure but often ignores the lived experiences and agency of the women who are being 'exchanged.' Feminist scholars have critiqued this approach for reinforcing patriarchal assumptions and failing to account for gender-based power dynamics within kinship systems.

132. (A) (i), (ii) and (iv)
Power dynamics in the family are multi-faceted, involving control over finances, communication, and the use of violence. Access to independent income significantly increases a woman's bargaining power. Power is also exercised through the management of information. Extreme imbalances can manifest as the threat or

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104. (D) The cultural preference for male children in some societies.
The cultural preference for male children is a significant example of how gender norms influence reproduction. This preference is often rooted in patriarchal structures where sons are seen as essential for carrying on the family lineage, performing religious rituals, and providing economic security. Such norms can lead to practices like sex-selective abortion or the differential treatment of children, demonstrating that reproductive choices and outcomes are not just biological but are deeply shaped by societal values and gender hierarchies.

105. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
In sociology, the study of sexuality is not limited to marital procreation but encompasses the wide variety of sexual identities, practices, and orientations found in human societies. Sociologists examine how these aspects are socially constructed, labeled, and regulated through cultural norms and power dynamics. This approach looks at how sexualities are performed and how society defines what is considered 'normal' or 'deviant,' revealing the complex relationship between individual desire and the broader social and institutional context.

106. (B) Transition, identity formation, and negotiation of independence.
Sociologically, youth is understood as a pivotal life stage characterized by transition and identity formation. It is a period when individuals navigate the move from childhood dependency toward adult autonomy. During this phase, young people negotiate their independence, explore different social roles, and develop their own values and beliefs. This process is influenced by the surrounding social, economic, and cultural environment, making youth a dynamic phase of personal development and social integration within the broader community.

107. (C) Modernization can lead to a loss of status as traditional knowledge fades.
Modernization often impacts the elderly by shifting the social value of knowledge. In rapidly changing societies, traditional wisdom may be viewed as less relevant than new technological or scientific expertise, potentially leading to a loss of status for older individuals. Additionally, the move toward nuclear families and increased mobility can weaken traditional support systems. While medical advances may improve health, the social position of the elderly is not universally enhanced by industrialization, often resulting in new forms of marginalization.

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108. (D) It is functional for the elderly to withdraw from social roles.
Disengagement theory suggests that it is natural and functional for society if the elderly gradually withdraw from their social roles and responsibilities as they age. This process is seen as beneficial for both the individual, who can prepare for the end of life, and for society, which can smoothly transition younger members into those roles. This theory emphasizes the maintenance of social stability through a structured generational turnover, although it has been criticized for oversimplifying the aging process.

109. (C) Cultural scripts and emotional norms
The management of grief and mourning within a family is not purely individual or biological; it is heavily guided by cultural scripts and emotional norms. Every society has specific expectations regarding how individuals should express sorrow, the duration of the mourning period, and the rituals that must be performed. These cultural guidelines help family members navigate the loss and provide a structured way for the community to offer support, showing that even deep personal loss is socially organized.

110. (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
Socially managed emotions include learned behaviors like showing gratitude, suppressing anger for harmony, and performing care for others. These are guided by social norms and 'feeling rules' acquired through socialization. In contrast, biological reflexes like crying from physical pain are innate physiological responses rather than socially constructed emotional management. Recognizing the difference highlights how the family serves as a primary site where individuals learn to regulate their emotions according to the cultural expectations of their specific social environment.

the workforce, social isolation, and a loss of status. Ageism reflects a cultural hierarchy that prioritizes the attributes associated with youth, such as physical vigor and technological adaptability, while ignoring the value of the experience and wisdom of older generations.

140. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The 'sandwich generation' experiences significant stress as they balance the care of dependent children and aging parents. This phenomenon is not limited to agricultural societies; in fact, it is increasingly prominent in modern, industrialized nations due to longer life expectancies and delayed childbearing. In these contexts, middle-aged individuals often lack the large, extended family networks of agricultural societies to share the care burden. Consequently, they face intense emotional and financial pressures while navigating the complex needs of two different generations.

141. (D) Emotional socialization
Emotional socialization is the process through which individuals learn the cultural norms and rules for experiencing and expressing feelings. Within the family, children are taught which emotions are appropriate to show, hide, or manage in different situations. This process shapes an individual's 'emotional repertoire' and their understanding of 'feeling rules.' By learning these culturally specific emotional scripts, people become socially competent members of their group, showing that even our most personal internal experiences are deeply influenced by social learning and cultural context.

142. (B) Emotional labor in a professional context
A flight attendant maintaining a smile despite being exhausted is a classic example of emotional labor in a professional context. This term, coined by Arlie Hochschild, refers to the requirement for employees to manage their feelings and outward expressions to produce a specific emotional state in others, such as feeling welcomed or safe. In these jobs, emotional expression is commodified as part of the service. This highlights how the regulation of feelings extends from the private sphere of the family into the formal workplace and economy.

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143. (C) They challenge heteronormative definitions of family and kinship.
Same-sex couple families represent a significant challenge to heteronormative definitions of family and kinship, which traditionally prioritize heterosexual marriage as the only legitimate basis for a household. By forming committed relationships and raising children, these families demonstrate that kinship can be based on choice, intimacy, and shared care rather than strictly heterosexual unions or biological ties. Their increasing visibility and legal recognition in many societies reflect a broader shift toward inclusive definitions of family and the valuing of diverse forms of intimate life.

144. (D) Extending kinship terms to people not related by blood or marriage.
Fictive kinship refers to the practice of extending kinship terms and roles to individuals who are not related by biological descent or formal marriage. Examples include calling a close family friend 'aunt' or 'uncle' or treating members of a community as 'brothers' and 'sisters.' Fictive kin often perform the same functions as biological relatives, providing emotional support, care, and economic assistance. This practice illustrates the flexibility of kinship as a social construction, showing that meaningful family bonds can be created through choice.

145. (A) A gradual weakening of social boundaries, often met with resistance.
The increasing trend of inter-caste marriages in urban India signifies a gradual weakening of traditional social boundaries and the rise of individual choice over group identity. While these marriages challenge the rigid structure of caste endogamy, they often still face significant social and familial resistance. This shift reflects the influence of modernization, urban anonymity, and egalitarian values. However, the continued existence of resistance shows that caste remains a powerful force in social life, even as its traditional boundaries are being negotiated.

146. (B) The strengthening of religious norms controlling marriage.
The deinstitutionalization of marriage is driven by factors that make the rules of marriage more flexible, not more rigid. The rise of cohabitation, the legal recognition of same-sex

use of physical violence. In egalitarian families, power is shared between partners rather than held exclusively by children. These dynamics demonstrate how authority is negotiated and the impact of social and economic resources on individual influence.

133. (D) The influence and control derived from managing financial resources.
The 'power of the purse' in a family context refers to the significant influence and decision-making authority that comes from controlling financial resources. Whoever manages the household income and determines how money is spent often holds the most power in the family. This control can dictate the lifestyle, opportunities, and autonomy of other family members. Because economic resources are often unequally distributed based on gender, the 'power of the purse' is a central site for analyzing domestic power imbalances.

134. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, was a landmark step toward gender equality in India by granting daughters the same birthright in ancestral property as sons. Previously, this right was largely reserved for male coparceners. By providing women with an institutionalized right to property, the law directly challenged long-standing patriarchal traditions of inheritance that kept women economically dependent. This change aimed to empower women by ensuring they have an independent source of wealth and a more secure position within the family structure.

135. (C) Succession according to a legally valid will left by the deceased.
Testamentary succession refers to the transfer of an individual's property and assets according to the instructions laid out in their legally valid will. This allows a person to exercise their autonomy in deciding how their estate should be distributed after their death. In contrast, if someone dies without a will, the rules of 'intestate succession' apply, where the law determines the distribution based on kinship. Testamentary succession is a key legal mechanism for the inter-generational transfer of wealth.

136. (B) Legitimate (marital) and illegitimate (non-marital/pre-marital) sexual expression.
The social regulation of sexuality often centers on a binary between legitimate and illegitimate expressions. Most societies privilege sexual acts that occur within the institutional framework of marriage, viewing them as normal and procreative. Conversely, sexual behaviors outside of marriage, such as pre-marital or extra-marital sex, are often stigmatized or labeled as 'illegitimate.' This regulation is enforced through social norms, religious doctrines, and legal codes, shaping individual behavior and identity while reinforcing the centrality of marriage in the social order.

137. (C) The biological fact that women can bear children and men cannot.
The social construction of gender refers to the roles, expectations, and values that society assigns to individuals based on their perceived sex. This includes the division of labor and the unequal valuation of 'masculine' versus 'feminine' tasks. However, the biological fact that women can bear children and men cannot is a matter of sex, not gender construction. While society gives meaning to this biological difference through gendered roles of motherhood and care, the physical capability itself remains a biological reality.

138. (D) Life course progression
The transition from childhood to youth and then to adulthood is a fundamental example of life course progression. This sociological concept views life as a sequence of socially defined stages, each with its own roles, responsibilities, and expectations. As individuals move through these stages, they experience significant changes in their social status and relationships. Life course progression highlights how biological aging is given meaning through social structures and cultural norms, shaping the individual's journey from birth to old age.

139. (C) Ageism
Ageism is a form of social discrimination where individuals or groups are devalued based on their age. In societies that idolize youthfulness and youthful culture, the elderly are often marginalized and viewed as less competent or relevant. This can lead to exclusion from

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by the belief that the couple's choice has brought shame upon the family and that their death is necessary to 'restore' the group's reputation. Such crimes are often premeditated and may involve community sanction, reflecting the extreme power of traditional social hierarchies and the violent enforcement of patriarchal control over individual autonomy and personal choice in marriage.

154. (D) Family honour to community control over the female body and sexuality.
The ideology of 'honour killing' problematically links a family's reputation to the control of the female body and sexuality. In this system, women are viewed as the primary repositories of family and community 'honour.' Any exercise of autonomy—especially regarding marriage or relationships—is interpreted as a direct stain on this collective status. This logic justifies extreme violence as a means of 'purification' and control, showing how patriarchal norms transform individual women's bodies into sites for the enforcement of community standards and hierarchies.

155. (D) Alliance Theory
Alliance theory is primarily concerned with how marriage rules, such as exogamy, create social solidarity between different groups. According to this perspective, the requirement to marry outside one's own group forces the creation of alliances through the exchange of spouses. These alliances build a network of social obligations and cooperation that binds diverse groups together into a larger society. This theory shifts the focus from simple biological descent to the importance of marriage in structuring social relationships and ensuring long-term social cohesion.

156. (B) Structure-Functionalist
A study focusing on how the family helps maintain the social system by socializing new members is using a structure-functionalist perspective. This approach views the family as a key institution that performs vital functions for the stability of society. Primary socialization is seen as essential for transmitting cultural values and norms to the next generation, ensuring social order. This perspective emphasizes the family's contribution to the overall harmony and maintenance of the social structure, treating the family as a fundamental building block of society.

157. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
This matching exercise links family structures with their defining features. A nuclear family consists of a couple and their children, while an extended family includes other kin. A blended family is formed through the remarriage of individuals with children. LAT relationships involve partners who maintain separate households despite their commitment. These diverse structures illustrate how family life has evolved and the varied ways individuals organize their domestic lives and intimate partnerships in response to changing social and economic conditions.

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158. (D) Unpaid domestic and childcare duties performed after the paid workday.
The 'second shift' is a concept describing the double burden faced by working women who, after completing their paid job, are also primarily responsible for the majority of unpaid domestic work and childcare at home. This phenomenon highlights the persistent gender inequality in the division of household labor. Despite their participation in the workforce, women often continue to bear a disproportionate share of the 'private' work of maintaining the family, reflecting deeply entrenched gender roles and power imbalances within the domestic sphere.

159. (C) In all societies and all families, power is held exclusively by men.
While patriarchal structures are common, power is not held exclusively by men in all societies and families. Power dynamics can be negotiated and are often fluid, influenced by factors like economic resources and social status. Women can exercise significant influence, and many families strive for more egalitarian arrangements. Ideologies of love can sometimes mask power imbalances, but the distribution of authority varies significantly across different cultural contexts and individual relationships, showing that power is a dynamic and negotiated social process.

160. (B) Inheritance
Primogeniture and ultimogeniture are rules of inheritance that determine how a deceased person's property and estate are passed down to

118. (B) Access to quality care becomes dependent on the ability to pay.
A major problem with relying solely on market-based care systems is that the quality and accessibility of care become dependent on an individual's or family's ability to pay. This can create significant inequalities, where those with higher incomes can afford premium services while low-income families may struggle to access basic care. The commodification of care can lead to a two-tiered system of support, potentially marginalizing vulnerable populations who lack the financial resources to participate in the care market.

119. (C) The gap between the need for care and the supply of that care.
A 'care deficit' refers to the growing gap between the increasing need for care in a society and the dwindling supply of informal, unpaid care traditionally provided within the family. This deficit is driven by demographic shifts, such as aging populations, and social changes like the mass entry of women into the paid workforce. When families can no longer fulfill all care needs, and state or market-based services are inadequate, a deficit emerges that can strain social well-being.

120. (B) The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872
In India, the marriages of Christians are governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. This legislation establishes the legal procedures for the solemnization and registration of Christian marriages. It specifies who can perform the marriage and what requirements must be met for the union to be legally valid. Like other religious personal laws in India, it provides a specific framework for a particular community, illustrating the pluralistic nature of Indian family law and its religious foundations.

121. (C) Includes both physical and mental cruelty as defined by courts.
In Indian family law, 'cruelty' is a recognized ground for divorce and is not limited to physical violence. Over time, judicial interpretations have expanded the concept to include mental cruelty, which encompasses behaviors that cause significant emotional distress or make it impossible for the couple to live together. This broad definition acknowledges the profound impact of psychological harm on marital life. By including mental cruelty, the law provides a more comprehensive framework for individuals seeking to dissolve dysfunctional or abusive marriages.

122. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
There is currently no enacted nationwide Uniform Civil Code in India; instead, personal matters like marriage and inheritance are governed by diverse religious laws. While Article 44 of the Constitution directs the state to endeavor toward a UCC, this is a Directive Principle of State Policy and is not legally binding. Consequently, the legal landscape remains pluralistic. The debate over a UCC involves complex questions about secularism, religious freedom, and the standardization of rights for all citizens regardless of faith.

123. (C) All of the above.
The concept of the 'shared household' in the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, is significant because it protects a woman's right to residence regardless of her legal status or ownership. This right applies whether she is legally married or in a live-in relationship, and it holds even if she has no title to the property or if the house is rented. This broad protection ensures that victims of domestic violence are not easily rendered homeless by their abusers or relatives.

124. (D) Apologetic and loving behavior used to win back the victim.
The 'honeymoon phase' in the cycle of domestic violence is a period after a violent episode where the abuser expresses deep remorse and acts in an exceptionally loving and apologetic manner. During this phase, the abuser may promise to change, give gifts, and show extreme affection to convince the victim not to leave. This intermittent positive reinforcement creates a sense of hope for the victim, often trapping them in the abusive relationship by masking the underlying pattern of recurring violence.

125. (D) Public gambling
Within the context of family-related crimes against women, dowry death, cruelty by husband or relatives, and honour killing are specific legal and social concerns. These acts are rooted

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mobility through urbanization. Furthermore, the liberalization of laws regarding divorce and sexuality, along with a general shift in religious and traditional beliefs, has created more space for diverse family arrangements. These social, economic, and legal changes collectively challenge traditional models, leading to a more fluid and varied landscape of intimate relationships and households.

168. (D) Marrying a man of a higher social status or caste.
Hypergamy is the practice of a woman marrying a person of higher social status or caste than herself. This practice is often rooted in patriarchal social structures where marriage is used as a tool for social mobility or for maintaining group hierarchies. Hypergamy can lead to significant social consequences, such as an increased demand for dowry or a surplus of unmarried men in lower-status groups. This practice illustrates how marriage is intertwined with systems of social stratification and the negotiation of status.

169. (C) Sacramental views see marriage as sacred and indissoluble, while contractual views see it as a dissolvable agreement.
A sacramental view of marriage considers the union as a sacred, religious bond that is ideally indissoluble and eternal. In contrast, a contractual view sees marriage as a legal agreement between two individuals that can be dissolved under certain conditions, such as divorce. This distinction is fundamental to understanding different religious and secular legal systems. Sacramental views prioritize the spiritual and communal aspects of marriage, while contractual views emphasize individual rights, mutual consent, and the legal regulation of the relationship.

170. (B) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
The timeline of major sociological contributions to family studies follows a specific progression. G.P. Murdock's cross-cultural work gained prominence first. Claude Lévi-Strauss developed his influential alliance theory in the late 1940s. Talcott Parsons' functionalist analysis of the nuclear family became dominant in the 1950s. Finally, David M. Schneider's cultural approach emerged in the late 1960s, challenging previous functionalist and structuralist assumptions. This sequence reflects the evolution of theoretical perspectives from universal functions to symbolic meanings and social structures.

171. (D) Creating an 'emotional deficit' or 'care drain' in home families.
The global care chain is often criticized for creating an 'emotional deficit' or 'care drain' in the home countries of migrant workers. While these women provide essential care services in wealthier nations, their own families are left without their presence and direct care. This situation highlights a global inequality where the emotional well-being of families in developing nations is compromised to support the lifestyle of families in more affluent countries. It raises profound questions about the human and social costs of global labor migration.

172. (B) A school of law prevalent in Bengal and Assam regarding property.
Dayabhaga is a prominent school of Hindu law that is primarily followed in the Indian states of Bengal and Assam. It differs significantly from the Mitakshara school in its rules regarding property inheritance. In the Dayabhaga system, an individual does not acquire a right to ancestral property by birth; instead, the right only arises upon the death of the father. This system grants the father absolute power over the property during his lifetime, illustrating the diverse legal traditions within Hindu law.

173. (C) The father is the sole natural guardian of a child.
The legal case of Githa Hariharan vs. Reserve Bank of India was significant for challenging the patriarchal assumption that the father is the sole 'natural guardian' of a minor child. The Supreme Court ruled that both the father and the mother are equal natural guardians, and either can act on behalf of the child. This decision was a major victory for gender equality in India, as it undermined the traditional legal subordination of mothers and recognized their equal status in parental rights and responsibilities.

174. (D) Repeated insults, name-calling, and threats of physical harm.
Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, verbal and emotional abuse is specifically defined to include repeated insults, name-calling, and threats of physical harm.

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services, and family support networks to ensure the well-being of all generations in an aging world.

229. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Emotional displays within the family are not spontaneous; they are heavily governed by social rules. Arlie Hochschild's concept of 'feeling rules' suggests that societies have powerful norms about what emotions are appropriate to feel and display in specific situations. Within the family, individuals learn these rules through socialization, performing 'emotional labor' to align their feelings with cultural expectations. This shows that even our most personal internal experiences are deeply influenced by social learning and the broader cultural context of the domestic environment.

230. (B) An emergent form of family
A family composed of a gay couple who have adopted a child is an example of an emergent form of family life. This structure challenges the traditional heteronormative definition of family based solely on heterosexual marriage and biological reproduction. By forming a committed household and raising a child, such families demonstrate that kinship can be based on choice, intimacy, and shared care. Their increasing visibility reflects a broader social shift toward inclusive definitions of family and the valuing of diverse forms of intimate relationships and households.

231. (C) Changing marriage practices
The increasing acceptance of live-in relationships, particularly in urban areas, is a prime example of changing marriage practices. It indicates that formal marriage is no longer seen as the only legitimate context for intimate partnership and cohabitation. This shift reflects the growing prioritization of individual choice, emotional compatibility, and the decoupling of sexuality from institutionalized marriage. These changes demonstrate the evolving nature of family life and the gradual weakening of traditional social stigmas, showing how individuals are seeking more flexible ways to organize their partnerships.

232. (D) It describes a state that takes responsibility for its citizens' care.
The concept of a welfare state is central to the study of changing care systems because it describes a state that takes some responsibility for the well-being and care of its citizens. This includes providing social support through programs like pensions, healthcare, and childcare services. A welfare state model recognizes care as a social right and a public good, rather than leaving it entirely to the private family or the market. This state role is crucial for balancing the demands of modern life and ensuring social security.

233. (C) Setting a minimum age for marriage
The 'Sharda Act' or Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, was a pivotal piece of legislation in colonial India aimed at setting a minimum age for marriage. This was an early attempt by the state to regulate family practices to protect the health and rights of children, particularly young girls who were often married off very early. While its enforcement was challenging, the Act represented a significant step in the social reform movement and paved the way for future laws aimed at eradicating child marriage.

234. (B) Manipulation making a victim question their own perception.
In the context of domestic violence, 'gaslighting' is a form of psychological manipulation where the abuser makes the victim question their own memory, perception, or sanity. This is done through persistent denial, contradiction, and lying. Gaslighting is a powerful tool for exercising control, as it undermines the victim's confidence and increases their dependency on the abuser. Recognizing gaslighting as a form of abuse is essential for understanding the psychological dynamics of domestic mistreatment and the profound harm it causes to a person's sense of self.

235. (C) A socially embedded practice.
Honour killings are often carried out with multiple family members or with the tacit approval of the community, which indicates that they are a socially embedded practice rather than just individual acts of rage. This social approval is rooted in a cultural logic that prioritizes collective reputation over individual lives. Because the practice is sanctioned by the

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in maintaining family estates and social status. Bilateral inheritance contrasts with patrilineal or matrilineal systems, which trace descent strictly through one line. This approach reflects a more egalitarian view of kinship and property rights for both men and women.

182. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Sociology clearly distinguishes between biological sex and the social construction of gender. Sex refers to innate biological differences, while gender involves the roles, behaviors, and attributes that a society considers appropriate for men and women. Gender roles are learned through socialization and vary significantly across different cultures and historical contexts. This distinction is fundamental for understanding how society creates and reinforces gendered hierarchies and expectations, showing that what is often perceived as 'natural' is actually a product of social and cultural processes.

183. (C) Complex legal and ethical questions about defining a 'parent'.
The increasing use of assisted reproductive technologies has introduced complex legal and ethical questions regarding the definition of 'parenthood.' With the possibility of genetic, gestational, and social roles being performed by different individuals, traditional kinship models based on singular biological ties are being challenged. This leads to debates over legal rights, custody, and the very meaning of family. These technologies show that kinship is a dynamic social construction that must continually adapt to new scientific possibilities and evolving cultural values regarding reproduction.

184. (D) Youth
The concept of a distinct 'youth culture' is central to the sociology of youth. It refers to the specific styles, music, language, and values that young people develop which may differ from or even challenge the dominant adult culture. Youth culture provides a sense of identity and belonging during the transition between childhood and adulthood. This phenomenon is often linked to the rise of mass media, consumer culture, and the extension of education, highlighting the ways in which young people create their own social meanings and spaces.

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185. (A) Life satisfaction in old age is enhanced by social activity and involvement.
Activity theory of aging proposes that older adults who remain active and socially involved experience higher levels of life satisfaction and better overall health. This perspective argues that maintaining social roles and engaging in meaningful activities—whether through volunteering, work, or hobbies—helps individuals adapt to the aging process and maintain a sense of purpose. Activity theory contrasts with disengagement theory by emphasizing that the elderly should be encouraged to stay integrated into their communities and continue contributing to social life.

186. (B) Emotional labour
Suppressing personal frustration to maintain domestic harmony is a significant form of emotional labour within the family. This involves the effortful management and regulation of one's own feelings to ensure the comfort and well-being of others. This type of work is often invisible and is disproportionately performed by women, reflecting gendered expectations of the 'nurturing' role. Emotional labour is essential for the smooth functioning of intimate relationships but can also lead to emotional exhaustion and a lack of personal fulfillment for the caregiver.

187. (C) A family formed from the merging of two units, often through remarriage.
A reconstituted family, also known as a blended family, is a household unit formed through the remarriage or partnership of individuals who already have children from previous relationships. This structure involves the integration of step-parents and step-siblings into a new family unit. Reconstituted families represent a significant change in traditional kinship patterns and face unique challenges in negotiating roles, establishing authority, and managing relationships with biological parents outside the household. This family form illustrates the flexibility and ongoing evolution of the family as an institution.

188. (D) A universal return to the practice of child marriage.
Modern marriage practices are characterized by several significant changes, including an increase in the age at first marriage, higher rates

This recognition acknowledges that abuse is not always physical; psychological harm can be equally damaging. By including these behaviors, the law provides protection against the persistent harassment and degradation that many women experience within domestic relationships. This comprehensive approach aims to safeguard a woman's overall dignity, mental health, and sense of safety within her home.

175. (A) Seven years
Under Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code, a dowry death is defined as the death of a woman by burns, bodily injury, or unnatural circumstances within seven years of her marriage. For it to be classified as such, it must be shown that soon before her death, she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or his relatives in connection with any demand for dowry. This specific timeframe recognizes the vulnerability of women in the early years of marriage.

176. (B) It is a crime that exclusively targets women who have extra-marital affairs.
Honour killings are a grave crime that do not exclusively target women involved in extra-marital affairs; they often target individuals for choosing their own marriage partners or crossing social boundaries. These acts are frequently premeditated and reflect a fundamental conflict between individual rights and community-enforced patriarchal norms. Perpetrators often believe their actions are justified by 'honour.' While women are disproportionately affected, men who participate in forbidden relationships can also be victims, highlighting the role of this violence in enforcing group conformity.

177. (C) Industrial society
Talcott Parsons argued that the 'isolated' nuclear family was the ideal structure for the needs of modern industrial society. Unlike extended families in agricultural settings, the smaller nuclear unit is more geographically mobile, allowing workers to move where jobs are available. Furthermore, the specialized functions of the family, such as primary socialization and adult personality stabilization, were seen as perfectly adapted to support individuals who had to navigate the highly competitive and often impersonal world of industrial work and urban life.

178. (D) It argues the incest taboo forces groups to create alliances through marriage.
Alliance theory argues that the universal incest taboo serves a vital social function by forcing individuals to marry outside their own kinship group. This necessity for exogamy compels different groups to establish marriage alliances through the exchange of spouses. According to Claude Lévi-Strauss, these alliances are the primary mechanism for building social solidarity and cooperation beyond the immediate family. This perspective emphasizes how marriage acts as a foundational social contract that links diverse groups together into a cohesive and cooperative society.

179. (C) Role conflict and the 'second shift'.
A woman who balances a full-time job with the primary responsibility for household and childcare work is experiencing role conflict and the 'second shift.' This situation arises when the demands of her professional role clash with traditional gendered expectations of her domestic role. The 'second shift' highlights the persistent inequality in the division of labor, where women's entry into the workforce has not been matched by an equal increase in men's participation in household duties, leading to significant stress and exhaustion.

180. (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
Gender relations and power dynamics within the family encompass various aspects of domestic life, including control over finances, the division of household labor, and decision-making authority. Furthermore, the social regulation of members' sexuality is a significant way in which power is exercised. These factors collectively determine the level of influence and autonomy an individual holds. Analyzing these dynamics reveals how gendered roles and hierarchies are performed and negotiated daily, reflecting the broader social structures of power that shape family life.

181. (D) Bilateral
A bilateral system of inheritance is one where property and lineage can be transmitted through either the male or the female line, often depending on individual choice or specific family circumstances. This system is common in many modern societies and allows for greater flexibility

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195. (D) The cultural approach, as used by Schneider, explores how symbols like 'blood' define kinship.
The cultural approach to kinship, as pioneered by David M. Schneider, explores how kinship is defined by symbolic meanings rather than being a purely biological reality. Schneider argued that cultural symbols, such as 'blood,' are used to construct and organize human relationships. This perspective emphasizes that kinship systems are socially constructed and vary significantly across different cultures. In contrast, functionalism focuses on social stability, and alliance theory centers on marriage alliances. The cultural approach highlights the symbolic nature of how humans understand their familial ties.

196. (B) Agnatic succession
Agnatic succession refers specifically to the transfer of an office, title, or authority through the male line. A classic example is the transfer of kingship from a deceased monarch to his eldest son. This system prioritizes male descendants and ensures the continuity of power within a patrilineal structure. It contrasts with cognatic systems, which may allow for succession through both male and female lines. Agnatic succession is a key mechanism for maintaining traditional authority and power within many historical and some contemporary social hierarchies.

197. (C) A husband makes all major financial decisions without consulting his wife.
A situation where a husband makes all major financial decisions without his wife's input is a clear illustration of gendered power dynamics. This exercise of exclusive authority reflects a hierarchy where one partner's influence over household resources is prioritized. It demonstrates how power is distributed and negotiated within the family, often manifesting as a lack of consultation or the exclusion of women from significant decision-making processes. Such dynamics are central to analyzing the level of equality and autonomy present in gender relations within the private sphere.

198. (D) Gender roles are universal and do not change over time.
Gender roles are not universal and do undergo significant changes over time and across different cultures. They are socially constructed expectations that vary according to the social, economic, and cultural context. While sexuality is shaped by norms and heteronormativity privileges certain identities, and technology challenges kinship, the specific roles assigned to men and women are fluid. The evolution of gender roles—such as women's increasing participation in the workforce—demonstrates that these social categories are negotiable and reflect shifting societal values and structures.

199. (C) A period of re-adjustment for parents after their children have moved out.
The 'empty nest' stage of the family life cycle is the period after children have grown up and moved out of the parental home. This transition can require a significant re-adjustment for parents, who may experience a mix of relief and sadness. It often involves renegotiating their own relationship as a couple and finding new roles and activities now that their primary childcare responsibilities have ended. This stage illustrates the dynamic nature of family life as it progresses through different generational and developmental phases.

200. (A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
Changing care and support systems present significant social challenges. These include the increasing burden on the 'sandwich generation' who care for both children and aging parents, and the 'commodification' of care which can make essential services unaffordable for many. Furthermore, the 'care drain'—where migrant workers leave their own families to provide care in wealthier nations—creates global inequalities. These challenges reflect the strain on traditional informal care networks as societies adapt to new demographic and economic realities, necessitating new public and private responses.

201. (D) Cross-cousin marriage
Cross-cousin marriage is a practice where an individual marries the child of their parent's opposite-sex sibling. Specifically, a man marrying his father's sister's daughter or his mother's brother's daughter is engaging in this practice. Cross-cousin marriage is common in many cultures and serves to strengthen kinship ties and keep resources within a specific extended family or lineage. This practice contrasts with parallel-cousin marriage, where one marries the child

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by the economic and social context, rather than being a universal biological reality for all humans throughout history.

216. (D) Emotional labor
An individual who is expected to consistently provide emotional support and comfort to others, often at their own expense, is performing emotional labor. This involves the active management and regulation of one's feelings to maintain the well-being of family members. Emotional labor is a vital but often invisible and undervalued form of work within the home, and it is frequently performed by women as part of their perceived nurturing role. Recognizing this as labor highlights the effort required to maintain intimate relationships and domestic harmony.

217. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
This matching connects emergent family forms with their defining features. Cohabitation involves unmarried couples living together. A single-parent family is headed by one parent raising children. Commuter marriages feature dual-career spouses living in separate locations for work. A reconstituted family includes a step-parent and is formed through remarriage. These diverse arrangements illustrate the flexibility of modern family life and the varied ways individuals organize their households and partnerships in response to changing personal desires and social and economic conditions.

218. (B) Individualism and romantic love.
The shift from arranged marriages to love marriages in many cultures reflects a growing social emphasis on individualism and romantic love. In this model, personal fulfillment and emotional compatibility are prioritized over traditional kinship alliances or economic considerations. This change highlights the increasing autonomy of individuals in making their most personal life decisions. Love marriage is seen as a way to achieve a companionate partnership based on mutual affection, demonstrating how global values of individual rights and romantic ideals are transforming traditional family structures.

219. (C) An informal arrangement where neighbors take turns watching each other's children.
A formal support system for care involves professional, often institutionalized services provided by the state or the market, such as nursing homes, daycare centers, or state-funded social workers. In contrast, an informal arrangement among neighbors to share childcare is a form of community-based, unpaid support. These informal networks are based on social capital and mutual aid rather than formal contracts or government policy. Understanding the difference is crucial for analyzing how societies distribute the responsibility for caring for vulnerable populations like children and the elderly.

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220. (D) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, was a landmark piece of legislation in India that granted daughters the status of coparceners in ancestral property, giving them equal rights to sons. This change acquire interest in the family property by birth and was a major step toward gender equality in property inheritance. Previously, traditional patriarchal norms largely excluded daughters from this right. This legal reform aimed to provide women with greater economic security and challenged long-standing institutionalized gender inequality within the Hindu kinship system.

221. (C) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
Protection orders, residence orders, and monetary relief are specific civil remedies available under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. This Act is designed to provide immediate protection and victim relief for women facing abuse within a domestic relationship. By offering these diverse forms of relief, the law recognizes that victims need more than just a criminal penalty for the abuser; they need legal mechanisms to ensure their physical safety, their right to a home, and their financial well-being during and after an abusive situation.

highlights how the family reinforces the broader social structures of dominance and exploitation.

209. (D) Anarchic
Within the context of family structures, patriarchal, matriarchal, and egalitarian represent recognized forms of authority and organization. Patriarchal authority is vested in the eldest male, matriarchal in the female, and egalitarian models strive for shared power. 'Anarchic' refers to a complete lack of authority or governing structure, which is not a recognized form of family organization in sociological or anthropological studies. Families always have some system of roles and authority to manage their daily life, socialization, and the distribution of resources and care.

210. (B) Gender-based power dynamics
Differential investment in children's futures based on their sex is a clear example of gender-based power dynamics and inequality within the family. By saving for a daughter's dowry while investing in a son's higher education, the family reinforces traditional patriarchal roles. This practice prioritizes the son's economic autonomy and status while preparing the daughter for marriage as her primary social destination. Such decisions reflect underlying gender ideologies that value male and female potential differently, illustrating how power and resources are unequally distributed within the household.

211. (A) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
The prominence of these family sociology concepts follows a clear historical timeline. Claude Lévi-Strauss's alliance theory emerged first in the 1940s. Talcott Parsons' functionalist analysis of the 'isolated nuclear family' became dominant in the 1950s. Much later, in the late 1980s, Arlie Hochschild popularized the concept of the 'second shift.' Finally, Judith Butler's influential work on 'gender performativity' gained widespread attention in the early 1990s. This sequence shows the shift from macro-structural and functionalist theories toward more micro-level analyses of power, labor, and identity.

212. (B) Gender, sexuality and reproduction
The study of how state policies on family planning, maternity leave, and childcare shape family life is a central part of the sociology of gender, sexuality, and reproduction. These policies are not just administrative; they reflect and reinforce specific social norms and power dynamics. They influence reproductive choices, the division of domestic labor, and the economic opportunities available to men and women. By analyzing these policies, sociologists can understand how the state intervenes in the private sphere to regulate behavior and organize human reproduction and care.

213. (C) Low birth rates and increasing life expectancy.
The growth of the elderly population in many countries is driven by a demographic transition characterized by low birth rates and increasing life expectancy. As medical advancements and improved living conditions allow people to live longer, the average age of the population rises. Simultaneously, declining fertility rates mean that there are fewer younger people proportionally. This shift creates significant social and economic challenges, including a greater need for elder care services and potential strain on traditional family and state-based support systems.

214. (D) Couples who voluntarily decide not to have children.
The term 'child-free by choice' refers to individuals or couples who make a voluntary and deliberate decision not to have children. This differs from infertility, which is a medical inability to conceive. The rise of child-free living reflects shifting social values toward individualism, environmental concerns, and a greater emphasis on career and personal lifestyle. It challenges traditional pro-natalist norms that view childbearing as a mandatory or natural part of family life, demonstrating the increasing diversity and flexibility of modern intimate relationships.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The concept of 'childhood' as a distinct, innocent phase of life is a historical construction. In many pre-industrial societies, children were integrated into the adult world of work and responsibility very early, often as soon as they were physically able. They were not seen as needing the same kind of protection and specialized environment that modern children receive. This shows that the meaning and experience of childhood are shaped

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of a parent's same-sex sibling, which is often forbidden in many societies.

202. (B) Maintaining family harmony requires consistent effort, planning, and skill.
The concept of 'emotional work' in the family context highlights that maintaining domestic harmony and nurturing relationships is not spontaneous; it requires consistent effort, planning, and skill. This work involves managing one's own and others' emotions, resolving conflicts, and providing psychological support. It is a vital but often unpaid and undervalued form of labor that is frequently performed by women. Recognizing emotional work as a specialized skill helps in understanding the complex internal dynamics and the essential labor required for family well-being.

203. (C) Matrilineal descent
A family arrangement where descent is traced through the female line and the mother's brother acts as a key authority figure is characteristic of a matrilineal system. In such societies, individuals belong to their mother's kinship group. The role of the maternal uncle, known as the avunculate, is crucial as he often holds legal and social responsibility for his sister's children. This system prioritizes the female line in both inheritance and the organization of authority, illustrating a diverse way of structuring kinship.

204. (D) Same-sex marriage
Same-sex marriage is an emergent marriage practice that has gained legal and social recognition in several nations in recent decades. It challenges the traditional heteronormative definition of marriage as a union exclusively between a man and a woman. By allowing same-sex couples to access the legal and social benefits of marriage, this practice reflects a significant shift in social values regarding equality and the recognition of diverse intimate partnerships. Same-sex marriage illustrates the flexibility of marriage as an institution in response to modern egalitarian movements.

205. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, is not primarily a criminal law; its main objective is to provide civil remedies to victims. While domestic violence involves criminal acts, the PWDVA offers reliefs such as protection orders, residence orders, and monetary compensation through a civil process in front of a magistrate. This victim-centric approach prioritizes the immediate safety and well-being of the woman, rather than focusing solely on the criminal prosecution and imprisonment of the abuser, reflecting a modern approach to domestic abuse.

206. (B) Within the context of a domestic relationship, often in the private sphere of the home.
Domestic violence is distinguished from general violence because it occurs within the context of a domestic relationship, typically in the private sphere of the home. It involves abuse between family members, spouses, or cohabiting partners. The private setting and the close relationship between the parties make domestic violence uniquely difficult to address, as it is often hidden from public view and influenced by complex emotional and economic dependencies. Recognizing this specific context is essential for creating effective legal protections and support systems for victims.

207. (C) Erase a perceived 'stain' on family reputation.
A primary justification given by perpetrators of honour killings is the perceived need to erase a 'stain' on the family's reputation or honour. These killings are committed when an individual is believed to have shamed the family by violating traditional social norms, especially regarding marriage and sexuality. The murder is viewed by the perpetrators as a necessary, if extreme, act of purification to restore the family's standing in the community. This logic prioritizes collective honour over the life of the individual who transgressed.

208. (D) Conflict Theory (Marxist-Feminist)
Conflict theory, particularly from a Marxist-Feminist perspective, analyzes the family as a key institution for perpetuating class and gender inequality. This approach argues that the family serves the interests of the capitalist system by producing a compliant workforce and providing unpaid domestic labor, which is primarily performed by women. Furthermore, the inheritance of private property within the family ensures that class inequality is transmitted from one generation to the next. This perspective

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222. (B) They are often hidden within the private sphere and go unreported due to fear and social pressure.
Crimes against women within the family are often characterized by their occurrence in the private sphere, making them difficult to detect and prosecute. Many cases go unreported because victims face intense fear of retribution, economic dependency on the abuser, and significant social pressure to maintain the family's reputation. The stigma associated with domestic violence can lead to a culture of silence. Furthermore, these crimes encompass various forms of harm, including psychological and economic abuse, which are often less visible than physical violence but equally damaging.

223. (C) Honour killings
The phrase "My daughter is my honour" reflects a patriarchal ideology where a family's reputation is tied to the control of its female members' bodies and choices. This mindset is directly linked to the justification for honour killings, where a woman's exercise of autonomy—especially in matters of marriage—is viewed as a direct stain on the family's 'izzat' or honour. To 'restore' this honour, family members may resort to extreme violence, illustrating how women's lives are subordinated to collective status and traditional social norms within certain groups.

224. (D) Studying how meanings like 'parenthood' change with surrogacy.
A cultural approach to understanding the family focuses on the symbolic meanings and social constructions of kinship. Studying how meanings like 'parenthood' evolve with new technologies like surrogacy is a classic example of this perspective. It examines how people redefine roles and relationships as social and scientific contexts change. Rather than looking solely at functions or economic output, the cultural approach investigates the shared rituals, language, and values that individuals use to make sense of their family lives, highlighting the diversity of family as a symbolic system.

225. (A) Inheritance and succession rules are uniform across all cultures and religions in India.
Inheritance and succession rules are not uniform across all cultures and religions in India; instead, they are governed by diverse personal laws based on religious affiliation. While emergent family forms are rising and the PWDVA provides civil remedies for domestic violence, and gender relations involve power negotiations, the legal landscape for inheritance remains pluralistic. Different communities follow their own statutes, such as the Hindu Succession Act or the Indian Succession Act, reflecting the complex historical and religious foundations of family law in the country.

226. (B) Inheritance deals with property, while succession deals with status and office.
The key difference between inheritance and succession lies in the nature of what is being transferred. Inheritance specifically refers to the inter-generational transfer of material property, wealth, and assets. Succession, however, is concerned with the transfer of social position, office, rank, or status from one person to another. While they often occur together—such as inheriting a family estate along with the title of family head—they represent distinct social processes for maintaining continuity in resources and leadership within a group or society.

227. (C) biology; society
Sociology distinguishes between an individual's sex and their gender. Sex is determined by biological factors, such as chromosomes and reproductive anatomy. Gender, on the other hand, is shaped by society through the cultural roles, expectations, and attributes assigned to individuals based on their perceived sex. Gender roles are learned through socialization and vary significantly across different cultures and historical periods. This distinction shows that what we often consider 'natural' about being male or female is actually a product of social and cultural processes.

228. (A) (i), (ii) and (iv)
Changing age structures in many societies have significant consequences, including a growing elderly population that requires more care and a shrinking base of young workers to support them. This demographic shift can lead to inter-generational tensions over how resources, like government funding, should be allocated between healthcare for the aged and education for the young. These challenges require societies to rethink their pension systems, healthcare

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of divorce, and the growing social acceptance of cohabitation. There is certainly not a universal return to child marriage; in fact, there is a global trend toward its eradication. These shifts reflect broader transformations in social values, increased female autonomy, and the prioritization of individual choice in intimate relationships. The evolving landscape of marriage shows a movement away from traditional obligations toward more flexible partnerships.

189. (C) Low birth rates, higher life expectancy, and more women in the workforce.
The 'crisis of care' in many developed nations results from a combination of low birth rates, which means fewer children to care for parents, and higher life expectancy, leading to a larger elderly population. Additionally, as more women enter the paid workforce, the traditional source of informal, unpaid care within the family is diminished. This creates a gap between the increasing demand for care and the supply of caregivers, forcing societies to find new ways to organize and fund care services.

190. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
This matching exercise links key legal terms in family law with their respective concepts. Alimony or maintenance refers to the financial support provided to a spouse after divorce. Custody involves the legal right and responsibility for a child's care. A coparcener is an individual with an inherent birthright in ancestral property, particularly in Hindu law. Intestate describes the situation where a person dies without leaving a valid will. Understanding these terms is essential for navigating the legal structures that govern family relationships and inheritance.

191. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, intentionally adopts a broad definition of 'domestic relationship' to provide comprehensive protection. This ensures that the law covers not only married women but also those in live-in relationships, as well as mothers, sisters, and other female family members. By including any member with whom the victim lives or has lived in a shared household, the Act recognizes that domestic violence can be perpetrated by a wide range of individuals within the family and kin network.

192. (D) Verbal and emotional abuse.
Repeatedly taunting a woman for not bringing enough dowry is a clear form of verbal and emotional abuse as defined under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. This behavior is designed to degrade, harass, and cause mental suffering to the victim. By recognizing this as abuse, the law acknowledges the profound impact of psychological harm and the role of harmful traditional practices like dowry in domestic mistreatment. It provides a means for women to seek protection from persistent harassment within their marital homes.

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193. (C) Perpetrators are seen as upholding morality rather than being criminals.
Honour killings are exceptionally difficult to combat because they often carry informal community sanction. In certain contexts, the perpetrators are viewed by their social group as upholders of morality and family status rather than as criminals. This social approval makes victims and witnesses reluctant to come forward and can even influence the local enforcement of laws. The belief that violence is a necessary means of restoring 'izzat' or honour is deeply embedded, highlighting the challenge of shifting cultural values that prioritize group reputation over individual rights.

194. (D) Functionalism focuses on stability and consensus, while Conflict theory focuses on inequality, power, and struggle.
A fundamental difference between functionalist and conflict approaches to the family lies in their core focus. Functionalism emphasizes how the family unit contributes to social stability and consensus through its essential functions like socialization. In contrast, conflict theory views the family as a site of inherent inequality, power struggles, and the reproduction of social hierarchies. Conflict theorists examine how gender, class, and age dynamics within the family reflect and reinforce broader patterns of dominance and subordination, challenging the functionalist image of the family as naturally harmonious.

group's norms, perpetrators often feel justified in their actions. This social context makes honour killings exceptionally difficult to combat, as the violence is reinforced by the broader social and moral structure.

236. (D) Structure-Functionalist Theory
Structure-functionalist theory, particularly through the work of Talcott Parsons, explains the form of the nuclear family by referencing its ability to fulfill the needs of an industrial economy. The smaller, 'isolated' nuclear unit is more geographically mobile than an extended family, allowing workers to move to where labor is needed. Furthermore, the specialized functions of the family, like primary socialization, were seen as perfectly adapted to support individuals who must navigate the highly competitive and mobile world of industrial work and urban life.

237. (C) Neolocality - The married couple establishes a new, independent residence.
Neolocality is a residence pattern where a newly married couple establishes a new, independent household away from both sets of parents. This is the most common residence pattern in modern, industrialized societies and is closely linked to the nuclear family structure and geographic mobility. It contrasts with patrilocality, where the couple lives with the husband's family, or matrilocality, where they live with the wife's family. Neolocality reflects the prioritization of individual autonomy and the needs of a mobile workforce in contemporary economic systems.

238. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gender is a fundamental organizing principle of social life within the family, influencing almost every aspect of domestic interaction. It dictates the division of labor, where certain tasks are labeled as 'masculine' or 'feminine,' and it shapes the allocation of resources and the distribution of power and authority. This means that decisions, opportunities, and responsibilities are often divided based on gendered expectations. Recognizing the pervasive role of gender helps in analyzing how inequality is produced and maintained within the private sphere of the household.

239. (C) A person dies without leaving a valid will.
Intestate succession refers to the legal rules of inheritance that apply when an individual dies without leaving a legally valid will. In such cases, the law determines how the person's estate should be distributed among their surviving relatives based on the specific kinship rules of their community. This contrasts with testamentary succession, where the deceased's own instructions are followed. Intestate succession ensures that a person's property is distributed in a structured manner among their next of kin when no personal preference has been formally recorded.

240. (D) Gender, sexuality and reproduction
The social and ethical discussions surrounding 'designer babies' fall within the sociology of gender, sexuality, and reproduction. This topic involves complex questions about how technology can be used to select for specific traits, potentially reinforcing social biases or creating new forms of inequality. These debates challenge traditional ideas about the 'naturalness' of reproduction and raise profound ethical issues regarding parental choice, human dignity, and the future of kinship. This area explores how scientific advancements transform the most fundamental aspects of human life and reproduction.

241. (A) Regular visits and help with chores from neighbors and friends.
An informal support system for the elderly involves care and assistance provided by personal networks, such as neighbors and friends, rather than through formal institutions. This can include regular visits, help with daily chores, or emotional support. These informal networks are based on social capital, mutual aid, and long-term personal relationships. While less structured than state or market-based services, they play a vital role in maintaining the well-being and social integration of older individuals, particularly when formal support is lacking or unavailable.

242. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
This matching exercise correctly pairs key Indian legislations with their years of enactment. The Special Marriage Act for civil unions was passed in 1954, followed by the Hindu Marriage Act in 1955. The Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in

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1961 to criminalize the practice of dowry. Much more recently, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was implemented in 2005. This sequence reflects the progressive evolution of family law in India, moving from regulating traditional structures toward protecting individual rights and addressing domestic abuse.

243. (C) It prevents the victim of domestic abuse from being thrown out of her home.
The 'right to reside in a shared household' under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, is a significant protection because it prevents an abuser from rendering the victim homeless. This right applies regardless of whether the woman has any legal ownership or interest in the property. By securing this right, the law ensures that women can seek protection without the immediate fear of losing their place to live, which is often a major barrier for victims trying to leave or report abusive situations.

244. (D) Proof that she was soon before her death subjected to cruelty or harassment for dowry.
For a death to be classified as a dowry death under Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code, there must be proof that soon before her death, the woman was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or his relatives in connection with a demand for dowry. This specific requirement links the unnatural death directly to the harmful social practice of dowry. This legal provision aims to address the grave problem of violence against newly married women and to provide a means for prosecuting those responsible for such crimes.

245. (A) The role of emotions and culture in constructing family identity.
A sociologist focusing on how family members create a sense of 'we-ness' through shared stories, jokes, and traditions is examining the role of emotions and culture in family identity. This perspective views the family not just as a functional or biological unit, but as a symbolic system where meaning and belonging are constructed through everyday interaction and shared rituals. This approach highlights how families create their own unique internal world and maintain emotional bonds through the performance of these shared cultural practices and narratives.

246. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
Emergent family forms, such as single-parent households and same-sex partnerships, reflect changing social values regarding individual autonomy, gender, and sexuality. These structures are often more diverse and fluid than the traditional nuclear model, demonstrating the flexibility of the family as an institution. They do not represent a rejection of intimacy; rather, they show that individuals are finding new ways to organize their intimate lives and care-related responsibilities. Recognizing these diverse forms is essential for accurately analyzing the complexity of family life in contemporary societies globally.

247. (C) Levirate
Levirate is a marriage practice where a man is obliged to marry the widow of his deceased brother. This custom is found in various cultures and serves to ensure the social and economic security of the widow and her children while keeping them within the husband's family. Levirate also helps maintain the family lineage and property. This practice illustrates how marriage can be used as a social mechanism for providing care and maintaining social continuity within a kinship group after the death of a member.

248. (D) The shift from care provided informally by family to paid professionals.
The formalization of care refers to the significant shift in many societies from care provided informally and unpaid by family members to care delivered by paid professionals in institutional settings. This includes childcare in centers and elder care in nursing homes. This trend is driven by various factors, including increased female labor force participation, urbanization, and the professionalization of the service economy. Formalization transforms care into a regulated, specialized, and often market-based activity, changing how societies organize the support for children and the elderly.

249. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Indian legal system does not have a single, uniform family law; instead, different religious communities are governed by their own personal laws in matters like marriage, divorce, and inheritance. Hindus, Muslims, Christians,

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and Parsis each have their own specific legal frameworks. While there is a debate over a potential Uniform Civil Code, the current landscape remains pluralistic. This system reflects India's complex historical and religious diversity, where personal matters are seen as deeply linked to religious identity and community norms.

250. (A) Social standing is seen as controllable through women's bodies.
The concept of 'honour' in honour killings is deeply tied to a patriarchal logic where a family's social standing is seen as controllable through the regulation of women's bodies and choices. In this system, women are viewed as the primary repositories of collective reputation. Any exercise of autonomy, especially regarding marriage or sexuality, is interpreted as a direct threat to this status. Consequently, violence is used to reassert control and 'restore' the group's standing, illustrating how individual lives are subordinated to traditional social hierarchies and norms.

251. (B) A threat to social equilibrium and stability
The functionalist perspective views society as a system of interconnected parts working together. Within this framework, specific family roles ensure the survival and stability of the social order. Consequently, if these established roles and functions are disrupted, it jeopardizes the delicate social equilibrium, leading to social disorganization and a breakdown of the overall stability of the community.

252. (A) Promoting individual autonomy over social conformity
Functionalism defines the family through its contributions to social stability, focusing on socialization, reproductive regulation, and providing economic and emotional support. Unlike individualistic perspectives, this approach emphasizes conformity to shared values rather than individual autonomy. Prioritizing personal independence over social norms contradicts the functionalist view that the family exists primarily to maintain societal continuity and cohesion.

253. (C) The sexual division of labor and its functions
Within the structure-functionalist framework, the family operates efficiently through a specific sexual division of labor. This involves instrumental roles, typically linked to breadwinning and external interactions, and expressive roles, focused on internal nurturing and emotional support. These distinct roles are considered complementary and necessary for the family unit to perform its essential functions and maintain social stability.

254. (D) As the most efficient and ideal form for societal stability
The structure-functionalist framework prioritizes institutions that best maintain social order and equilibrium. From this perspective, the nuclear family is regarded as the most functional and ideal model because its specialized roles and compact structure effectively meet the needs of modern industrial societies. This specific configuration is seen as the primary mechanism for ensuring stable reproduction and socialization.

255. (C) Emotional and psychological support
The family performs a vital psychological function by providing its members with a supportive environment. By acting as a haven, it offers emotional security and protection from the impersonal and competitive nature of the outside world. This supportive role is crucial for maintaining the psychological well-being of individuals, which in turn contributes to the overall stability of society.

256. (B) To compel families to form external social alliances
Alliance theory suggests that the universal prohibition of incest serves a critical social purpose rather than just a biological one. By preventing marriage within the immediate kin group, this taboo forces families to look outward for partners. This external search initiates a system of exchange and builds necessary social bonds between different groups, ensuring wider societal integration and cooperation.

257. (D) As a mechanism for establishing alliances through the exchange of women
In alliance theory, marriage is conceptualized as a strategic system of exchange between different kinship groups. Rather than focusing on internal dynamics, this perspective views marriage as the horizontal tie that binds families together. The exchange of women between groups serves as a fundamental mechanism for creating social networks, fostering interdependence,

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CHAPTER 09
Science, Technology and Society

1. Which of the following best defines technological determinism in the context of social change?
(A) The belief that social and cultural factors are the primary drivers of technological innovation.
(B) The view that a society's technology drives the development of its social structure and cultural values.
(C) The idea that technology and society co-evolve with neither being solely deterministic.
(D) The principle that technology is a neutral tool, and its impact is determined by its users.

2. The concept of 'time-space compression', referring to the shrinking of the world due to technology, was prominently articulated by which scholar?
(A) David Harvey
(B) Anthony Giddens
(C) Manuel Castells
(D) Marshall McLuhan

3. Which of the following statements correctly describes the concept of 'flows' in a globalized, technology-driven world?
(A) Movements of physical goods and industrial products across established national borders and zones.
(B) Concepts implying that traditional geographical boundaries have become irrelevant in the network age.
(C) Movements of capital, information, technology, and images, creating a new 'space of flows'.
(D) Migrations of people from rural to urban areas within a single country to find better employment.

4. Consider the following statements regarding virtual communities:
Statement I : Virtual communities are exclusively formed by people who know each other in real life.
Statement II : A key characteristic of virtual communities is that they are based on shared interests rather than shared geography.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

5. Which of the following statements about the role of media are correct?
1. The invention of the printing press was a crucial factor in the rise of nationalism and the modern nation-state.
2. Electronic media like television are primarily one-way, mass communication tools.
3. Social media platforms are characterized by user-generated content and many-to-many communication.
4. Visual media's impact is limited as it cannot influence cultural perceptions of reality.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

6. What is the most appropriate description of E-Governance?
(A) The use of electronic voting machines during national elections to ensure more efficient counting.
(B) The use of ICTs by the government to provide services and information to the general public.
(C) The process of political campaigning through social media and television to reach a wider electorate.
(D) The governmental regulation of electronic media companies and internet service providers within a state.

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266. (B) Inheritance concerns property, while succession concerns status and rights.
Inheritance and succession are distinct but related mechanisms for ensuring generational continuity. Inheritance specifically refers to the transmission of material wealth, property, and physical goods from one generation to the next. In contrast, succession focuses on the passing of social status, legitimate rights, and official titles or offices, which define an individual's standing and role within the kinship structure.

267. (B) the transfer of property to the first-born son.
Primogeniture is a specific cultural and legal rule that governs the distribution of a family's assets. It dictates that the inheritance of property and wealth is reserved for the first-born son. This practice ensures that estates remain intact rather than being divided, but it also reinforces male-centered descent and influences the life chances of other siblings within the family.

268. (A) It often marginalizes them from inheritance and authority.
In a patrilineal descent system, lineage, property, and status are transmitted exclusively through the male line. This structural arrangement typically excludes women from inheriting ancestral assets and holding recognized positions of authority within the kin group. Such systems reinforce gender hierarchies by centralizing power among male relatives while limiting the economic and social autonomy of female members across generations.

269. (C) To ensure generational continuity and maintain the family's social position
The systems of inheritance, succession, and authority function as critical tools for the long-term survival of the kinship group. By regulating the transfer of property, status, and power, these mechanisms ensure that the family's social standing and material resources are preserved across generations. They provide a structured framework for continuity while reinforcing the established hierarchies within the family unit.

270. (D) systems where descent might be traced through the female line.
Matrilineal systems are kinship structures where descent and the transmission of property are traced through the female line. Although they prioritize female lineage, they are not simply a direct mirror of patriarchal systems. These arrangements significantly influence how property and identity are passed down, providing a different structural basis for family organization compared to the more common patrilineal models.

271. (B) To ensure certainty of paternity for lineage purposes
Traditional family structures often regulate female sexuality to maintain the integrity of the kin group. By controlling sexual behavior, societies aim to guarantee the certainty of paternity. This certainty is essential for the orderly transmission of property, wealth, and social status through specific lines of descent, ensuring that inheritance remains within the biologically recognized family and community boundaries.

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272. (B) legitimize sexual relations and procreation.
Social norms traditionally frame marriage as the only acceptable context for sexual activity and the bearing of children. This institutional link serves to legitimize reproduction, ensuring that children are born into a socially sanctioned union. By providing a formal framework for family formation, this connection helps maintain social order and clarifies the responsibilities and legal rights associated with parenthood.

273. (D) They have introduced complex questions about kinship and parentage.
The development of new reproductive technologies has significantly altered traditional understandings of family and biological relationships. These advancements challenge long-standing definitions of parentage and what constitutes a 'natural' family. By enabling diverse ways to conceive and bear children, they introduce complex ethical, social, and legal dilemmas regarding the rights of individuals and the commercialization of the reproductive process.

274. (A) Social stigma and potential marital instability
Societal expectations often place immense pressure on married couples to reproduce, viewing children as a primary goal of the union. When couples are unable to conceive, they may face significant social stigma and emotional distress.

291. (C) The belief that the family is a private sphere immune from intervention
Addressing domestic violence is often complicated by the patriarchal view that the family is a private domain. This cultural belief suggests that activities within the household should be immune from public scrutiny or state intervention. Such a perspective leads to the significant underreporting of abuse, as victims and society may view these crimes as internal family matters rather than legal violations.

292. (A) As codifying and sometimes reinforcing existing power structures
Family laws are not neutral instruments; they reflect and often formalize the power dynamics present within society. By governing marriage, divorce, and inheritance, these laws can reinforce traditional hierarchies and patriarchal authority. Even when intended to protect individuals, the legal framework may inadvertently sustain imbalances of power that contribute to the subordination and vulnerability of women within the family.

293. (D) legal principles and their practical application.
Although many countries have enacted legal reforms to protect women's rights, a significant disconnect remains. There is often a notable gap between the progressive principles written into law and how those laws are actually applied in everyday practice. Social pressures, cultural norms, and a lack of institutional support can prevent the effective enforcement of legal protections for victims of domestic crimes.

294. (B) Violence when women assert their legal claims against patriarchal customs
Laws regarding property and inheritance can become major sources of conflict within families. Violence may erupt when women attempt to exercise their legal rights to ancestral property, especially when these claims directly challenge long-standing patriarchal customs. This tension highlights the struggle between modern legal protections and traditional norms that seek to keep wealth and authority concentrated among male family members.

295. (C) both individual violent acts and the broader legal-cultural context.
To fully comprehend crimes against women within the family, one must look beyond isolated incidents of violence. A comprehensive analysis requires examining the interplay between individual acts and the broader legal frameworks and cultural norms. These external factors can perpetuate female subordination and create an environment where violence is either tolerated or difficult to prosecute due to existing social structures.

296. (D) The perceived need to restore family or community honour
Honour killings are premeditated acts driven by the belief that an individual's behavior has shamed their family or community. The primary motivation for this extreme violence is the perceived necessity to restore the collective honour of the kin group. In these cases, the reputation of the collective is prioritized over the life of the individual who is seen to have transgressed.

297. (A) the control over women's sexuality and autonomy.
The concept of 'honour' in the context of these crimes is fundamentally linked to the regulation of female behavior. It involves a rigid control over women's sexuality and their right to self-determination. When women exercise autonomy in ways that are disapproved of by their kin, it is perceived as a direct threat to the family's social standing and collective identity.

298. (B) Engaging in a disapproved inter-caste marriage
Various actions can be perceived as transgressions that trigger honour-based violence. These often include making independent choices regarding relationships, such as seeking a divorce or refusing an arranged marriage. Particularly, entering into a marriage that crosses traditional caste, class, or religious boundaries is seen as a severe violation of group norms, prompting violent attempts to regain the family's lost honour.

299. (B) As an unfortunate but necessary act to restore honour
Perpetrators of honour killings frequently do not view their actions as criminal or shameful.

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283. (B) Heteronormative definitions of kinship and parenthood
Same-sex families, which include couples raising children through various means, provide a direct challenge to traditional societal norms. By existing and seeking legal recognition, they contest heteronormative definitions of what constitutes a family and who can be a parent. Their presence encourages a broader, more inclusive understanding of kinship that is based on care and commitment rather than just biological ties.

284. (A) core members living separately across national borders.
Globalization and labor migration have led to the rise of transnational families, where members are geographically dispersed across different countries. Despite the physical separation, these families maintain complex emotional connections and care dynamics through modern communication. This structure reflects the adaptability of the family unit in response to global economic pressures and the necessity of working in different national contexts.

285. (C) are indicative of the family's diversification and adaptability.
The emergence of diverse family configurations, such as single-parent, cohabiting, same-sex, and transnational families, demonstrates the institution's resilience. These forms are not signs of social breakdown but are responses to modern economic, cultural, and social forces. They highlight the family's capacity to adapt and diversify, ensuring its continued relevance as a fundamental social unit despite shifting norms and pressures.

286. (D) The influence of urbanization and higher education
The shift toward 'love marriages' based on romantic attachment and individual choice is driven by significant social changes. Urbanization and increased access to higher education provide individuals with more opportunities for independent social interaction. Additionally, media influences promote ideals of romantic love, encouraging people to prioritize personal compatibility over the traditionally orchestrated arrangements previously managed by kin groups or families.

287. (C) the pursuit of education and career opportunities.
In contemporary societies, there is a clear trend toward individuals marrying at a later age. This change is particularly evident among women, who increasingly prioritize their educational goals and professional career development before entering into marriage. This delay reflects a broader move toward individual self-fulfillment and economic independence, which alters traditional timelines for family formation and reproductive life.

288. (B) They are becoming more common but still face social resistance.
While inter-caste and inter-religious marriages are gradually increasing in frequency, they do not yet enjoy universal acceptance. These unions often challenge deeply entrenched social rules regarding endogamy and group boundaries. Consequently, individuals who choose such partnerships frequently encounter social resistance, ostracism, or pressure from their communities, even as broader social changes slowly make these arrangements more visible.

289. (D) a social contract based on personal fulfillment.
The rising acceptance of divorce and remarriage signifies a fundamental change in the conceptualization of marriage. Rather than being viewed as an indissoluble or sacred bond, marriage is increasingly seen as a social contract. This modern perspective emphasizes that a union should provide personal fulfillment and companionship; if these needs are not met, the contract may be legally terminated.

290. (A) An increase in arranged marriages orchestrated by families
Contemporary trends in marriage show a move away from rigid, traditionally prescribed arrangements. While the age at marriage is rising and inter-group unions are becoming more frequent, there is no evidence of an increase in traditionally orchestrated arranged marriages. Instead, the focus is shifting toward individual choice, love-based unions, and a greater legal and social acceptance of marital dissolution.

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and maintaining solidarity across the broader community.

258. (A) Alliance theory prioritizes horizontal marriage ties, while functionalism prioritizes the family's internal roles.
These two sociological perspectives differ in their primary analytical focus. While structure-functionalism examines the internal roles and essential functions performed within the family unit for social maintenance, alliance theory shifts the focus outward. It prioritizes the horizontal bonds of marriage and the relationships created between different kinship groups through exchange, viewing these external alliances as the foundation of society.

259. (C) a network of relationships created through the exchange of marriage partners.
According to alliance theory, society is not merely a collection of isolated family units. Instead, it is constituted by a complex web of horizontal relationships and bonds of affinity. These connections are strategically established through the exchange of marriage partners, which transforms strangers into allies and creates a wider, interdependent social network that ensures overall cohesion and solidarity.

260. (A) communication and exchange.
Alliance theory posits that the structure of kinship functions as a vital system for maintaining social cohesion. Rather than being defined solely by biological descent, kinship is viewed as a structure of communication and exchange between different groups. This strategic exchange of marriage partners facilitates the flow of social relations and underpins the organization of society on a larger scale.

261. (D) The greater decision-making authority granted to men
Patriarchal ideologies within the family setting often result in an unequal distribution of power. This is primarily manifested through decision-making processes, where cultural norms grant men the final authority on significant household matters. Such issues include managing finances, property ownership, and children's education, reflecting a hierarchy that prioritizes male influence and control over critical aspects of family life.

262. (B) devaluing women's unpaid domestic work and reinforcing economic dependence.
The gendered division of labor assigns domestic and caregiving tasks predominantly to women while positioning men as primary earners. This structure maintains power imbalances by treating women's essential household contributions as less valuable than paid employment. Consequently, women often face limited access to independent economic resources, which reinforces their financial dependence on men and sustains traditional patriarchal hierarchies.

263. (C) They are fluid and subject to negotiation and resistance.
Power dynamics within the family are not fixed or permanent; instead, they are characterized by constant negotiation. While patriarchal structures exert influence, individuals continuously challenge and resist these traditional roles. Factors such as education and employment allow for the reshaping of authority, making power a fluid element that changes as family members assert their needs and rights.

264. (D) A woman's level of employment and education
Certain social and economic factors are critical in enabling women to challenge traditional patriarchal authority. Increased educational attainment and participation in the formal workforce provide women with greater economic resources and social capital. These assets empower them to negotiate more equal roles within the household, assert their autonomy, and influence key decision-making processes that affect their lives.

265. (A) power dynamics are constructed and constantly negotiated.
The family serves as a fundamental site where gender relations are actively formed and contested. Rather than being a neutral or static institution, it is an arena where power imbalances are both reproduced and challenged. Through various strategies of resistance and negotiation, family members continuously interact with patriarchal ideologies to redefine their roles and influence the distribution of authority.

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Instead, they justify the murder as a required social duty to cleanse the family's reputation. This perspective stems from a deep commitment to patriarchal norms and collective group identity, where the act of killing is framed as a restorative measure rather than a brutal violation of individual human rights.

300. (A) individual rights and the coercive power of the collective group.

Honour killings represent a violent conflict between two opposing social forces. On one side is the individual's fundamental right to self-determination and personal choice. On the other side is the coercive power of a collective group that demands absolute conformity to traditional norms. In this dynamic, the group's reputation is valued more than the life and freedom of the individual family member.

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This pressure can undermine the relationship, potentially leading to marital instability or conflict, especially in cultures where fertility is closely tied to social status.

275. (C) social norms, technology, and the regulation of reproduction.
The family serves as a critical site where cultural beliefs, medical advancements, and social controls intersect. Traditional norms regarding gender roles and legitimate reproduction are increasingly challenged by modern medical technologies. This intersection creates a complex terrain where society must navigate the ethics of reproduction, the meaning of parenthood, and the persistent desire to regulate the human body within kinship systems.

276. (A) As a social category involving dependence and intensive socialization
Childhood is understood not merely as a biological phase but as a socially constructed category. In modern societies, it is characterized by a prolonged period of dependence on adults and protection from the responsibilities of the workforce. During this time, the family acts as the primary arena for intensive socialization and formal education, which are essential for shaping an individual's identity.

277. (D) transition, identity exploration, and potential conflict.
Youth is defined as a transitional stage between the dependence of childhood and the full responsibilities of adult life. This period is marked by an individual's search for autonomy and the exploration of their personal identity. Often influenced by peer groups, young people may experience conflict with parental authority as they navigate their aspirations for independence and social status within the family.

278. (B) Modernization, urbanization, and the rise of the nuclear family
The status of the elderly has shifted significantly due to broad social transformations. Modernization and urbanization have led to the decline of traditional extended family structures and the rise of the nuclear family model. In these newer configurations, the high esteem and authority once held by elders have often diminished, leading to changes in their influence over family resources and knowledge.

279. (B) a reversal of roles leading to dependency and need for care.
In contemporary family structures, the elderly often experience a significant shift in their social and economic positions. As they age, they may undergo a reversal of roles, moving from being providers of authority and resources to becoming recipients of care. This increased dependency on adult children can create new emotional and financial strains within the household and lead to social isolation.

280. (D) socially constructed and subject to historical transformation.
The experiences of different age cohorts within the family are not fixed by biology but are determined by social and historical contexts. As societies evolve, the definitions and expectations of childhood, youth, and old age undergo significant changes. This indicates that age-related roles and statuses are dynamic social constructs that reflect broader cultural, economic, and structural shifts in the social world.

281. (A) Increased rates of divorce and non-marital childbearing
The prevalence of single-parent families has grown significantly due to changing social patterns and legal shifts. Rising rates of divorce and the increasing frequency of children being born outside of marriage are primary drivers of this trend. These households, which are most often headed by women, represent a departure from traditional family models and face distinct social and economic challenges.

282. (B) Living together in a stable sexual relationship without marriage
Cohabitation has emerged as a common alternative or prelude to marriage in many contemporary societies. It involves two people living together in a stable, committed sexual relationship without seeking formal legal or religious recognition through marriage. This practice reflects a shift in social norms where individual choice and personal commitment are prioritized over traditional institutional frameworks for family life.

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7. A government implements a city-wide network of CCTV cameras with facial recognition technology, linked to a central database to monitor public spaces for security purposes. This scenario is an application of the concept of:
(A) E-Governance
(B) The Digital Divide
(C) A Virtual Community
(D) The Panopticon

8. Which of the following statements about technology and emerging political processes is incorrect?
(A) Technology has universally led to a more informed and rational political discourse among all citizens.
(B) Social media platforms have been used to mobilize citizens for political protests and social movements.
(C) The phenomenon of 'slacktivism' or 'clicktivism' raises questions about the depth of online political engagement.
(D) The spread of misinformation and 'fake news' through digital media poses a significant challenge to democratic processes.

9. What is the primary cause-and-effect relationship concerning the 'digital divide'?
(A) Increased internet speed directly causes a measurable decrease in the quality of online education.
(B) The widespread availability of cheap smartphones causes a substantial reduction in global cyber crime.
(C) Socio-economic inequalities cause disparities in the access to and use of digital technologies.
(D) Government surveillance causes a significant increase in citizen participation in e-governance activities.

10. Arrange the following technological developments in the chronological order of their widespread social impact.
1. Invention of the Printing Press
2. The First Industrial Revolution (Steam Engine)
3. The rise of Television as a mass medium
4. The proliferation of the public Internet

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

11. The adoption of new communication technologies has influenced family relations in various ways, with the EXCEPTION of:
(A) Facilitating communication among geographically dispersed family members.
(B) Creating a 'new social space' for younger family members, sometimes leading to intergenerational gaps.
(C) Changing patterns of courtship and marriage through online matrimonial sites.
(D) Completely eliminating face-to-face interaction within the household.

12. A sociologist is studying the adoption of a mobile health app in a rural community. The study finds that while the app is available, elderly residents struggle to use it due to complex interfaces and a lack of digital literacy. To address this from a social inclusion perspective, what is the most competent next step for a policy advisor?
(A) Recommend discontinuing the app as it is not universally accessible.
(B) Suggest that the app developers incorporate user-friendly design principles and that local authorities provide digital literacy training.
(C) Advise that only younger, tech-savvy individuals should be targeted for the app's services.
(D) Propose a law making the use of the health app mandatory for all citizens to ensure equal health outcomes.

13. Identify the correctly matched pair concerning food and technology.
(A) Green Revolution - Primarily focused on organic farming techniques.
(B) Food Processing - Refers only to the packaging of raw, uncooked vegetables.
(C) Genetically Modified (GM) Foods - Involves altering the genetic makeup of crops to enhance traits like pest resistance.
(D) Supply Chain Technology - Limited to the transportation of food from farm to a local market.

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3. Communication is synchronous and face-to-face.
4. It is formed around shared interests, beliefs, or goals.
5. Membership is strictly regulated by government agencies.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 2, 4 and 5

31. The concept that technology is not an autonomous force but is developed and shaped by social, economic, and political forces is known as:
(A) Social construction of technology (SCOT)
(B) Technological somnambulism
(C) Technological determinism
(D) Luddism

32. The ability to work from home, attend meetings in different continents on the same day, and order goods from across the globe for quick delivery are all practical manifestations of:
(A) The digital divide
(B) Time-space compression
(C) The panoptic gaze
(D) Technological anomie

33. Consider the following statements regarding social spaces:
Statement I : The concept of 'flows' suggests that the importance of physical location has been entirely supplanted by the 'space of flows'.
Statement II : The 'space of flows' coexists and interacts with the 'space of places', which is the material world of everyday life and experience.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

34. How did the emergence of print media, according to Benedict Anderson, contribute to the formation of 'imagined communities'?
(A) By creating standardized languages and shared information that fosters a sense of common national belonging.
(B) By allowing citizens to view visual images of their peers and national leaders for the very first time.
(C) By enabling monarchs to issue direct video addresses to their subjects to maintain social cohesion.
(D) By providing a secure platform for anonymous dissent and collective protest against the ruling state.

35. The G2C (Government-to-Citizen) model of E-Governance refers to:
(A) Governments sharing data with each other.
(B) Government procurement of goods and services from private businesses via online platforms.
(C) Online services provided by the government directly to individual citizens, such as paying taxes or accessing land records.
(D) Citizens providing feedback to the government through social media.

36. An employee at a company is aware that their internet usage, email content, and keystrokes are being monitored by their employer. As a result, they avoid non-work-related activities and express themselves more cautiously in emails. This change in behavior is an example of:
(A) The digital divide in action.
(B) The effects of internalized surveillance.
(C) A failure of e-governance.
(D) The effects of internalized surveillance.

37. Which of the following is NOT a way technology has shaped emerging political processes?
(A) Enabling rapid dissemination of political messages through social media.
(B) Facilitating crowdfunding for political campaigns and causes.
(C) Eliminating all forms of political corruption and inequality.
(D) Allowing for precise targeting of voters with tailored advertising.

38. The 'second-level digital divide' or 'skills divide' refers to the gap between:
(A) Those who own a stationary desktop computer versus those who own a mobile laptop.
(B) Those who have basic access to the internet and those who have the skills to use it effectively for economic and social benefit.

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state and corporate entities.
(B) A general decrease in social control and regulation.
(C) The use of technology like CCTV and GPS for monitoring and tracking.
(D) The internalization of surveillance, leading to self-monitoring of behavior.

23. A political party extensively uses data analytics on voters' online behavior to send them highly targeted and persuasive campaign messages. This practice exemplifies:
(A) The complete failure of digital media in politics.
(B) A traditional form of political pamphleteering.
(C) The promotion of a fully transparent political system.
(D) The application of technology in modern political processes.

24. Which statement most accurately defines the 'Digital Divide'?
(A) The gap between populations with access to modern communication technology and those with restricted access.
(B) The gap between the number of available internet domains and the active websites hosted on global servers.
(C) The difference in technical programming skills between software developers and general non-technical end-users.
(D) The chronological delay between the initial invention of a technology and its widespread social adoption.

25. Identify the correct statements regarding the impact of technology on society:
1. The Industrial Revolution led to a major shift from agrarian to urban societies.
2. The internet has facilitated the creation of transnational social networks.
3. Technological advancements always result in equitable distribution of benefits across all social strata.
4. The concept of 'cyberspace' represents a new frontier for social interaction and economic activity.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 4 only

26. From a sociological perspective, what is the primary function of technology in changing family relations?
(A) To mediate, reshape, and sometimes strain existing patterns of communication and intimacy.
(B) To replace all traditional family roles with automated systems.
(C) To ensure that all families conform to a single, globalized model of interaction.
(D) To exclusively promote individualism at the expense of familial bonds.

27. Telemedicine, the use of telecommunication technology to provide healthcare from a distance, primarily addresses which of the following challenges in health systems?
(A) The lack of advanced surgical equipment in all hospitals.
(B) The over-prescription of antibiotics by doctors.
(C) The rising cost of medical education.
(D) The geographical barriers to accessing medical expertise.

28. The development of Genetically Modified (GM) crops, such as pest-resistant cotton or vitamin-enriched rice, is an example of the intersection of:
(A) Food and Social Media
(B) Food and Biotechnology
(C) Food and E-Governance
(D) Food and Print Media

29. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of 'Cyber Crime'?
(A) Any crime reported on a news website.
(B) The use of technology by law enforcement agencies to solve crimes.
(C) Criminal activities that are carried out by means of computers or the Internet.
(D) A protest organized using social media.

30. Consider the following key characteristics of a 'Virtual Community':
1. It is primarily based on shared geography.
2. Anonymity or pseudonymity is often a feature.

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63. 'Hashtag activism' on platforms like Twitter, where users coalesce around a specific tag to raise awareness or organize, is a manifestation of:
(A) Technology's role in emerging political processes.
(B) The failure of e-governance.
(C) A form of cyber crime.
(D) The complete privatization of the public sphere.

64. What is meant by 'digital inclusion'?
(A) Ensuring that every individual citizen owns the latest smartphone model available in the market.
(B) The policy of ensuring that all members of society have access to and the skills for digital technologies.
(C) The administrative process of including digital signatures in all official government documents.
(D) A state-level policy of monitoring all online activities to ensure national security and public safety.

65. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of technology on family and health systems:
1. The use of mobile phones can sometimes create a sense of 'presence in absence' for family members.
2. Online health forums and communities can provide social support but may also spread medical misinformation.
3. Telemedicine has the potential to reduce healthcare access disparities between urban and rural areas.
4. The adoption of household technologies has had no impact on gender roles within the family.
5. Electronic Health Records (EHR) can improve care coordination but raise concerns about data privacy.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) All of the above

66. A couple primarily communicates and resolves conflicts through text messaging, even when in the same house. A sociologist studying this would likely focus on:
(A) How technology is mediating and potentially altering the nature of marital communication.
(B) The technical specifications of their mobile devices.
(C) The cost of their data plan.
(D) The history of the telegraph.

67. The rise of 'wearable' health trackers (e.g., fitness bands) that monitor activity levels, sleep patterns, and heart rate is part of a broader trend known as:
(A) The digital divide
(B) Cyber crime
(C) The quantified self
(D) E-governance

68. The Green Revolution in the mid-20th century involved a set of technology transfers that:
(A) Promoted traditional, organic farming methods on a global scale to ensure environmental sustainability.
(B) Focused on reducing food waste through the development of better packaging and storage technology.
(C) Introduced genetically modified foods into the global supply chain to increase nutritional density.
(D) Increased production through high-yield varieties, synthetic fertilizers, and chemical pesticides.

69. Using a computer to gain unauthorized access to a secure network or system is known as:
(A) Phishing
(B) Cyberbullying
(C) Hacking
(D) Trolling

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70. Alvin Toffler's book "The Third Wave" describes the post-industrial society as the:
(A) Agrarian Wave
(B) Information Age Wave
(C) Industrial Wave
(D) Hunter-Gatherer Wave

71. Which statement best reflects the sociological understanding of technology's effect on space?
(A) Technology has made physical space and

(C) The difference in digital infrastructure quality found in urban areas versus that of rural regions.
(D) The broadband connection speeds available in developed countries compared to those in developing ones.

39. The use of video calling platforms like Skype or FaceTime to maintain relationships between family members living in different countries is a direct consequence of technology's impact on:
(A) The breakdown of the nuclear family.
(B) The reinforcement of geographical boundaries.
(C) The decline of arranged marriages.
(D) The management of transnational family relations.

40. What is a primary ethical concern associated with the use of AI in medical diagnosis?
(A) The risk of biases in the AI's algorithm leading to diagnostic errors for certain demographic groups.
(B) The potential for AI to be more accurate than human doctors.
(C) The reduction in the need for expensive diagnostic machinery.
(D) The ability of AI to process large datasets of patient information.

41. Identify the incorrect pair related to food and technology.
(A) Hydroponics - Growing plants without soil, using mineral nutrient solutions in a water solvent.
(B) Pasteurization - A process of heating food to kill pathogens, increasing safety and shelf life.
(C) Organic Farming - Relies heavily on the use of synthetic pesticides and genetically modified seeds.
(D) Food Fortification - Adding micronutrients to food to improve its nutritional value.

42. Illegally copying and distributing copyrighted software, music, or movies over the internet is a form of cyber crime known as:
(A) Digital piracy
(B) Phishing
(C) Salami attack
(D) Cyber-espionage

43. Which of the following represents a key shift in the history of technology?
(A) The move from electronic tools to mechanical tools.
(B) The replacement of the internet with the telegraph.
(C) The decline of manufacturing in favor of agriculture in the 20th century.
(D) The transition from human and animal power to machine power during the Industrial Revolution.

44. A remote worker collaborates daily with colleagues in three different countries. For them, the workday is not defined by the local sun's position but by overlapping time zones and project deadlines. This experience best illustrates:
(A) The failure of technology to overcome distance.
(B) The changing notion of time in a technologically connected world.
(C) The persistence of traditional work schedules.
(D) The complete separation of time and space.

45. Match List I (Technology/Medium) with List II (Primary Characteristic).
List I:(Technology/Medium)
P. Print Media (Newspaper)
Q. Electronic Media (Television)
R. Social Media (Twitter)
S. Virtual Reality (VR)
List II:(Primary Characteristic)
1. Immersive simulated environment
2. User-generated content and network effects
3. One-to-many mass broadcast
4. One-to-many print dissemination
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

46. Which of the following best describes the concept of a 'boundary object' in the context of technology and society?
(A) A physical barrier, like a wall, that is enhanced with integrated sensor technology for security.
(B) A strict legal rule or law that defines the precise limits of acceptable technology use

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14. A user receives an email that appears to be from their bank, asking them to click a link and enter their account details to "verify their account." The link leads to a fake website designed to steal their information. This is a classic case of:
(A) Hacking
(B) Cyberbullying
(C) Cyberstalking
(D) Phishing

15. Match List I (Concept) with List II (Sociologist/Theorist).
List I:(Concept)
P. Global Village
Q. Network Society
R. Surveillance Society
S. Imagined Communities
List II:(Sociologist/Theorist)
1. Michel Foucault
2. Marshall McLuhan
3. Benedict Anderson
4. Manuel Castells
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

16. Which concept describes the phenomenon where constant connectivity through mobile devices blurs the lines between work time and personal time?
(A) Digital dualism
(B) Temporal displacement
(C) Networked individualism
(D) The perpetual 'now'

17. The history of technological development can be broadly categorized into distinct 'waves' or 'ages'. Which of the following is a widely accepted sequence?
(A) Information Age → Industrial Age → Agrarian Age
(B) Agrarian Age → Industrial Age → Information Age
(C) Industrial Age → Information Age → Agrarian Age
(D) Agrarian Age → Information Age → Industrial Age

18. Consider the following statements about technology's impact on time and space:
Statement I : Instantaneous global communication has rendered geographical distance largely irrelevant for the transmission of information.
Statement II : The standardization of time zones was a historical precursor to coordinating activities in an industrialized, interconnected world.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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19. The idea that globalization creates new, non-territorial spaces for interaction, such as financial markets and academic networks, is best captured by which concept?
(A) Space of places
(B) Sacred space
(C) Space of flows
(D) Public space

20. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The rise of social media has contributed to the formation of 'echo chambers' and 'filter bubbles'.
Reason (R) : Algorithmic content curation on these platforms tends to show users content that reinforces their existing beliefs and preferences, limiting exposure to diverse viewpoints.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. Which term best describes a community primarily characterized by social relationships that are mediated through computer networks rather than face-to-face contact?
(A) Gated community
(B) Imagined community
(C) Virtual community
(D) Intentional community

22. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a 'surveillance society'?
(A) Widespread collection of personal data by

(A) The historical practice of house calls by doctors.
(B) The changing health systems due to ICT integration.
(C) The complete automation of the medical profession.
(D) The social construction of illness.

55. Consider the following statements about the history of technological development:
1. The Second Industrial Revolution was characterized by mass production, assembly lines, and electrification.
2. The invention of the transistor was a foundational development for the modern computer and Information Age.
3. The Luddite movement in 19th-century England was a protest in favor of rapid technological adoption.
4. 'Moore's Law' describes the observation that the number of transistors on a microchip doubles approximately every two years.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1 and 3
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) All of the above

56. The argument that new technologies, like the internet, create a 'death of distance' and make geography irrelevant is best understood as a statement about:
(A) The changing notions of space.
(B) The persistence of local cultures.
(C) The growth of the surveillance society.
(D) The history of cartography.

57. Appadurai's concept of 'technoscape' refers to:
(A) The natural landscape as viewed through a technological lens like a camera.
(B) The political landscape shaped by government technology policies.
(C) The global configuration of technology and the high-speed flows of machinery and information it enables.
(D) The flow of ethnic groups and tourists across borders.

58. Howard Rheingold, a key writer on virtual communities, emphasized which aspect in his early work?
(A) The potential for computer-mediated communication to create meaningful social connections.
(B) The inevitability of cyber crime in all online groups.
(C) The role of government surveillance in shaping online interaction.
(D) The economic unsustainability of online platforms.

59. The transition from print media to electronic and social media represents a shift from:
(A) Many-to-many communication to one-to-many communication.
(B) Asynchronous communication to exclusively synchronous communication.
(C) A global audience to a strictly local audience.
(D) A passive audience model to an active, content-producing user model.

60. Arrange the following media developments in chronological order:
1. Proliferation of personal blogs and social networking sites.
2. Invention of the movable-type printing press in Europe.
3. Dominance of broadcast television as a primary source of news.
4. Rise of radio for mass communication.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 2, 3, 1

61. Which model of E-Governance deals with the interactions and data sharing between different government departments and agencies?
(A) G2C (Government-to-Citizen)
(B) G2B (Government-to-Business)
(C) G2G (Government-to-Government)
(D) C2G (Citizen-to-Government)

62. The concept of the 'Panopticon', often used to understand the surveillance society, was originally a design for:
(A) A city
(B) A school
(C) A factory
(D) A prison

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by citizens.
(C) A software firewall designed to protect the internal network boundary from external cyber threats.
(D) A technological artifact that maintains its identity across social worlds while adapting to local needs.

47. The feeling of being 'alone together', where individuals are physically present with others but mentally engrossed in their personal devices, is a social phenomenon associated with:
(A) The proliferation of mobile technology in social spaces
(B) Virtual communities
(C) E-governance initiatives
(D) Cyber crime prevention

48. Identify the correct statement about visual media.
(A) Visual media like photographs and films are objective and unmediated representations of reality.
(B) The editing, framing, and selection of images in visual media can construct a particular narrative or point of view.
(C) The impact of visual media is declining with the rise of text-based social media.
(D) Visual media is a pre-modern form of communication that has been replaced by electronic media.

49. 'G2B' (Government-to-Business) in the context of E-Governance includes services such as:
(A) Online tax payment for individual citizens.
(B) Online platforms for business registrations, licensing, and procurement.
(C) An internal communication portal for government employees.
(D) The government's official social media accounts for public announcements.

50. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The proliferation of CCTV cameras in public spaces is often justified by governments as a measure to enhance public safety and deter crime.
Reason (R) : The constant possibility of being watched can lead individuals to regulate their own behavior, a concept Michel Foucault linked to the Panopticon.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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51. The use of algorithms by social media platforms to determine which content a user sees is a key aspect of their operation. This process raises concerns about:
(A) The promotion of diverse and opposing viewpoints.
(B) The decline in user engagement on the platforms.
(C) The creation of 'filter bubbles' and political polarization.
(D) The inability of platforms to generate advertising revenue.

52. A state government launches a program to provide subsidized smartphones and data plans to students in rural areas to enable access to online education. This policy is a direct attempt to address:
(A) Cyberbullying
(B) The Surveillance Society
(C) Cyber terrorism
(D) The Digital Divide

53. A family's evening routine, once centered around watching a single television program together, has now shifted to multiple members being in the same room but individually consuming different content on their personal laptops, tablets, and phones. This change illustrates:
(A) Technology reinforcing traditional family hierarchies.
(B) A complete rejection of technology by families.
(C) The fragmentation of shared domestic media experiences.
(D) The rise of e-governance within the family unit.

54. The ability for patients to access their own medical test results, schedule appointments online, and communicate with their doctors via secure messaging platforms are all features of:

geographical distance completely obsolete in the modern age.
(B) Technology only affects urban spaces, leaving all rural and remote spaces entirely untouched by change.
(C) The primary effect of technology on space is the construction of taller and more efficient buildings.
(D) Technology creates new spaces while reconfiguring the social meaning and use of existing physical ones.

72. Consider the following statements regarding global flows:
Statement I : The concept of 'flows' applies only to the transfer of digital information and not to the movement of people or goods.
Statement II : National borders act as significant, though sometimes porous, regulators of global flows.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

73. 'Networked individualism' is a concept that best describes:
(A) The isolation of individuals due to excessive use of technology.
(B) The formation of tight-knit, traditional communities online.
(C) A social operating system where individuals, not groups, are the primary unit of social connectivity.
(D) A political ideology that prioritizes the network over the individual.

74. A key difference between traditional electronic media (like TV) and social media (like Facebook) is:
(A) Electronic media is characterized by a few producers broadcasting to many consumers, whereas social media allows many-to-many communication.
(B) Electronic media is digital, while social media is analog.
(C) Only social media can be used for advertising.
(D) Electronic media is accessible globally, while social media is only local.

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75. Match List I (Term) with List II (Description).
List I:(Term)
P. Digital Divide
Q. E-Governance
R. Surveillance
S. Virtual Community
List II:(Description)
1. Monitoring of populations, often using technology
2. An online group based on shared interests
3. The gap in access to and use of ICT
4. Use of ICT to deliver government services
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

76. The use of biometrics (like fingerprints or iris scans) for identification in government programs is an example of technology being used for:
(A) Only Cyber Crime.
(B) Both E-Governance and Surveillance.
(C) Creating virtual communities.
(D) Bridging the digital divide.

77. An online campaign that successfully pressures a company to change its environmental policy is an example of:
(A) Cyber crime
(B) A failure of e-governance.
(C) The use of technology for political and social mobilization.
(D) The creation of a filter bubble.

78. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary dimension of the digital divide?
(A) Access to ICT infrastructure
(B) Skills and digital literacy
(C) Economic affordability of devices and data
(D) The brand of smartphone used

79. The phenomenon of children teaching their parents or grandparents how to use new technologies like smartphones or social media is termed:
(A) Reverse socialization
(B) Intergenerational conflict
(C) Traditional socialization
(D) Familial hierarchy

80. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The adoption of Electronic Health Records (EHRs) can lead to more efficient and coordinated patient care.
Reason (R) : EHRs allow multiple healthcare providers to access a patient's comprehensive medical history instantly, reducing redundant tests and improving decision-making.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. The online food delivery platforms that connect consumers, restaurants, and delivery personnel have created a new economic sector often referred to as:
(A) The agrarian economy
(B) The gig economy
(C) The industrial economy
(D) The subsistence economy

82. Spreading malicious rumors or posting embarrassing content about an individual online is a form of cyber crime known as:
(A) Cyberbullying
(B) Hacking
(C) Phishing
(D) Identity theft

83. The historical development of the factory assembly line is most closely associated with which phase of technological history?
(A) The Agrarian Age
(B) The Stone Age
(C) The Second Industrial Revolution
(D) The Information Age

84. In a globalized world, a financial crisis starting in one country can spread almost instantaneously to others through interconnected digital financial networks. This is a powerful example of:
(A) The space of places
(B) Cultural homogenization
(C) Technological determinism
(D) The space of flows

85. Consider the following statements about the 'Surveillance Society':
1. It is a concept exclusively related to state-level spying on other countries.
2. It involves the routine collection of personal data for purposes of management and control.
3. Michel Foucault's concept of the Panopticon is a key theoretical tool for understanding it.
4. The rise of the surveillance society is independent of technological advancements.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2 and 4

86. A community group uses a shared online forum to organize local events, discuss neighborhood issues, and welcome new residents. While they also meet face-to-face, the online platform is central to their community life. This is best described as a:
(A) Purely virtual community
(B) Hybrid community with a strong online component
(C) Gated community
(D) Surveillance society

87. What is a primary criticism of 'clicktivism' or 'slacktivism'?
(A) It is too effective at creating rapid and lasting social change within a very short timeframe.
(B) It encourages deep, long-term, and meaningful engagement with complex global political issues.
(C) It is a recognized form of cyber crime that is punishable under international and domestic law.
(D) It may substitute low-effort online actions for more substantive and meaningful real-world participation.

88. Which statement about the digital divide is incorrect?
(A) Once a person has internet access, the digital divide is considered fully bridged for them.
(B) The digital divide exists not only between countries but also within them.
(C) Gender, age, and socio-economic status are

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often key factors in the digital divide.
(D) Lack of relevant local language content can be a barrier contributing to the digital divide.

89. A teenager feels a closer emotional bond with an online friend in another country than with their own siblings in the same house. This situation highlights how technology can:
(A) Only reinforce existing family bonds.
(B) Prevent young people from forming any social relationships.
(C) Reshape traditional notions of relational proximity and intimacy.
(D) Destroy the concept of family entirely.

90. Consider the following statements related to technology and society:
1. 'Time-space compression' refers to the way technology seems to speed up time and shrink space.
2. A 'virtual community' is defined by geographical proximity.
3. 'E-governance' is the use of ICT by governments to interact with citizens and businesses.
4. 'Cyber crime' includes illegal acts where the computer is either a tool or a target.
5. The 'digital divide' refers only to the gap in internet speeds.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 5
(D) 3, 4, 5

91. The use of large-scale agricultural machinery, synthetic fertilizers, and pesticides are hallmarks of:
(A) Subsistence farming
(B) Permaculture
(C) Foraging
(D) Industrial agriculture

92. Stealing someone's personal information online (like passwords or credit card numbers) to impersonate them or commit fraud is known as:
(A) Trolling
(B) Identity theft
(C) Cyberbullying
(D) Hacking

93. The Luddites of 19th-century England were textile workers who protested against:
(A) The lack of technological innovation in the textile industry.
(B) The government's use of surveillance technologies.
(C) The introduction of new machinery that threatened their jobs and livelihoods.
(D) The poor quality of print media.

94. The concept of the 'global village', where the world is perceived to be contracting into a single village due to electronic technology, was coined by:
(A) David Harvey
(B) Manuel Castells
(C) Anthony Giddens
(D) Marshall McLuhan

95. In the context of globalization, which of the following is an example of a technologically facilitated 'flow' that challenges national boundaries?
(A) The 24/7 global trade in currencies and stocks.
(B) The annual migration of birds.
(C) A local village festival.
(D) The enforcement of a national border by patrol guards.

96. Which of the following is the best example of a 'virtual community of practice'?
(A) A family communicating through a group chat.
(B) A group of programmers from around the world who collaborate on an open-source software project.
(C) Fans of a television show discussing episodes on a social media page.
(D) Citizens of a country.

97. Consider the following media types: Newspapers, Radio, Television, Internet. Which one is fundamentally different from the others in its model of communication?
(A) Newspapers, because they use print.
(B) Internet, because it allows for interactive, many-to-many communication.
(C) Radio, because it uses sound.
(D) Television, because it uses video.

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(A) Technology has had no impact on how humans perceive time and space.
(B) Technology has compressed space by speeding up travel and communication, and re-structured time by enabling 24/7 global operations.
(C) Technology has expanded space by making travel more difficult, and slowed down time by creating more work.
(D) Technology only affects the perception of space, not time.

135. Match List I (Cyber Crime) with List II (Definition).
List I:(Cyber Crime)
P. Phishing
Q. Ransomware
R. Cyberstalking
S. Identity Theft
List II:(Definition)
1. Using electronic communications to harass or threaten an individual repeatedly.
2. Fraudulently acquiring sensitive information by masquerading as a trustworthy entity.
3. Stealing personal information to impersonate someone for fraudulent purposes.
4. A type of malicious software that encrypts a victim's files and demands payment for their release.
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

136. Which of the following is an example of a boundary being reinforced, rather than dissolved, by technology?
(A) A company's firewall preventing unauthorized access to its internal network.
(B) A video call connecting family members across continents.
(C) The global flow of financial data.
(D) The spread of a viral meme across different social media platforms.

137. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of a 'virtual community'?
(A) Mandatory face-to-face meetings
(B) Shared physical space
(C) Computer-mediated communication
(D) Government-issued membership

138. The term 'media convergence' refers to:
(A) The merging of previously distinct media technologies and platforms (e.g., watching TV on a laptop).
(B) The tendency for all news outlets to report the same story.
(C) A government policy to consolidate all media companies into one entity.
(D) The decline of all media in the face of the internet.

139. A citizen paying their property tax online through a government website is an example of which type of e-governance interaction?
(A) G2G
(B) G2B
(C) C2G
(D) G2C

140. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Digital inclusion policies are crucial for reducing social inequality in the Information Age.
Reason (R) : Without equitable access and the skills to use technology, the digital divide can exacerbate existing socio-economic disparities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. A risk associated with the 'Surveillance Society' is:
(A) A decrease in crime rates.
(B) An increase in government transparency.
(C) The potential for a 'chilling effect' on free speech and dissent.
(D) The more efficient delivery of public services.

142. The analysis of large datasets ('Big Data') to identify voter preferences and craft targeted political ads is a contemporary example of:
(A) Traditional door-to-door campaigning.

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107. The 24/7 nature of global news cycles and financial markets, enabled by technology, reflects a change in the social organization of:
(A) Family
(B) Space
(C) Health
(D) Time

108. Manuel Castells' concept of 'timeless time' in the network society refers to:
(A) The slowing down of the pace of life due to technology.
(B) The systematic perturbation of the chronological order of events, such as in instant financial trading or flexible work schedules.
(C) A nostalgic longing for pre-modern concepts of time.
(D) The strict adherence to a 9-to-5 workday globally.

109. Which statement incorrectly describes virtual communities?
(A) They can provide a sense of belonging and social support.
(B) They can transcend geographical, social, and economic barriers.
(C) They are always ephemeral and lack any real social significance.
(D) Anonymity in them can sometimes lead to disinhibited or anti-social behavior.

110. Arrange the following events related to media and technology in chronological order:
1. Widespread adoption of the domestic telephone.
2. The launch of Facebook as a social networking site.
3. The first successful transatlantic telegraph cable.
4. The beginning of regular public radio broadcasts.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

111. When citizens use a government portal to provide feedback on public services or report local issues like broken streetlights, it is an example of which E-Governance model?
(A) C2G (Citizen-to-Government)
(B) G2B (Government-to-Business)
(C) G2E (Government-to-Employee)
(D) G2G (Government-to-Government)

112. David Lyon is a prominent sociologist known for his extensive work on:
(A) The history of the steam engine.
(B) The sociology of surveillance.
(C) The development of virtual communities.
(D) The impact of technology on food production.

113. A key difference between traditional forms of political protest and some forms of online activism is:
(A) The complete absence of risk for online activists.
(B) The potential for global reach and rapid mobilization online.
(C) The fact that traditional protests are always more effective.
(D) The inability of online activism to influence public opinion.

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114. State policies that focus on providing digital literacy training to citizens are primarily addressing which aspect of the digital divide?
(A) The skills divide
(B) The access divide
(C) The infrastructure divide
(D) The hardware divide

115. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The widespread adoption of household technologies like washing machines and microwave ovens has been linked to changes in domestic gender roles.
Reason (R) : These technologies have completely eliminated the gendered division of labor in all households.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. A patient wearing a device that continuously monitors their blood sugar and automatically alerts their doctor if the levels become dangerous is an example of:
(A) A form of cyber crime.
(B) A failure in the health system.
(C) A social media health campaign.
(D) Remote patient monitoring, a key part of changing health systems.

117. What is a primary social concern regarding the rise of online food delivery services?
(A) The decline in the quality of food at restaurants.
(B) The inability to order food from different cities.
(C) The labor conditions and economic precarity of 'gig economy' delivery workers.
(D) The excessive use of print media for advertising.

118. A 'denial-of-service' (DoS) attack, where a website or server is flooded with traffic to make it unavailable to legitimate users, is a type of:
(A) E-governance
(B) Cyber crime
(C) Digital inclusion
(D) Virtual community building

119. The term 'Information Society' is used to describe a society where the creation, distribution, and manipulation of information is a significant economic and cultural activity. This is most characteristic of which historical period?
(A) The First Industrial Revolution
(B) The Agrarian Age
(C) The medieval period
(D) The late 20th and early 21st centuries

120. Consider the following statements concerning the impact of media on society:
1. Social media facilitates the rapid spread of both accurate information and misinformation.
2. The term 'global village' suggests that electronic media create a more interconnected world.
3. Print media played no significant role in the development of modern societies.
4. Visual media like film and photography can shape cultural norms and perceptions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

121. The 'annihilation of space by time' is a phrase historically used to describe the impact of which technology?
(A) The printing press
(B) The water wheel
(C) The telegraph and railroad
(D) The abacus

122. Which of the following is the best example of a 'flow' in Appadurai's framework of 'scapes'?
(A) The global circulation of Japanese anime and American pop music.
(B) The stable, unchanging architecture of a historic city.
(C) A community's traditional, localized farming practices.
(D) A fixed national boundary marker.

123. A key challenge for the concept of 'virtual community' is:
(A) The complete lack of social rules or norms in online spaces.
(B) The inability of these communities to exist without government funding.
(C) The resistance of all older people to use the internet.
(D) The quality and authenticity of relationships formed online compared to face-to-face interactions.

124. What is the fundamental purpose of 'E-Governance'?
(A) To increase government bureaucracy and the amount of physical paperwork required from citizens.
(B) To use ICT to make government processes more efficient, transparent, and responsive to the public.
(C) To replace all human government employees with automated robots and AI-driven decision systems.
(D) To monitor and censor all citizen communications to ensure strict adherence to state-level policies.

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125. Consider the following statements about technology and social change:
1. Technological determinism is the theory that society shapes technology.
2. The 'digital divide' can exist based on age, gender, and income within a single country.
3. 'Telemedicine' refers to the use of telecommunications for remote clinical care.
4. A 'surveillance society' is one where individual freedoms are enhanced by constant monitoring.
5. Social media platforms operate on a one-to-many broadcast model similar to television.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 5
(C) 2 and 3
(D) 1, 4 and 5

126. The practice of 'dataveillance' refers to the:
(A) The governance of a country through electronic means to increase efficiency and transparency.
(B) The criminal act of deleting important government data to disrupt administrative functions.
(C) The creation of virtual communities based on shared data interests and collaborative projects.
(D) Systematic use of data systems in the monitoring of the actions or communications of one or more persons.

127. When a social movement uses a combination of online petitions, social media campaigns, and coordinated offline protests, it demonstrates:
(A) A hybrid approach to political mobilization that leverages technology.
(B) The obsolescence of offline political action.
(C) A complete lack of a coherent strategy.
(D) That technology and politics are completely separate spheres.

128. A government's decision to build a national fiber-optic cable network to connect all villages is a policy aimed at addressing:
(A) The skills-based digital divide.
(B) The infrastructural digital divide.
(C) Cyberbullying.
(D) The rise of virtual communities.

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129. The use of online dating and matrimonial apps has significantly changed which aspect of family life?
(A) The legal definition of marriage.
(B) The process of courtship and partner selection.
(C) The biological process of reproduction.
(D) The practice of naming children.

130. A major advantage of Electronic Health Records (EHRs) is:
(A) They can reduce medical errors by providing a complete and legible history of a patient's care.
(B) They are completely immune to hacking, data breaches, and all forms of unauthorized digital access.
(C) They eliminate the need for human doctors and nurses by automating all clinical decision-making.
(D) They are entirely free for all hospitals to implement regardless of their size or existing infrastructure.

131. The practice of using GPS, satellite imagery, and data analytics to optimize planting and harvesting is known as:
(A) Organic farming
(B) Precision agriculture
(C) Subsistence agriculture
(D) Urban gardening

132. Creating a fake social media profile to deceive and manipulate someone into a relationship, often for financial gain, is known as:
(A) Trolling
(B) Catfishing
(C) Doxing
(D) Phishing

133. The transition from manuscript culture (handwritten books) to print culture was a direct result of which technological innovation?
(A) The steam engine
(B) The telegraph
(C) The movable-type printing press
(D) The personal computer

134. Which statement most accurately describes the relationship between technology and notions of time and space?

98. The potential for government to use digital data collected through e-governance services to monitor and control citizens is a key tension between:
(A) E-Governance and Surveillance.
(B) E-Governance and the Digital Divide.
(C) E-Governance and Cyber Crime.
(D) E-Governance and Virtual Communities.

99. The Arab Spring protests in the early 2010s are often cited as a key example of:
(A) The complete failure of technology in political mobilization.
(B) The effectiveness of government censorship of the internet.
(C) The use of social media to coordinate and publicize political dissent.
(D) The irrelevance of technology to political processes.

100. A key goal of state policies aimed at digital inclusion is to:
(A) Increase state surveillance over citizen activities.
(B) Promote a single, state-approved social media platform.
(C) Limit citizen access to global information sources.
(D) Ensure that the benefits of the digital economy are shared more equitably.

101. The concept of the 'absent presence' or 'present absence' in family studies refers to:
(A) A family member who has passed away but remains remembered through digital photos and videos.
(B) The specific legal status of a missing person within a national jurisdiction or court system.
(C) How technology makes physically absent members socially present, and physically present members socially absent.
(D) The fundamental failure of modern technology to connect people in meaningful and lasting ways.

102. An elderly person in a remote village uses a video call to consult with a specialist doctor in a major city. This is a direct application of:
(A) E-governance
(B) Telemedicine
(C) A virtual community
(D) Cyber crime

103. The controversy surrounding Genetically Modified (GM) foods involves all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Concerns about potential long-term health effects.
(B) Debates over corporate control of the food supply.
(C) The potential for increased crop yields and nutritional value.
(D) Their exclusive use in traditional, non-industrial farming.

104. Which of the following is NOT a type of cyber crime?
(A) Reporting a software bug to the developer
(B) Ransomware attack
(C) Identity theft
(D) Phishing

105. Match List I (Social Phenomenon) with List II (Related Technological Context).
List I:(Social Phenomenon)
P. Transnational Family Communication
Q. Quantified Self Movement
R. Hashtag Activism
S. Filter Bubble
List II:(Related Technological Context)
1. Wearable health trackers
2. Social media algorithms
3. Video calling platforms (e.g., Skype)
4. Social media platforms (e.g., Twitter)
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

106. The shift from an economy based on manufacturing to one based on services, information, and knowledge is a key feature of the transition from:
(A) Industrial society to Post-industrial or Information society.
(B) Agrarian society to Industrial society.
(C) Hunter-gatherer society to Agrarian society.
(D) Post-industrial society to Industrial society.

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(B) A grassroots social movement.
(C) A policy of digital inclusion.
(D) The intersection of technology and political processes.

143. Which of the following is an example of technology changing family relations?
(A) A child in a 'smart home' being monitored remotely by parents via an app.
(B) A family following a traditional recipe from a grandmother's cookbook.
(C) A family watching a movie together in a cinema hall.
(D) A family celebrating a traditional festival without any modern gadgets.

144. The use of robots to perform surgeries, guided by a human surgeon either in the room or remotely, is a significant change in:
(A) Print media technology
(B) Health systems technology
(C) Food production technology
(D) Political process technology

145. Consider the following statements about 'flows' and 'boundaries':
1. Technological development has made all national boundaries completely meaningless.
2. 'Flows' can include capital, ideas, and cultural products.
3. Technology can be used both to facilitate flows across boundaries and to strengthen the surveillance of those same boundaries.
4. The 'space of flows' refers to the geographical layout of cities.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

146. A major debate concerning technology's role in food systems revolves around:
(A) Whether technology ensures food security or causes environmental harm and corporate monopolies.
(B) Whether agricultural products should be consumed raw or cooked using advanced kitchen technology.
(C) Whether local restaurants should use social media platforms for their primary marketing activities.
(D) The historical development of cutlery and the sociological impact of the fork and knife in Europe.

147. Publicly revealing private and sensitive information about an individual online without their consent is a form of cyber harassment known as:
(A) Phishing
(B) Trolling
(C) Doxing
(D) Spamming

148. The development of the steam engine was a critical component of the:
(A) Information Revolution
(B) Neolithic Revolution
(C) Green Revolution
(D) First Industrial Revolution

149. The ability to be in constant contact with work colleagues via email and messaging apps outside of formal working hours is an example of technology's impact on the notion of:
(A) Space
(B) Health
(C) Time
(D) Crime

150. Consider the following aspects of technology and society:
1. The history of technological innovations and their societal impact.
2. The role of technology in shaping political processes and social movements.
3. The emergence of new forms of crime in cyberspace.
4. The effect of communication technologies on family and community structures.
5. The digital divide and issues of social inclusion.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

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151. Which concept refers to how technology, especially transport and communication, has reduced the significance of physical distance?
(A) Cultural lag
(B) Social stratification
(C) Anomie
(D) Time-space compression

152. According to Manuel Castells, the 'Network Society' is characterized by:
(A) A social structure based on networks operated by microelectronics-based communication technologies.
(B) A return to agrarian lifestyles and small-scale local communities centered on traditional values.
(C) The continued dominance of heavy industry and manufacturing as the primary driver of the economy.
(D) The complete absence of state power and the total privatization of all essential public services.

153. An online fan group for a science fiction series, where members from all over the world discuss theories, share fan art, and organize online viewing parties, is a classic example of a:
(A) Surveillance society
(B) Gated community
(C) Virtual community
(D) Traditional community

154. What is a key feature of 'Social Media' that distinguishes it from 'Electronic Media' like television?
(A) Social media content is primarily user-generated.
(B) Social media is exclusively for political discussions.
(C) Electronic media is free, while social media requires a subscription.
(D) Social media cannot be accessed on mobile devices.

155. One of the main promises of E-Governance is to increase:
(A) Bureaucratic delays
(B) Government opacity
(C) The digital divide
(D) Transparency and accountability

156. The feeling of being watched, leading to conformity in behavior even when no one is actually watching, is known as the:
(A) Hawthorne effect
(B) Panoptic effect
(C) Bystander effect
(D) Placebo effect

157. A government using social media to disseminate public health information during a pandemic is an example of:
(A) Cyber crime.
(B) The failure of technology.
(C) Technology shaping political and administrative processes.
(D) The creation of a virtual community.

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158. Which of the following statements about the 'Digital Divide' is correct?
(A) It only refers to the difference in internet access between nations.
(B) It has been completely eliminated by the spread of mobile phones.
(C) It is a term used to describe the gap between different software versions.
(D) It is a multi-dimensional issue including access, skills, and quality of use.

159. The use of shared family calendars and group messaging apps to coordinate household schedules and tasks is an instance of:
(A) Technology being used to manage family life.
(B) The complete breakdown of family communication.
(C) A form of cyber crime within the family.
(D) A state policy for family planning.

160. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their emergence as significant health technologies:
1. The discovery of Penicillin and the advent of antibiotics.
2. The development of the smallpox vaccine.
3. The use of telemedicine and remote patient monitoring.
4. The invention of the X-ray for medical imaging.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3

(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

161. A potential negative consequence of the widespread availability of health information online is:
(A) Increased patient empowerment and knowledge.
(B) The rise of 'cyberchondria', or anxiety about health caused by self-diagnosis using the internet.
(C) Improved communication between doctors and patients.
(D) The ability to book appointments online.

162. The technological process of canning and freezing foods primarily serves to:
(A) Preserve them and extend their shelf life.
(B) Change their genetic structure.
(C) Increase their nutritional value.
(D) Make them suitable for organic certification.

163. The Information Technology Act, 2000 (in India) is a piece of legislation that primarily deals with:
(A) The history of technology.
(B) The digital divide.
(C) Cyber crime and electronic commerce.
(D) The use of technology in family relations.

164. 'Technological somnambulism', a term coined by Langdon Winner, refers to:
(A) The active and critical engagement with the social consequences of technology by informed citizens.
(B) A organized protest movement against the adoption of new technologies in the industrial workplace.
(C) The idealistic dream of a utopian society enabled by advanced technological and scientific progress.
(D) The failure of society to consciously or critically examine the impact of rapid technological change.

165. Match List I (Theorist) with List II (Key Concept).
List I:(Theorist)
P. David Harvey
Q. Alvin Toffler
R. Howard Rheingold
S. David Lyon
List II:(Key Concept)
1. The Third Wave (Information Age)
2. Surveillance Society
3. Time-Space Compression
4. Virtual Community
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

166. A live, televised international sporting event, watched simultaneously by millions across the globe, is an example of media creating a shared, momentary experience that seems to transcend:
(A) All cultural differences
(B) Time and Space
(C) The need for technology
(D) The rules of the sport

167. Appadurai's concept of 'mediascapes' refers to:
(A) The physical landscape where media production companies are located.
(B) The regulation of media content by national governments.
(C) The technology used for broadcasting media.
(D) The flow of media images and information across the globe, which can shape how people understand the world.

168. The "Social Construction of Technology" (SCOT) perspective argues that:
(A) The success or failure of a technology depends on how social groups interpret and use it.
(B) Technology follows a single, predetermined and unalterable path of development over time.
(C) Technology is a purely negative force that always results in the degradation of human society.
(D) Only professional engineers and scientists have a meaningful role in shaping new technologies.

169. What is a key challenge for implementing successful e-governance projects, particularly in developing countries?
(A) Lack of government interest in technology.
(B) The inherent perfection of technological

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systems.
(C) The presence of a significant digital divide.
(D) The absence of any potential for corruption.

170. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The internet can be seen as both a tool for liberation and a tool for control.
Reason (R) : It facilitates free expression and citizen mobilization, while also enabling unprecedented levels of surveillance and data collection.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

171. The use of social media platforms by extremist groups for recruitment and propaganda is a negative manifestation of:
(A) E-governance.
(B) Digital inclusion.
(C) The surveillance society.
(D) Technology's role in political processes.

172. A policy that ensures new government websites are accessible to people with disabilities (e.g., compatible with screen readers) is an example of promoting:
(A) Digital surveillance
(B) Digital inclusion
(C) Cyber crime
(D) The digital divide

173. The concept of a 'smart home', where various appliances and systems are interconnected and can be controlled remotely, represents the infusion of technology into:
(A) National politics.
(B) International relations.
(C) The family and domestic sphere.
(D) The history of agriculture.

174. A primary disadvantage of relying solely on online sources for health information is:
(A) The information is always up-to-date.
(B) The high cost of accessing health websites.
(C) The lack of any information on common illnesses.
(D) The potential for encountering inaccurate or misleading information.

175. Consider the following statements concerning food and technology:
1. The Green Revolution increased agricultural yields but also led to environmental concerns.
2. Genetically Modified (GM) foods are created using traditional cross-breeding techniques only.
3. Food processing technology can increase the shelf-life of products.
4. Online food delivery apps are part of the 'gig economy'.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

176. Malicious software that secretly records a user's keystrokes to steal passwords or other sensitive information is called a:
(A) Firewall
(B) Keylogger
(C) Cookie
(D) Search engine

177. The historical sequence of dominant communication technologies can be seen as a progression from:
(A) Electronic to print to oral communication.
(B) Oral to print to electronic communication.
(C) Print to oral to electronic communication.
(D) Electronic to oral to print communication.

178. The fact that a person in India can experience a 'live' event happening in New York via television or internet streaming is a clear example of:
(A) Time-space compression.
(B) The social construction of technology.
(C) The digital divide.
(D) The Luddite fallacy.

179. The movement of skilled IT professionals from India to the USA is an example of a 'flow' that can be categorized under Appadurai's concept of:
(A) Mediascape

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(B) Finanscape
(C) Ethnoscape
(D) Ideoscape

180. Consider the following statements about technology's impact on society:
1. The concept of 'virtual community' was first described by Howard Rheingold as a social aggregation emerging from the Net.
2. E-Governance aims to make government services less accessible to citizens.
3. The panopticon is a metaphor for a society where surveillance is pervasive.
4. The digital divide refers to the gap between those who create technology and those who use it.
5. Social media is primarily a one-way communication medium, similar to radio.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 2, 4, and 5

181. A key feature of 'social media' is the presence of:
(A) A single, central editor controlling all content.
(B) A mandatory subscription fee for all users.
(C) Network effects, where the value of the service increases as more people use it.
(D) Content that is exclusively created by professional journalists.

182. One of the main tensions in the modern state is balancing the need for security, which may lead to increased surveillance, with the protection of:
(A) Corporate profits
(B) Individual privacy and civil liberties
(C) The digital divide
(D) Traditional media outlets

183. The Snowden revelations in 2013 brought global attention to the scale of:
(A) Cyber crime committed by individuals.
(B) The digital divide in Africa.
(C) The success of e-governance initiatives.
(D) State-level electronic surveillance.

184. The phenomenon where people tailor their online self-presentation to create a favorable impression, often highlighting positive aspects and hiding negative ones, relates technology to the process of:
(A) Identity formation
(B) Cyber crime
(C) E-governance
(D) Food production

185. A parent using a GPS tracking app to monitor their child's location is an example of:
(A) A political process.
(B) A change in health systems.
(C) Technology being integrated into parenting and family surveillance.
(D) A failure of the education system.

186. What is a key socio-technical challenge for the future of health systems?
(A) Balancing the benefits of data-driven medicine with the need to protect patient privacy and data.
(B) Returning to a pre-technological era of medicine to avoid the complexities of modern digital tools.
(C) Ensuring that doctors never use computers or digital systems during their daily clinical practice.
(D) Preventing patients from learning about their own health conditions through unauthorized online search.

187. The use of refrigerated trucks and cold storage warehouses is a crucial technological component of:
(A) Organic farming.
(B) Subsistence agriculture.
(C) The Green Revolution's crop breeding program.
(D) The modern food supply chain.

188. Which of the following is an example of cyber crime?
(A) Using a search engine to find information.
(B) Sending a spam email with a malicious link.
(C) Writing a computer program for a school project.
(D) Participating in an online discussion forum.

189. The Industrial Revolution began in which country?
(A) The United States
(B) France

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223. What is a defining characteristic of visual media such as photography?
(A) Its capacity to capture and 'freeze' a moment in time, creating an iconic image.
(B) Its complete objectivity and truthfulness.
(C) Its inability to convey emotion or meaning.
(D) Its exclusive use for scientific purposes.

224. A city's automated traffic management system, which uses sensors and cameras to adjust traffic light timings in real time, is an example of ICT being used for:
(A) Cyber crime
(B) E-governance (urban management)
(C) Creating a virtual community
(D) Changing family relations

225. Match List I (Term) with List II (Associated idea).
List I:(Term)
P. Technological Determinism
Q. Social Construction of Technology (SCOT)
R. Digital Divide
S. Panopticism
List II:(Associated idea)
1. Inequality in access and use of ICT
2. Internalized self-regulation due to a sense of being watched
3. Technology is the primary driver of social change
4. Society and human action shape the path of technology
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

226. What does 'digital inclusion' aim to overcome?
(A) The barriers created by the digital divide
(B) The overuse of technology
(C) The development of new technologies
(D) The threat of cyber terrorism

227. The use of 'nanny cams' (cameras hidden in homes to monitor caregivers) is a technological intrusion into which sphere?
(A) Public political life
(B) International diplomacy
(C) The private domestic sphere
(D) Agricultural production

228. Consider the following trends in technology's impact on health systems:
1. The development of telemedicine to serve remote populations.
2. The use of Electronic Health Records (EHRs) for better data management.
3. The rise of patient empowerment through access to online health information.
4. The application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in diagnostics and treatment planning.
5. The complete elimination of all health inequalities.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(C) 2, 3, and 5
(D) All of the above

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229. The debate over labeling foods that contain genetically modified ingredients is primarily about:
(A) The specific nutritional content and calorie count of the food product available for consumption.
(B) The economic cost of printing labels and the logistics of distributing them to various food producers.
(C) Consumer rights to information and transparency regarding the contents of the global food system.
(D) The aesthetic design and visual appeal of food packaging intended for retail sale in supermarkets.

230. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Cyber crime poses unique challenges for law enforcement compared to traditional crime.
Reason (R) : The transnational and anonymous nature of the internet can make it difficult to identify perpetrators and establish jurisdiction.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

(A) The access divide.
(B) The skills divide.
(C) Successful digital inclusion.
(D) Cyber crime.

199. What does the term 'transnational family' refer to?
(A) Families who frequently move their primary residence from one country to another for employment.
(B) A family structure that is not officially recognized by any state or international legal body.
(C) Families who have no contact with each other despite living in the same geographic region.
(D) Families whose members live in different countries but maintain strong ties, often through technology.

200. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in health systems presents a paradox of access.
Reason (R) : While it can bridge geographical gaps through telemedicine, it can also create new barriers for those on the wrong side of the digital divide.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

201. The technology of vacuum packing food is primarily designed to:
(A) Change the genetic structure of the food.
(B) Add nutrients to the food.
(C) Remove air to inhibit the growth of microorganisms and extend shelf life.
(D) Cook the food instantly.

202. What is the primary purpose of a 'firewall' in computing?
(A) To act as a barrier to prevent unauthorized access to a computer network.
(B) To increase the speed of an internet connection.
(C) To create and edit digital documents.
(D) To help users find information on the web.

203. The term 'post-industrial society', coined by Daniel Bell, emphasizes a shift in the economy from manufacturing to:
(A) Agriculture
(B) Foraging
(C) Bartering
(D) Services

204. The phenomenon of being able to watch a breaking news event unfold in real-time from the other side of the world on a smartphone is a powerful illustration of:
(A) The limitations of print media.
(B) The changing notions of time and space.
(C) The stability of traditional boundaries.
(D) The decline of visual media.

205. Consider the following consequences of social media's impact on public discourse:
1. The democratization of content creation, allowing more voices to be heard.
2. The potential for the rapid spread of misinformation and propaganda.
3. The formation of 'echo chambers' where individuals are mainly exposed to confirming opinions.
4. An overall decrease in the speed at which news travels.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

206. In Castells' theory, the 'space of flows' is the dominant spatial logic of the Network Society, but it depends on the 'space of places' for:
(A) Its complete irrelevance.
(B) Its generation of virtual realities.
(C) The enforcement of cyber crime laws.
(D) The material infrastructure and human life that support it.

207. Which statement best distinguishes a 'virtual community' from an 'imagined community'?
(A) Nations are mediated by print, while virtual communities are mediated by interactive digital networks.

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(B) Virtual communities represent real connections, while imagined communities are entirely fictional.
(C) Virtual communities are always small groups, while imagined communities are always large populations.
(D) There is no significant sociological difference between the two concepts in the context of media.

208. The main difference between visual media (e.g., a photograph) and social media (e.g., Instagram) is:
(A) Visual media is in color, social media is in black and white.
(B) Social media incorporates interactivity, user comments, and sharing networks around the visual content.
(C) Visual media is digital, while social media is analog.
(D) Only professional photographers use visual media.

209. The primary goal of a government's 'Open Data' policy, a part of e-governance, is to:
(A) The practice of keeping all government data secret to ensure national security and stability.
(B) Making non-sensitive government data publicly available to foster transparency and social innovation.
(C) Selling government-collected data to the highest bidder in the private corporate marketplace.
(D) Collecting more personal data from individual citizens to improve the profiling of the population.

210. Arrange the following in the chronological order in which they were conceptualized or became prominent:
1. Foucault's analysis of the Panopticon.
2. The concept of the 'Global Village' by McLuhan.
3. The emergence of the term 'Cyber Crime'.
4. Castells' theory of the 'Network Society'.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

211. What is a key reason for the persistence of the 'digital divide' even with the proliferation of cheap smartphones?
(A) Smartphones are not connected to the internet.
(B) People are not interested in using the internet.
(C) The costs of data plans can be prohibitive for low-income populations.
(D) Governments have banned the use of smartphones.

212. Consider the following statements regarding the societal implications of technology:
1. 'Technological determinism' posits that technology is the sole and independent cause of social change.
2. 'Cyber crime' is a term that encompasses illegal activities facilitated by or targeting computer systems.
3. 'E-Governance' refers to the use of technology to enhance governmental functions and services.
4. 'Time-space compression' implies that the world feels smaller and events happen faster due to technology.
5. A 'virtual community' must be approved by a government body to be considered legitimate.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 1, 2 and 5

213. A sociologist observes that while parents and children in a family all have smartphones, they use them for very different purposes and are part of different online social circles. This reflects:
(A) A complete failure of parental authority.
(B) The uniformity of technology's effects on all users.
(C) The role of technology in creating generational subcultures.
(D) The family's rejection of modern technology.

214. The development of health-related mobile applications for fitness tracking, diet management, and mental wellness is a trend

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that empowers individuals but also raises issues of:
(A) The decline of the pharmaceutical industry.
(B) Data privacy and the accuracy of the information provided.
(C) The end of all infectious diseases.
(D) The rejection of technology by medical professionals.

215. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The adoption of social media has fundamentally altered the landscape of political communication.
Reason (R) : Social media allows for direct communication between politicians and the public, bypassing traditional media, but it has had no effect on the speed or scale of mobilization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

216. The controversy over 'Frankenfoods' is a popular term of criticism directed at:
(A) Genetically Modified (GM) foods
(B) Organic vegetables
(C) Canned foods
(D) Frozen foods

217. A 'botnet' is a network of private computers infected with malicious software and controlled as a group without the owners' knowledge. It is often used to perpetrate which type of cyber crime?
(A) Cyberbullying
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Denial-of-service (DoS) attacks
(D) Digital Piracy

218. The shift from a society where social status was primarily inherited to one where it could be achieved through industrial enterprise was a major social consequence of the:
(A) Industrial Revolution
(B) Agrarian Revolution
(C) Information Revolution
(D) Neolithic Revolution

219. The ability of technology to allow for flexible working hours and remote work challenges the traditional industrial-era notion of:
(A) The importance of family.
(B) The need for communication.
(C) The concept of national sovereignty.
(D) A fixed, standardized workday and workplace.

220. Consider the following statements about 'E-Governance':
1. It aims to improve the efficiency and transparency of government.
2. The G2C model stands for Government-to-Corporation.
3. The digital divide is a major challenge to its equitable implementation.
4. It can potentially increase the scope of state surveillance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

221. Which concept best describes the deterritorialized nature of global financial markets, which exist as a network of electronic transactions rather than in a single physical location?
(A) The space of places
(B) A virtual community
(C) The space of flows
(D) A surveillance society

222. Anonymity in virtual communities can have a dual effect. What are these effects?
(A) It can only lead to positive and supportive interactions between individuals in the virtual space.
(B) It can only lead to criminal activity and the exploitation of vulnerable members within the group.
(C) It has no measurable effect on user behavior or the way individuals interact with each other online.
(D) It can foster open expression for marginalized people, but also enable harassment and antisocial acts.

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Individualism
2. Spread of ideas (e.g., Reformation) and rise of nationalism
3. Dominance of mass culture and the 'global village'
4. The Industrial Revolution and Urbanization

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

241. A key argument of critics of Genetically Modified (GM) food technology is the concern over:
(A) The fact that GM foods taste too good.
(B) The potential for a few large corporations to control global seed markets.
(C) The lack of any scientific research into GM foods.
(D) The use of traditional farming methods in their production.

242. Consider the following statements about Cyber Crime:
1. It refers to any criminal act dealing with computers and networks.
2. Phishing involves tricking individuals into revealing sensitive information.
3. Jurisdiction is often a major legal challenge in prosecuting cyber crimes.
4. Spreading a computer virus is a form of cyber crime.
5. Using the internet for academic research is a form of cyber crime.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 1, 2 and 5

243. The historical period characterized by the dominance of agriculture, small-scale production, and rural life is known as the:
(A) Industrial Age
(B) Information Age
(C) Agrarian Age
(D) Stone Age

244. The expectation of an immediate response to an email or a text message is a social norm that has emerged from:
(A) The principles of e-governance.
(B) The history of the printing press.
(C) The challenges of the digital divide.
(D) The changing notion of time in a hyper-connected society.

245. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The proliferation of mobile phones has significantly impacted family dynamics.
Reason (R) : Mobile phones can both enhance connectivity with distant relatives and create a sense of disconnection among family members who are physically present ('alone together').
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

246. 'Social media' is best defined as:
(A) Any form of media that is social in nature, including traditional newspapers and broadcast television.
(B) Internet-based applications that allow for the creation and exchange of diverse User-Generated Content.
(C) A specific set of government-run websites designed for citizen engagement and political participation.
(D) A type of advanced software used by criminals for cyber crime and unauthorized data extraction.

247. The ability of citizens to track government expenditures in real-time on a public website is a powerful example of:
(A) The surveillance society.
(B) A virtual community.
(C) A failure of state policy.
(D) E-Governance promoting transparency.

248. Match List I (Social Media Phenomenon) with List II (Description).
List I:(Social Media Phenomenon)
P. Going Viral
Q. Echo Chamber
R. Slacktivism

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231. The concept that technology is not merely a collection of tools, but a fundamental structuring force in the world we inhabit, is central to the:
(A) Study of cyber crime.
(B) History of the printing press.
(C) Practice of e-governance.
(D) Philosophy of technology.

232. The ability to conduct a business meeting with participants from five different continents simultaneously via video conference best exemplifies:
(A) The compression of space and restructuring of work practices.
(B) The failure of technology to connect people.
(C) The resilience of traditional, local business practices.
(D) The rising cost of international travel.

233. The flow of ideologies such as democracy or environmentalism across the globe, facilitated by media and internet, is what Appadurai would call an:
(A) Ethnoscape
(B) Technoscape
(C) Ideoscape
(D) Finanscape

234. In the context of virtual communities, 'lurkers' are users who:
(A) Read the discussions and observe the community but do not actively contribute.
(B) Actively post content every day.
(C) Moderate the community forums.
(D) Engage in cyber crime within the community.

235. Consider the following statements about media:
1. Print media was instrumental in fostering the 'imagined community' of the nation.
2. Electronic media like radio and TV are typically associated with a 'one-to-many' broadcast model.
3. Social media is characterized by 'many-to-many' communication and user-generated content.
4. Visual media are neutral representations of reality, free from bias.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

236. One of the main tensions in the modern state is balancing the need for security, which may lead to increased surveillance, with the protection of:
(A) Corporate profits
(B) Individual privacy and civil liberties
(C) The digital divide
(D) Traditional media outlets

237. The 'digital divide' is not just about access to the internet, but also about the:
(A) Number of different technology brands available in the market.
(B) Age of the user's computer.
(C) Quality of access, digital literacy, and the ability to make meaningful use of the technology.
(D) Physical distance between a user and the nearest data center.

238. An elderly person learning to use a video-calling app from their grandchild is an example of technology facilitating:
(A) The breakdown of family ties.
(B) Intergenerational connection and knowledge transfer.
(C) The complete irrelevance of older generations.
(D) Intergenerational connection and knowledge transfer.

239. The ability of a surgeon in a major urban hospital to remotely guide a less experienced doctor in a rural clinic through a complex procedure using robotics and video links is a key innovation in:
(A) The technology of health systems.
(B) The technology of food production.
(C) The technology of political campaigning.
(D) The technology of print media.

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240. Match List I (Technology/Event) with List II (Associated Societal Shift).
List I:(Technology/Event)
P. Steam Engine
Q. Printing Press
R. Internet
S. Television
List II:(Associated Societal Shift)
1. Rise of Information Society and Networked

(C) Great Britain
(D) Germany

190. Consider the following potential consequences of technology in modern society:
1. The blurring of boundaries between public and private life.
2. The acceleration of globalization and cultural exchange.
3. The creation of new forms of social inequality, such as the digital divide.
4. The emergence of new avenues for political expression and mobilization.
5. A complete return to pre-industrial social structures.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 5
(C) 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1 and 5 only

191. The notion that our experience of time is accelerating and our sense of place is becoming more fluid are central to the concept of:
(A) Changing notions of time and space
(B) Technological determinism
(C) Cyber crime legislation
(D) The history of print media

192. Which of the following is NOT an example of a 'flow' that constitutes Castells' 'space of flows'?
(A) The network of airline routes connecting major city hubs.
(B) A mountain range.
(C) The global internet backbone.
(D) The electronic transfer of funds between international banks.

193. A primary motivation for people to join virtual communities is:
(A) To fulfill a legal requirement.
(B) To find and interact with others who share a specific interest or identity.
(C) To avoid all forms of social interaction.
(D) To engage in agricultural production.

194. The term 'fake news' has gained prominence in the context of:
(A) The social media era.
(B) The printing press era.
(C) The radio broadcast era.
(D) The era of handwritten manuscripts.

195. Match List I (Concept) with List II (Example).
List I:(Concept)
P. G2C E-Governance
Q. Telemedicine
R. Cyberbullying
S. Digital Inclusion Policy
List II:(Example)
1. A doctor diagnosing a patient via video conference.
2. A program to provide laptops to students in low-income schools.
3. A citizen filing income tax returns online.
4. Repeatedly sending harassing messages to a person on social media.

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

196. From a sociological viewpoint, a 'surveillance society' is one where:
(A) The government is completely transparent and citizens monitor the state through digital portals.
(B) Surveillance technologies are primarily used for entertainment purposes and social media content.
(C) There is a complete absence of law and order due to the failure of digital tracking systems.
(D) Systematic monitoring of populations is a central and defining feature of the social organization.

197. Technology facilitates new political processes by doing all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Lowering the cost of communication for activists.
(B) Enabling politicians to bypass traditional media gatekeepers.
(C) Guaranteeing that all political discourse is civil and fact-based.
(D) Allowing for rapid, large-scale political mobilization.

198. An elderly person who has access to a smartphone but does not know how to use it for online banking or accessing health services is an example of:

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S. Crowdsourcing

List II:(Description)

1. An environment where a person only encounters information or opinions that reflect and reinforce their own.
2. The rapid circulation of a piece of content (image, video, or text) across the internet.
3. Obtaining information or input for a task by enlisting the services of a large number of people, typically via the Internet.
4. Low-cost, low-risk online actions that are substituted for more substantive forms of engagement.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

249. A state policy that aims to provide free public Wi-Fi in urban centers is an initiative intended to:
(A) Increase the digital divide.
(B) Discourage the use of the internet.
(C) Promote digital inclusion by lowering the barrier of access.
(D) Monitor all citizen movements.

250. Which of the following best describes the relationship between technology and health systems?
(A) Technology transforms health systems through innovations while raising new ethical and access issues.
(B) Technology has had no significant or measurable impact on the quality of healthcare delivery.
(C) The only impact of technology on global health is the creation of commercial fitness applications.
(D) Technology has solved all problems within health systems, leaving no further social challenges.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The history of technological development is intrinsically linked with the evolution of human society, acting as both a cause and a consequence of social change. Early developments, such as the invention of the wheel or the plough, fundamentally altered subsistence strategies and enabled the transition from nomadic to agrarian societies, leading to new forms of social organization, property ownership, and stratification. The Industrial Revolution marked another pivotal epoch, where the mechanization of production concentrated labor in urban centers, dismantled traditional craft-based economies, and gave rise to the factory system. This era reshaped class relations and introduced a new conception of labor, disciplined by the clock rather than natural rhythms. In the contemporary period, the digital revolution, characterized by the microprocessor and the internet, has initiated another profound transformation. It has shifted economies from manufacturing to information and services, redefined work through automation and telecommunication, and created global networks that transcend traditional physical boundaries. Throughout this history, it is crucial to recognize that technology is not a deterministic force; its development and impact are mediated by cultural values, political power, and economic interests, making the relationship between technology and society a dialectical one.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the fundamental relationship between technology and society?
(A) Technology is an independent force that unilaterally determines the direction of social change.
(B) The relationship is dialectical, with technology and society mutually influencing each other's development.
(C) Society evolves independently, and technology merely adapts to pre-existing social structures.
(D) Technology's primary role has been to reinforce traditional social structures without causing significant change.

252. The passage suggests that the Industrial Revolution's primary impact on the concept of labor was:
(A) the introduction of labor discipline based on time and the factory system.
(B) the promotion of craft-based economies and artisanal skills.
(C) a decrease in urban labor concentration due

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to new machinery.
(D) the alignment of work with natural cycles and seasonal rhythms.

253. Which of the following best describes the societal shift initiated by the digital revolution as mentioned in the text?
(A) A transition from agrarian societies to industrial economies.
(B) A reinforcement of traditional, localized community structures.
(C) A move from manufacturing-based economies to those centered on information.
(D) A decline in global networks in favor of nationalistic economies.

254. The passage implies that a common consequence of major technological epochs like the agrarian and industrial revolutions is:
(A) the reduction of social stratification.
(B) the universal and equitable distribution of technological benefits.
(C) the return to nomadic lifestyles and subsistence strategies.
(D) the emergence of new forms of social organization and class relations.

255. What does the author mean by stating that technology is not a "deterministic force"?
(A) That technology has no real or lasting impact on society.
(B) That the outcomes of technology are unpredictable and entirely random.
(C) That the effects of technology are shaped by social, political, and economic contexts.
(D) That technology is solely a product of scientific discovery, free from social influence.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The proliferation of digital technologies has profoundly altered the foundational human concepts of time and space, leading to a phenomenon often described as time-space compression. This compression signifies the effective shrinking of the world, where the time taken to connect and interact across vast geographical distances is radically reduced. Instantaneous communication, facilitated by the internet and mobile devices, collapses the temporal lag that once characterized long-distance relationships and business operations. Consequently, social and economic flows—of capital, information, ideas, and culture—are accelerated and intensified, moving with unprecedented fluidity across national and regional boundaries. These flows challenge and renegotiate traditional boundaries, both tangible and intangible. The sovereignty of the nation-state is contested by transnational corporations and global financial markets, while local communities find their cultural distinctiveness permeated by global media streams. Simultaneously, new kinds of boundaries emerge. Digital divides create barriers to participation, and algorithmic sorting can create filter bubbles that serve as new forms of social segregation. Thus, while some boundaries appear to be dissolving, technology is also instrumental in constructing new, often less visible, lines of division and connection in the social landscape.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the central idea conveyed by the term "time-space compression"?
(A) The physical expansion of geographical territories.
(B) The perceived reduction of distance and time due to technology.
(C) The slowing down of communication to preserve cultural integrity.
(D) The strict reinforcement of national and temporal boundaries.

257. According to the passage, how do accelerated 'flows' impact traditional boundaries?
(A) They strengthen the sovereignty of the nation-state and local cultures.
(B) They have no significant effect on existing social or political boundaries.
(C) They exclusively facilitate the flow of capital, leaving cultural boundaries intact.
(D) They challenge national sovereignty and permeate local cultural distinctiveness.

258. The passage suggests that while technology dissolves some boundaries, it also:
(A) creates new types of social division and segregation.
(B) eliminates all forms of social inequality.

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(C) makes all new boundaries physically visible and easy to identify.
(D) leads to a complete homogenization of global culture.

259. Which of the following is presented as an example of a new, technology-constructed boundary?
(A) The cultural distinctiveness of a local community.
(B) The sovereign border of a nation-state.
(C) The social segregation caused by algorithmic filter bubbles.
(D) The temporal lag in historical long-distance communication.

260. Based on the passage, the impact of technology on boundaries is best described as:
(A) paradoxical, involving both the dissolution of old boundaries and the creation of new ones.
(B) purely destructive, leading to chaos and loss of identity.
(C) exclusively constructive, creating a more unified global society.
(D) minimal, with traditional boundaries remaining largely unaffected by technological change.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of community has been redefined with the rise of the internet, giving birth to the 'virtual community'. Unlike traditional communities, which are typically anchored in geographical proximity and face-to-face interaction, virtual communities are social aggregations that emerge from the Net when enough people carry on public discussions long enough, with sufficient human feeling, to form webs of personal relationships in cyberspace. These communities are organized around shared interests, beliefs, or identities rather than shared physical location. They offer spaces for affiliation and social support that can transcend physical limitations, providing a sense of belonging for individuals who may feel isolated in their offline lives. However, the nature of social ties within virtual communities is a subject of academic debate. Critics argue that these connections can be ephemeral, lacking the deep, multi-faceted commitment of embodied relationships. There are also concerns about fragmentation, where society splinters into insular groups of like-minded individuals, potentially eroding broader social cohesion and exposure to diverse perspectives. The anonymity afforded by some platforms can foster both supportive disclosure and antisocial behavior, making the virtual community a complex social phenomenon with dual capacities for both integration and division.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary characteristic that distinguishes a virtual community from a traditional one?
(A) The presence of strong, hierarchical leadership.
(B) The reliance on economic transactions for group cohesion.
(C) The mandatory face-to-face meetings among its members.
(D) The organization around shared interests rather than geographical proximity.

262. According to the passage, a potential negative consequence of virtual communities is:
(A) the strengthening of broad social cohesion.
(B) the fragmentation of society into insular groups.
(C) the promotion of exposure to diverse viewpoints.
(D) the elimination of anonymity in online interactions.

263. The passage suggests that the social ties in virtual communities are:
(A) universally accepted as being stronger than offline relationships.
(B) always characterized by deep, long-term commitment.
(C) a subject of debate, with some viewing them as potentially ephemeral.
(D) completely free from any form of conflict or antisocial behavior.

264. What function can virtual communities serve for individuals, as mentioned in the text?
(A) They guarantee financial success and professional advancement.
(B) They enforce conformity to a single,

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media platforms, in particular, have become crucial arenas for political discourse, campaigning, and organization. They offer powerful tools for citizen-journalism, allowing individuals to bypass traditional media gatekeepers and broadcast information about events like protests and social movements in real-time. This can rapidly mobilize support and draw international attention. Political actors increasingly use these platforms for direct communication with the electorate, micro-targeting voters with tailored messages. However, these emerging processes are not without their complexities. The same technologies that facilitate grassroots mobilization can also be used for the spread of misinformation and disinformation, polarizing public opinion and eroding trust in democratic institutions. The speed and virality of online communication can lead to reactive, emotionally-charged political discourse rather than deliberative debate. Furthermore, the algorithmic curation of content can create 'echo chambers' that reinforce existing beliefs and limit exposure to different viewpoints, thereby challenging the ideal of an informed and pluralistic public sphere. The new technological tools thus present both an opportunity for democratizing political participation and a significant challenge to the stability and quality of the political process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the passage, how has social media affected political mobilization?
(A) It has enabled rapid organization by bypassing traditional media.
(B) It has made mobilization slower and more difficult.
(C) It has restricted political discourse to elected officials only.
(D) It has eliminated the need for any real-world political action.

277. The passage identifies which of the following as a major challenge associated with technology in politics?
(A) The decrease in voter turnout for elections.
(B) The strengthening of traditional media gatekeepers.
(C) The decline in direct communication from politicians.
(D) The spread of misinformation and disinformation.

278. The term 'echo chambers' in the context of the passage refers to online environments where:
(A) a wide variety of political opinions are actively debated.
(B) users are primarily exposed to information that reinforces their existing beliefs.
(C) citizen-journalism is fact-checked by professional media organizations.
(D) political actors are prevented from communicating with the electorate.

279. What is the dual role of technology in political processes as described in the text?
(A) It serves both economic and social functions.
(B) It is used for both national and international political campaigns.
(C) It facilitates both grassroots mobilization and the spread of disinformation.
(D) It supports both traditional print media and modern digital media.

280. The passage implies that the use of technology for micro-targeting voters in political campaigns:
(A) ensures that all voters receive the exact same political message.
(B) is a practice that is no longer used by political actors.
(C) promotes a more unified and less fragmented electorate.
(D) is a form of direct communication with the electorate.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The unequal distribution and use of digital technologies have created a significant societal challenge known as the 'digital divide'. This concept extends beyond the binary distinction between those who have access to the internet and those who do not. It is a multi-dimensional issue encompassing disparities in the quality of access, the skills necessary to use technology effectively (digital literacy), and the ability to engage in meaningful use for economic, social, and political advancement. State policy plays a critical role in addressing this divide and promoting digital inclusion. Proactive policies may include investing in public infrastructure to provide

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(B) From decentralized to centralized control.
(C) From a visual culture to a text-based one.
(D) From a controlled information environment to a decentralized one.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The integration of information and communication technologies into state functions has given rise to the concept of e-governance, which aims to enhance public service delivery, improve efficiency, and increase transparency. By moving services online, governments can offer citizens more convenient access to information, administrative processes like tax filing, and civic engagement platforms. Proponents argue that e-governance can reduce corruption by minimizing face-to-face interactions where bribery might occur and by creating digital trails that enhance accountability. However, this same technological infrastructure that enables e-governance also facilitates the creation of a 'surveillance society'. The vast amounts of citizen data collected through these digital platforms—for everything from healthcare to identity verification—can be centralized and monitored by state agencies. This creates a potential for unprecedented levels of surveillance, raising significant concerns about privacy, data protection, and the erosion of civil liberties. The state's capacity to track, monitor, and profile its citizens is greatly amplified, leading to a fundamental tension between the pursuit of administrative efficiency through technology and the safeguarding of individual freedom. The challenge lies in designing e-governance systems that are transparent and accountable without morphing into instruments of pervasive social control.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, what is a primary goal of e-governance?
(A) To limit citizen access to government information.
(B) To increase the bureaucracy in administrative processes.
(C) To enhance the efficiency and transparency of public services.
(D) To centralize all state functions in a single physical location.

272. The passage suggests that a key benefit of e-governance in combating corruption is:
(A) increasing the number of face-to-face interactions with officials.
(B) creating digital records that can improve accountability.
(C) making all government data inaccessible to the public.
(D) eliminating the need for any form of identity verification.

273. The concept of the 'surveillance society' in this context refers to the state's enhanced capacity to:
(A) deliver public services more efficiently to remote areas.
(B) protect citizen data from all some forms of cyber attacks.
(C) promote civic engagement through online voting systems.
(D) monitor and profile citizens using data collected through digital platforms.

274. What fundamental tension is highlighted in the passage regarding the use of technology by the state?
(A) The tension between increasing efficiency and protecting privacy.
(B) The tension between local and national governance models.
(C) The tension between different technology providers and government agencies.
(D) The tension between online service delivery and physical office-based services.

275. An inference that can be drawn from the passage is that the technologies for e-governance and state surveillance are:
(A) entirely separate and unrelated systems.
(B) primarily used to weaken the power of the state.
(C) often based on the same data-collection infrastructure.
(D) designed with the sole purpose of eroding civil liberties.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The advent of digital technology has catalyzed the emergence of new political processes, fundamentally altering the landscape of civic engagement and political mobilization. Social

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298. What "systemic risk" is highlighted in relation to technology's integration into critical infrastructure?
(A) The high cost of maintaining technological systems.
(B) The potential for a cyber attack to disrupt essential services on a large scale.
(C) The exclusion of certain populations from accessing these services.
(D) The slow and inefficient performance of technology in these sectors.

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299. The text suggests that an effective response to cyber crime requires:
(A) solely technical solutions developed by engineers.
(B) international cooperation and new legal frameworks.
(C) abandoning the use of all digital infrastructure.
(D) a return to traditional, non-technological systems.

300. The central paradox of the technological age mentioned in the final sentence is that:
(A) networks that create connectivity also create avenues for crime.
(B) technology is both expensive and unreliable.
(C) technology benefits the young but disadvantages the old.
(D) digital networks are fast for communication but slow for transactions.

affordable broadband to underserved rural and urban areas, establishing community technology centers, and integrating digital literacy into formal education curricula. However, state policy can also inadvertently exacerbate the divide. For instance, a rapid shift to mandatory online-only government services without adequate support for digitally marginalized populations can deepen their exclusion. Digital inclusion, therefore, is not merely about providing technological tools; it is a broader social project aimed at ensuring that all citizens have the capability and opportunity to participate fully in a society that is increasingly mediated by digital technology. Without deliberate policy intervention, the digital divide threatens to reinforce and amplify existing social and economic inequalities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. How does the passage define the 'digital divide' in its broader sense?
(A) As a multi-dimensional issue including skills and quality of access.
(B) As a simple binary of internet access versus no access.
(C) As a problem exclusively affecting rural populations.
(D) As a temporary gap that will close without intervention.

282. According to the passage, what is a key component of 'digital literacy'?
(A) The ability to afford the latest digital devices.
(B) The skills necessary to use technology effectively.
(C) The ownership of a personal computer.
(D) The passive consumption of online content.

283. Which of the following is an example of a state policy aimed at promoting digital inclusion?
(A) Increasing the cost of broadband services.
(B) Integrating digital literacy training into school curricula.
(C) Closing down public libraries and community centers.
(D) Making all government services exclusively available through physical offices.

284. The passage warns that state policy can worsen the digital divide when it:
(A) moves essential services online without supporting marginalized groups.
(B) invests in public broadband infrastructure.
(C) offers digital skills training to citizens.
(D) promotes the use of technology in education.

285. What is the ultimate goal of 'digital inclusion' as described in the text?
(A) To ensure every citizen owns a smartphone.
(B) To replace all traditional forms of communication with digital ones.
(C) To enable all citizens to participate fully in a digitally mediated society.
(D) To monitor citizen activity online for national security.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Technology has become deeply embedded in the fabric of family life, profoundly altering patterns of communication, relationship maintenance, and internal dynamics. On one hand, communication technologies such as smartphones and social media platforms enable family members to maintain close and constant contact across geographical distances, strengthening kinship ties for migrant families or children living away from home. This 'connected presence' can foster a sense of continuous emotional support and involvement. On the other hand, the very same technologies can create new forms of distance within the household. The phenomenon of family members being physically together but psychologically absorbed in their individual screens can lead to a sense of disconnection and new intra-familial tensions. Technology also reconfigures roles and hierarchies; children may act as 'tech-savvy' guides for their digitally immigrant parents, reversing traditional knowledge flows. Parents, in turn, are faced with the new challenge of 'digital parenting'—mediating their children's online activities and screen time. The negotiation of digital boundaries, such as rules about device use at the dinner table or online privacy, has become a central aspect of contemporary family relations, highlighting the complex and often paradoxical impact of technology on this fundamental social unit.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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own behavior. It illustrates how technological monitoring functions as a mechanism of social control, internalizing discipline within the general public.

8. (A) Technology has universally led to a more informed and rational political discourse among all citizens.
While technology offers significant potential for political mobilization and awareness, it has not universally created a more rational or informed political discourse for every citizen. The digital landscape often facilitates the spread of misinformation and creates echo chambers that can polarize public opinion. Challenges like clicktivism and the prevalence of fake news demonstrate that the relationship between technology and democratic processes is complex and multifaceted.

9. (C) Socio-economic inequalities cause disparities in the access to and use of digital technologies.
The digital divide is primarily a consequence of existing socio-economic inequalities that create disparities in the ability to access and utilize digital technologies. Factors such as income levels, education, and geographic location determine whether individuals can benefit from the information age. This divide results in unequal opportunities for social and economic advancement, as those without digital tools or literacy are increasingly marginalized in modern society.

10. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The chronological progression of technological impact starts with the fifteenth-century printing press, which revolutionized literacy. This was followed by the eighteenth-century Industrial Revolution driven by steam power. In the twentieth century, television emerged as a dominant mass broadcast medium for the household. Finally, the proliferation of the public internet in the late twentieth century created a globally interconnected network, marking the transition into the modern information age.

11. (D) Completely eliminating face-to-face interaction within the household.
New communication technologies have reshaped family life by facilitating contact between distant relatives and creating new matrimonial patterns. However, these tools have not completely eliminated face-to-face interactions within the home. Instead, they often mediate or supplement existing relationships, sometimes creating intergenerational gaps when younger members inhabit different digital spaces. The domestic sphere remains a site of physical interaction even as digital connectivity introduces new complexities to family dynamics.

12. (B) Suggest that the app developers incorporate user-friendly design principles and that local authorities provide digital literacy training.
To ensure social inclusion, policy advisors must address the barriers preventing elderly residents from using new technologies. Simply providing access to an application is insufficient if the user interface is overly complex or if digital literacy is lacking. Recommending user-friendly design and providing targeted training programs are essential steps. This approach ensures that all community members, regardless of age or previous experience, can benefit from essential digital services.

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13. (C) Genetically Modified (GM) foods - Involves altering the genetic makeup of crops to enhance traits like pest resistance.
Genetically modified foods are created by altering the genetic structure of crops to introduce desirable traits such as pest resistance or enhanced nutritional value. This biotechnology represents a significant shift from traditional breeding methods by allowing precise scientific manipulation of plant characteristics. While controversial, these innovations aim to increase agricultural productivity and food security. The development of such crops is a key intersection between scientific technology and global agriculture.

14. (D) Phishing
Phishing is a fraudulent practice where attackers masquerade as trustworthy entities, such as banks, to steal sensitive information like login credentials or account details. This cyber crime typically involves deceptive emails containing links to fake websites designed to mirror legitimate ones. By manipulating users into revealing private data, criminals can gain unauthorized access to financial accounts. It highlights the security vulnerabilities present in

292. According to the text, a key promise of Electronic Health Records (EHRs) is to:
(A) improve care coordination by enabling a seamless flow of information.
(B) allow patients to self-diagnose all medical conditions.
(C) reduce the need for any form of medical consultation.
(D) empower individuals by monitoring their daily health metrics.

293. Which of the following is identified as a significant challenge introduced by digital health systems?
(A) A decrease in the efficiency of healthcare delivery.
(B) The lack of patient interest in monitoring their own health.
(C) The reduced accessibility of care for people in rural areas.
(D) Concerns regarding the security and privacy of patient data.

294. The passage suggests that while online health information can empower patients, it can also lead to:
(A) a stronger doctor-patient relationship.
(B) confusion and the risk of self-misdiagnosis.
(C) a guaranteed improvement in health outcomes.
(D) a reduction in healthcare costs for all patients.

295. The overall impact of technology on health systems, as depicted in the passage, is:
(A) unequivocally positive, with no significant downsides.
(B) purely negative, leading to a decline in the quality of care.
(C) dualistic, offering potential benefits alongside new risks and challenges.
(D) minimal, with very little change to traditional medical practices.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The increasing societal reliance on digital infrastructure has created new vulnerabilities, giving rise to the pervasive threat of cyber crime. This form of criminality encompasses a wide range of illicit activities conducted via the internet, including financial fraud, identity theft, data breaches, and ransomware attacks. Cyber crime targets individuals, corporations, and even state institutions, posing a significant threat to economic stability and personal security. The borderless nature of cyberspace presents a formidable challenge to traditional law enforcement, as perpetrators can operate from jurisdictions far removed from their victims, making investigation and prosecution difficult. Beyond individual and corporate targets, technology's integration into critical infrastructure—such as power grids, financial systems, and food supply chains—creates systemic risks. A sophisticated cyber attack could disrupt essential services on a massive scale, highlighting how technological dependency generates new forms of societal vulnerability. The challenge of combating cyber crime, therefore, is not merely technical but also legal and political, requiring international cooperation and new regulatory frameworks to govern a domain that transcends traditional sovereign control. The rise of cyber crime exemplifies a key paradox of the technological age: the same networks that facilitate unprecedented connectivity and efficiency also create new avenues for crime and social disruption.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, what is a primary reason cyber crime is difficult to combat?
(A) The lack of interest from law enforcement agencies.
(B) The criminals exclusively target individuals, not corporations.
(C) The technology used for cyber crime is simple and easy to trace.
(D) The borderless nature of cyberspace allows perpetrators to act remotely.

297. The passage defines cyber crime as:
(A) a range of illicit activities such as fraud and data theft conducted online.
(B) any activity conducted on the internet.
(C) a form of protest against government policies.
(D) a minor issue affecting only a small number of individuals.

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dominant cultural norm.
(C) They replace the need for any form of offline interaction.
(D) They offer a sense of belonging and social support.

265. The 'dual capacity' of virtual communities mentioned in the passage refers to their ability to:
(A) foster both social integration and societal division.
(B) function as both economic and political entities.
(C) operate on both mobile devices and desktop computers.
(D) exist in both public and private online spaces.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The evolution of media technology has fundamentally reshaped public communication and social reality. The era of print media, initiated by the printing press, enabled the mass production and dissemination of standardized texts, which was crucial for the rise of the modern nation-state, mass literacy, and the Protestant Reformation. Print fostered a linear, rational mode of thought. The subsequent emergence of electronic media, namely radio and television, created a centralized, one-to-many broadcast model. This model allowed for the simultaneous transmission of information to a vast, undifferentiated audience, playing a powerful role in shaping national cultures and public opinion through a shared, synchronized media experience. More recently, the digital age has ushered in visual and social media, which disrupt the centralized broadcast model. Social media, in particular, is characterized by its interactive, many-to-many communication structure, where users are not just consumers but also producers of content. This user-generated content creates a more participatory but also more fragmented media environment. Visual media, amplified by platforms like Instagram and YouTube, has elevated the importance of the image in communication, potentially favoring spectacle over substance. The shift from print to electronic and finally to social media represents a transition from a relatively controlled information environment to a decentralized, often chaotic, and highly personalized one.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What was a key societal impact of the rise of print media, according to the passage?
(A) It created a decentralized, many-to-many communication model.
(B) It was crucial for the development of mass literacy and the modern nation-state.
(C) It decreased the importance of standardized texts in society.
(D) It primarily fostered a visual and spectacle-based culture.

267. How does the passage contrast the communication model of electronic media with that of social media?
(A) Electronic media is many-to-many, while social media is one-to-many.
(B) Electronic media has a centralized one-to-many model, while social media is a decentralized many-to-many model.
(C) Electronic media is interactive, while social media is passive.
(D) Electronic media is user-generated, while social media is professionally produced.

268. A defining characteristic of social media mentioned in the text is that:
(A) users are both consumers and producers of content.
(B) it operates on a centralized broadcast model.
(C) it limits users to being passive consumers of information.
(D) information is controlled exclusively by state authorities.

269. The passage suggests that a potential downside of the dominance of visual media is:
(A) an increase in linear, rational modes of thought.
(B) a greater emphasis on in-depth textual analysis.
(C) the favoring of spectacle over substantive content.
(D) the creation of a unified, national culture.

270. Which phrase best captures the overall trajectory of media evolution described in the passage?
(A) From interactive to passive consumption.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The view that a society's technology drives the development of its social structure and cultural values.
   Technological determinism is a reductionist theory suggesting that a society's technology determines its social structure and cultural values. This perspective posits that technological innovation follows a predictable path and acts as the primary driver of social change. It minimizes the role of human agency or cultural context in shaping how tools are developed, emphasizing that social progress is fundamentally dictated by technical advancements in infrastructure and communication.

2. (A) David Harvey
   David Harvey introduced the concept of time-space compression to describe how technological innovations in transportation and communication have seemingly shortened the distances between people and places. This phenomenon reflects the accelerated pace of capitalist economic processes, where the speed of movement and information exchange makes the world feel smaller. It highlights the transformation of spatial and temporal relationships, fundamentally altering human experiences of global connectivity and social interaction.

3. (C) Movements of capital, information, technology, and images, creating a new 'space of flows'.
   In a globalized world, the concept of flows describes the constant movement of capital, information, technology, and images across borders. This creates a new space of flows, where social practices and interactions are organized through networks rather than traditional geography. This technological transformation allows for instantaneous global exchanges, bypassing physical limitations and restructuring how economic and cultural life is managed in the contemporary digital era.

4. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
   Virtual communities are social aggregations that emerge from the internet when people carry on public discussions with sufficient human feeling to form webs of personal relationships. Unlike traditional communities defined by physical proximity, these groups are primarily based on shared interests, beliefs, or goals. They demonstrate that social bonds can be maintained through computer-mediated communication, rendering geographical boundaries less relevant for meaningful human interaction and association.

5. (A) 1, 2 and 3
   Media plays a transformative role in society, as seen in how the printing press facilitated nationalism by standardizing language. Electronic media like television typically utilize a one-way broadcast model to reach mass audiences simultaneously. In contrast, social media platforms enable many-to-many communication through user-generated content. These technologies collectively reshape how information is consumed and how citizens perceive reality, forming the foundation of modern interconnected social structures.

6. (B) The use of ICTs by the government to provide services and information to the general public.
   E-Governance refers to the strategic application of information and communication technologies by government agencies to transform relations with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government. These technologies serve to improve the delivery of public services, increase transparency, and enhance administrative efficiency. By providing information and services directly to the public through digital platforms, governments can foster greater accountability and improve the overall quality of public administration.

7. (D) The Panopticon
   The Panopticon is a metaphor for modern surveillance societies where citizens are monitored through technology like facial recognition and CCTV. Based on a prison design where the few watch the many, this concept suggests that the mere possibility of being observed leads individuals to regulate their

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286. According to the passage, how does technology enable the strengthening of kinship ties?
(A) By enforcing physical proximity among all family members.
(B) By eliminating all forms of inter-generational conflict.
(C) By replacing emotional support with purely informational exchange.
(D) By facilitating constant communication across geographical distances.

287. The passage describes a paradoxical effect of technology within the household, which is:
(A) it both increases costs and saves money for the family.
(B) it is both easy to use for children and difficult for adults.
(C) it can create a sense of disconnection even when family members are physically together.
(D) it works better in rural areas than in urban centers.

288. What is meant by the phrase 'reversing traditional knowledge flows' in the context of the family?
(A) Parents teaching their children traditional, non-digital skills.
(B) Children guiding their less tech-savvy parents in the use of new technologies.
(C) Grandparents passing down family history through oral traditions.
(D) Schools taking over the role of parents in educating children.

289. 'Digital parenting' is presented in the passage as a new parental challenge that involves:
(A) choosing the right brand of digital devices for the family.
(B) learning how to code and program computers.
(C) preventing children from ever using technology.
(D) mediating children's online activities and managing screen time.

290. What has become a central aspect of negotiating contemporary family relations, according to the text?
(A) The establishment of rules about digital device use.
(B) The division of household chores.
(C) The choice of schools for children.
(D) The management of family finances.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The integration of technology into health systems is precipitating a significant transformation in medical practice, healthcare delivery, and the patient experience. The rise of telemedicine, for instance, allows for remote consultations, diagnosis, and monitoring, dramatically improving access to care for patients in rural or underserved areas and for those with mobility issues. Electronic Health Records (EHRs) promise to create a seamless flow of patient information between different providers, potentially reducing medical errors and improving care coordination. Furthermore, the proliferation of wearable health devices and mobile health apps empowers individuals to monitor their own health metrics, fostering a proactive approach to wellness. However, these changes also introduce new challenges. The shift to digital health systems raises critical concerns about the security and privacy of sensitive patient data. There is a risk that the convenience of telemedicine could deprioritize the value of in-person physical examinations. Moreover, while empowered with vast amounts of online health information, patients may also experience confusion, anxiety, and the risk of self-misdiagnosis based on unreliable sources. Thus, the technologically-driven changes in health systems present a dual prospect: the potential for more accessible, efficient, and personalized care alongside risks related to data privacy, quality of care, and patient empowerment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is a primary benefit of telemedicine as described in the passage?
(A) It guarantees the complete elimination of medical errors.
(B) It makes in-person physical examinations obsolete and unnecessary.
(C) It improves access to healthcare for patients in remote areas.
(D) It ensures all online health information is reliable and accurate.

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electronic communications and the importance of user awareness.

15. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Theorists have developed key concepts to understand the social impact of technology and globalization. Marshall McLuhan coined the term global village to describe electronic interconnectedness, while Manuel Castells analyzed the network society. Michel Foucault used the panopticon metaphor to describe surveillance, and Benedict Anderson theorized how print media creates imagined communities like the nation. These frameworks collectively help sociologists examine how communication technologies restructure identity, power, and social organization.

16. (B) Temporal displacement
Temporal displacement occurs when constant connectivity through digital devices blurs the boundaries between different spheres of life, such as work and personal time. Mobile technology allows professional demands to intrude into domestic spaces, making employees feel perpetually available. This shift reconfigures how individuals experience time, as the traditional separation between office hours and leisure is eroded. It reflects the pervasive influence of technology on the daily rhythms of modern society.

17. (B) Agrarian Age → Industrial Age → Information Age
Human history is often categorized into technological waves that define social structure. The Agrarian Age was characterized by land-based production and rural communities. This was followed by the Industrial Age, which introduced mass production, machinery, and urbanization. Finally, the Information Age emerged with the development of microelectronics and digital networks. Each transition represents a fundamental shift in how societies produce goods, share information, and organize social and economic relationships.

18. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Technological advancements have revolutionized human perception of time and space. Instantaneous communication tools have made geographical distance largely irrelevant for the exchange of information, creating a globally connected environment. Historically, the standardization of time zones was a necessary precursor to coordinating activities in an increasingly industrialized and interconnected world. Together, these factors demonstrate how technical infrastructure shapes the logistical and social organization of life on a local and global scale.

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19. (C) Space of flows
Globalization and digital technology have created a space of flows, where social interactions are organized through networks of capital, information, and technology. This concept describes non-territorial spaces, such as international financial markets, that operate independently of traditional geographical locations. It represents a shift from a space of places, where physical proximity is essential, to a network-based logic that facilitates rapid global exchanges and integrates various sectors of human activity.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social media platforms often create echo chambers and filter bubbles through algorithmic content curation. These algorithms prioritize content that aligns with a user's previous preferences and beliefs to maximize engagement. As a result, individuals are frequently shielded from diverse viewpoints, which can lead to increased political polarization. This process demonstrates how the technical design of digital platforms can significantly influence public discourse and the formation of social and political opinions.

21. (C) Virtual community
A virtual community is a social group whose members primarily interact via the internet, transcending geographical boundaries. Unlike traditional communities based on physical proximity, these digital networks are formed through shared interests, values, or professional goals. These communities rely on computer-mediated communication to build relationships and exchange information, representing a shift in how individuals find belonging and social support in an increasingly connected and technology-driven global society.

22. (B) A general decrease in social control and regulation.
A surveillance society is characterized by the systematic collection of personal data by state and corporate entities to monitor and manage populations. Rather than decreasing social control, the proliferation of technologies like CCTV, GPS, and biometrics often enhances regulation and monitoring. This environment leads to the internalization of surveillance, where individuals may self-censor or alter their behavior, reflecting a significant expansion of institutional oversight in modern life.

23. (D) The application of technology in modern political processes.
Modern political processes increasingly rely on sophisticated technology and data analytics to reach and influence voters. By analyzing online behavior, political parties can create highly targeted campaign messages tailored to specific demographics. This practice demonstrates how digital tools are used to reshape political communication, mobilization, and strategy. It highlights the intersection of data science and democratic participation, where information technology becomes a central instrument for exercising political power.

24. (A) The gap between populations with access to modern communication technology and those with restricted access.
The digital divide refers to the significant gap between individuals or populations who have access to modern information and communication technologies and those who do not. This disparity often stems from existing socio-economic inequalities, including income, education, and geographic location. Beyond physical access to hardware and the internet, the divide also encompasses differences in digital literacy and the skills required to effectively utilize these tools for socio-economic benefits.

25. (A) 1, 2 and 4
Technology has historically transformed society, as seen in the Industrial Revolution's shift from agrarian to urban living. In the digital era, the internet has facilitated transnational social networks and created cyberspace as a new frontier for interaction and commerce. However, technological advancements do not always lead to equitable benefit distribution across all social strata. These developments collectively represent how technical innovations reshape social structures, global connectivity, and the nature of human community.

26. (A) To mediate, reshape, and sometimes strain existing patterns of communication and intimacy.
From a sociological perspective, technology acts as a mediator that reshapes family relations and domestic patterns of interaction. While digital tools facilitate communication between distant members, they can also introduce new tensions and strain existing bonds of intimacy through constant connectivity or distractions. These technologies alter how families negotiate roles, privacy, and shared time, demonstrating that technical artifacts are not neutral but actively influence the emotional and social dynamics of the household.

27. (D) The geographical barriers to accessing medical expertise.
Telemedicine utilizes information and communication technologies to provide healthcare services and expertise over a distance, effectively addressing geographical barriers. This innovation allows patients in remote or underserved areas to consult with specialists in major urban centers without the need for travel. By bridging physical gaps, telemedicine improves equity in healthcare access and enhances the efficiency of medical systems. It represents a significant shift toward patient-centered and digitally integrated health services.

28. (B) Food and Biotechnology
The development of genetically modified crops represents a major intersection between food production and biotechnology. Scientists alter the genetic makeup of crops like cotton or rice to enhance desirable traits such as pest resistance or increased nutritional value. These innovations aim to improve agricultural yields and address food security challenges. The application of such technologies reflects how scientific advancements are used to manipulate biological processes to meet the demands of a growing population.

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29. (C) Criminal activities that are carried out by means of computers or the Internet.
Cyber crime encompasses a wide range of illegal activities performed using computers, networks, or the internet. This includes actions such as unauthorized access to data, financial fraud, cyberstalking, and the distribution of malicious software. As society becomes increasingly reliant on digital infrastructure, these criminal activities pose significant threats to individual privacy, corporate security, and national stability. Legislations and law enforcement agencies must continuously adapt to address the transnational and anonymous nature of these crimes.

30. (B) 2 and 4
Virtual communities are characterized by social interactions mediated through digital networks rather than physical proximity. A key feature of these groups is that they are formed around shared interests, beliefs, or goals, allowing individuals from diverse locations to connect. Additionally, anonymity or pseudonymity is often a significant aspect of interaction within these spaces. These characteristics distinguish virtual communities from traditional, geographically bound social groups and enable new forms of collective identity and association.

31. (A) Social construction of technology (SCOT)
The social construction of technology is a theoretical framework suggesting that technological development is not an autonomous process but is shaped by social, economic, and political factors. This perspective argues that the meaning and success of a technology are determined by how different social groups interpret and use it. It emphasizes human agency and social context, rejecting the idea that technology follows a predetermined path independent of the society that creates it.

32. (B) Time-space compression
Time-space compression refers to the phenomenon where technological innovations in transport and communication shrink the perception of distance and speed up the pace of life. Practical manifestations include the ability to work remotely, attend global meetings via video, and receive international deliveries rapidly. These advancements restructure the social and economic organization of space and time, making the world feel more interconnected. It reflects how the acceleration of global processes alters human experiences of geographical boundaries.

33. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The concept of flows describes the movement of capital, information, and technology, creating a space of flows that organizes modern social practices. However, this does not mean physical location is irrelevant. Instead, the space of flows coexists and interacts with the space of places, which is the material world of everyday life. While networks restructure power and communication, physical environments still provide the material infrastructure and social context necessary for human experience and organization.

34. (A) By creating standardized languages and shared information that fosters a sense of common national belonging.
Print media contributed to the formation of imagined communities by standardizing languages and creating a shared information base across diverse regions. According to Benedict Anderson, the mass production of books and newspapers allowed citizens to feel part of a larger national collective, even if they never met their peers. This common linguistic and cultural foundation helped bridge local differences, fostering a sense of national identity and belonging essential for the rise of the modern nation-state.

35. (C) Online services provided by the government directly to individual citizens, such as paying taxes or accessing land records.
The Government-to-Citizen model of e-governance focuses on using information and communication technologies to deliver public services directly to individuals. Examples include online portals for paying taxes, applying for official documents, and accessing land or health records. This model aims to make government processes more accessible, transparent, and efficient for the public. By reducing the need for physical visits and paperwork, it enhances the relationship between the state and its citizens through digital innovation.

36. (D) The effects of internalized surveillance.
Internalized surveillance occurs when individuals modify their behavior because they

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environment. This digital integration helps foster economic growth and improves the efficiency of administrative regulations and oversight.

50. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Governments often justify the proliferation of CCTV cameras as a means to enhance public safety and deter crime. While the constant possibility of being watched can lead to self-regulation, as theorized by Foucault in his analysis of the Panopticon, this behavioral change is a psychological effect rather than the primary official justification. Both statements describe different aspects of surveillance, but the internal disciplinary effect does not directly explain why governments implement these systems for public security purposes.

51. (C) The creation of 'filter bubbles' and political polarization.
Social media algorithms prioritize content based on user preferences, which often leads to the creation of filter bubbles. These bubbles isolate individuals from diverse perspectives, as they are primarily exposed to information that reinforces their existing beliefs. This lack of exposure to opposing viewpoints can contribute significantly to political polarization within society. This highlights how the technical architecture of digital platforms can influence public discourse and the social organization of political and cultural ideas.

52. (D) The Digital Divide
Programs that provide subsidized smartphones and data plans to students in rural areas are direct attempts to address the digital divide. By increasing access to necessary hardware and internet connectivity, governments aim to ensure that students can participate in online education. This policy targets the infrastructural and economic barriers that prevent marginalized populations from benefiting from digital resources. Such initiatives are essential for promoting social equity and ensuring that technological advancements do not exacerbate existing socio-economic disparities.

53. (C) The fragmentation of shared domestic media experiences.
The shift from watching a single television program together to individuals consuming different content on personal devices illustrates the fragmentation of shared domestic media experiences. Technology has moved from a collective household activity to a more individualized practice, where family members in the same room may inhabit entirely different digital worlds. This change reflects the broader trend of networked individualism, where digital tools allow for personalized consumption patterns that can alter traditional family social dynamics and shared routines.

54. (B) The changing health systems due to ICT integration.
The integration of information and communication technologies into health systems has fundamentally changed how patients interact with medical providers. Features like online test results, appointment scheduling, and secure messaging empower patients and improve clinical efficiency. These advancements facilitate better communication and allow individuals to play a more active role in managing their own health. It represents a significant shift toward a more patient-centered and digitally integrated model of healthcare delivery in the modern information age.

55. (A) 1, 2 and 4
The history of technology is marked by key developments such as the Second Industrial Revolution's mass production and electrification. The invention of the transistor provided the foundation for the Information Age, while Moore's Law describes the rapid doubling of microchip power. Conversely, the Luddite movement was a protest against technological adoption that threatened jobs. Understanding these milestones helps explain the pace and nature of social change and the technical infrastructure that supports modern globally interconnected societies.

56. (A) Changing notions of space.
The argument that technology creates a death of distance and makes geography irrelevant is a statement about changing notions of space. High-speed internet and global communication

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43. (D) The transition from human and animal power to machine power during the Industrial Revolution.
A key shift in technological history was the transition from human and animal power to machine power during the Industrial Revolution. This change was driven by inventions like the steam engine, which enabled mass production and the growth of the factory system. This shift fundamentally restructured society, leading to urbanization and the rise of industrial capitalism. It marked the beginning of an era where mechanical energy replaced manual labor, drastically increasing productivity and transforming human life.

44. (B) The changing notion of time in a technologically connected world.
Remote work and global collaboration demonstrate how technology reconfigures human experiences of time. For individuals working across different continents, the workday is often defined by overlapping time zones and project deadlines rather than the local sun's position. This shift reflects a move toward asynchronous and 24/7 global operations, where digital connectivity makes traditional local schedules less relevant. It illustrates the profound impact of communication technology on the social organization and perception of time.

45. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Different media technologies possess unique characteristics that shape social communication. Print media like newspapers utilize a one-to-many dissemination model. Electronic media like television are characterized by mass broadcasting to wide audiences. Social media platforms like Twitter rely on user-generated content and network effects, enabling interactive communication. Finally, virtual reality creates immersive simulated environments. Matching these technologies with their primary features helps in understanding the evolution of media from passive consumption to active, immersive participation.

46. (D) A technological artifact that maintains its identity across social worlds while adapting to local needs.
A boundary object is a technological artifact or concept that is flexible enough to adapt to the local needs and constraints of different social groups while maintaining a common identity across them. This allows diverse actors to collaborate and communicate despite having different perspectives or goals. In the context of technology and society, boundary objects facilitate coordination between scientific, political, and public spheres, serving as bridges that enable collective action and shared understanding.

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47. (A) The proliferation of mobile technology in social spaces
The phenomenon of being alone together describes a situation where individuals are physically present with others but mentally engaged with their personal devices. This trend is a direct result of the proliferation of mobile technology in social spaces, where constant connectivity allows people to withdraw from immediate physical surroundings. It reflects a shift in social interaction, where digital presence often takes precedence over face-to-face engagement, altering the nature of intimacy and community in the digital age.

48. (B) The editing, framing, and selection of images in visual media can construct a particular narrative or point of view.
Visual media are not objective representations of reality; instead, they are constructed through choices in editing, framing, and selection. These decisions allow media producers to create specific narratives or points of view that influence how audiences perceive events and reality. Understanding the mediated nature of visual media is crucial for critical media literacy. This highlights how images can be used to shape cultural norms, political opinions, and social understandings of the world.

49. (B) Online platforms for business registrations, licensing, and procurement.
The Government-to-Business model of e-governance involves using information and communication technologies to facilitate interactions between the state and the private sector. Services in this model include online platforms for business registration, licensing, tax filing for corporations, and public procurement. By streamlining these processes, governments aim to reduce bureaucracy, increase transparency, and create a more business-friendly

believe they are being monitored, even without direct confrontation. In a workplace where internet usage and communications are tracked, employees often become more cautious and avoid non-work activities. This phenomenon, linked to Foucault's analysis of the Panopticon, demonstrates how technological monitoring functions as a mechanism of social control. The persistent possibility of being watched leads to self-regulation and conformity within a surveillance society.

37. (C) Eliminating all forms of political corruption and inequality.
While technology has reshaped political processes by facilitating rapid communication and mobilization, it has not eliminated corruption or inequality. Digital tools allow for precise voter targeting and crowdfunding, but they also introduce new challenges like misinformation and surveillance. Political processes remain complex social systems where technology acts as a tool that can be used for both empowerment and manipulation. Addressing systemic issues like corruption requires comprehensive institutional reform alongside technological integration.

38. (B) Those who have basic access to the internet and those who have the skills to use it effectively for economic and social benefit.
The second-level digital divide, or skills divide, refers to the disparity between individuals who have physical access to the internet and those who possess the literacy to use it effectively. Merely having a connection does not guarantee that a person can navigate complex information or leverage digital tools for social and economic advancement. This divide highlights the importance of digital literacy training in ensuring that the benefits of the information age are shared equitably across society.

39. (D) The management of transnational family relations.
Technology plays a crucial role in managing transnational family relations by allowing members living in different countries to maintain regular contact. Video calling platforms and messaging apps create a sense of presence in absence, bridging the physical distance between geographically dispersed relatives. These tools help sustain emotional bonds and coordinate family matters across borders. This demonstrates how communication technologies help families adapt to the demands of global migration while preserving traditional ties and intimacy.

40. (A) The risk of biases in the AI's algorithm leading to diagnostic errors for certain demographic groups.
A primary ethical concern with artificial intelligence in medical diagnosis is the potential for algorithmic bias. If AI systems are trained on datasets that lack diversity, they may produce inaccurate results for specific demographic groups. This can lead to health disparities and diagnostic errors, undermining the equity of healthcare. Addressing these biases requires careful data selection and transparent development processes to ensure that AI technologies provide reliable and fair outcomes for all patients.

41. (C) Organic Farming - Relies heavily on the use of synthetic pesticides and genetically modified seeds.
Organic farming is characterized by the avoidance of synthetic pesticides and genetically modified seeds, focusing instead on natural fertilizers and traditional cultivation methods. This agricultural approach emphasizes environmental sustainability and biodiversity. Incorrectly associating organic farming with synthetic inputs contradicts its core principles of ecological health and chemical-free production. Understanding the distinct differences between organic and industrial agriculture is essential for evaluating contemporary food systems and their impact on health and the environment.

42. (A) Digital piracy
Digital piracy involves the illegal copying, distribution, or use of copyrighted material such as software, music, and movies over the internet. This form of cyber crime undermines the intellectual property rights of creators and results in significant economic losses for the media industry. The widespread availability of file-sharing platforms and high-speed internet has made piracy a global challenge. It reflects the ongoing tension between technological accessibility and the protection of creative work in the digital era.

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tools allow people to interact instantaneously regardless of physical location, seemingly shrinking the world. This phenomenon reconfigures how individuals and organizations experience spatial boundaries, shifting the focus from physical proximity to digital connectivity. It reflects the profound impact of technology on the social and economic organization of geographical space.

57. (C) The global configuration of technology and the high-speed flows of machinery and information it enables.
Arjun Appadurai's concept of technoscape refers to the global configuration of technology and the high-speed movement of machinery and information across boundaries. It describes how technology is no longer confined to specific geographic regions but flows globally, influenced by economic and political factors. This technoscape enables other global flows, such as finance and media, and reflects the increasingly interconnected nature of the world, where technical infrastructure and information are central to contemporary social and economic life.

58. (A) The potential for computer-mediated communication to create meaningful social connections.
Howard Rheingold, an early writer on virtual communities, emphasized the potential for computer-mediated communication to foster meaningful social connections and a sense of belonging. He argued that these digital spaces allow individuals to form relationships and communities based on shared interests rather than geographical proximity. His work highlighted the positive social possibilities of the internet, suggesting that virtual networks could provide support and collective identity in ways similar to traditional communities, despite the lack of physical contact.

59. (D) A passive audience model to an active, content-producing user model.
The transition from print and traditional electronic media to social media represents a shift from a passive audience model to an active, content-producing user model. In traditional media, a few producers broadcasted to many consumers, whereas social media allows users to create, share, and interact with content. This shift toward many-to-many communication empowers individuals to influence public discourse and participate in the creation of media narratives, fundamentally changing the relationship between information producers and their audiences.

60. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The history of media follows a chronological progression starting with the invention of the printing press in the fifteenth century. This was followed by the rise of radio for mass communication in the early twentieth century and the subsequent dominance of broadcast television. Finally, the proliferation of personal blogs and social networking sites in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries transformed media into an interactive, user-driven platform. This sequence illustrates the evolution from print to mass broadcast to digital networks.

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61. (C) G2G (Government-to-Government)
The Government-to-Government model of e-governance focuses on the digital interactions and data sharing between different government departments and agencies. This model aims to improve administrative efficiency, reduce redundancy, and facilitate better coordination across various levels of the state. By integrating internal databases and communication systems, governments can provide more cohesive public services and improve overall governance. It reflects the use of information technology to streamline the internal operations of the state for more effective administration.

62. (D) A prison
The Panopticon was originally a prison design proposed by Jeremy Bentham, featuring a central observation tower that allowed a single guard to monitor all inmates without them knowing. This design created a sense of constant visibility, leading prisoners to regulate their own behavior. Michel Foucault later used the Panopticon as a metaphor for the surveillance society, where technology enables pervasive monitoring. This concept illustrates how visibility functions as a mechanism of social control and internalized discipline in modern life.

intersection of e-governance and surveillance. While these technologies improve the efficiency and security of service delivery, they also enhance the state's capacity to monitor and identify its citizens. This dual function reflects the broader trend of using information and communication technologies for administrative management and social control. It highlights the ongoing tension between improving government services and protecting individual privacy in a surveillance society.

77. (C) The use of technology for political and social mobilization.
Online campaigns that pressure companies to change policies are examples of technology being used for political and social mobilization. Digital platforms allow individuals to organize, share information, and exert collective influence rapidly across large scales. This form of activism enables citizens to participate in governance and social change beyond traditional political channels. It demonstrates how communication technologies empower grassroots movements to hold powerful institutions accountable, reflecting a significant shift in the nature of contemporary political expression and action.

78. (D) The brand of smartphone used
The primary dimensions of the digital divide include access to ICT infrastructure, digital literacy skills, and the economic affordability of devices and data. These factors determine whether individuals and communities can effectively participate in the information society. In contrast, the specific brand of smartphone used is a matter of consumer preference and does not constitute a fundamental barrier to digital inclusion. Understanding the core dimensions of the divide is essential for developing policies that ensure equitable access to technological benefits.

79. (A) Reverse socialization
Reverse socialization refers to the phenomenon where children or younger members of a family teach older generations how to use new technologies, such as smartphones or social media. This shift challenges traditional family hierarchies where knowledge typically flows from the elders to the young. As technology evolves rapidly, younger individuals often become more proficient, leading them to act as mentors within the domestic sphere. This process illustrates how technological change can reshape domestic roles and patterns of intergenerational learning.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The adoption of Electronic Health Records can lead to more efficient and coordinated patient care by allowing multiple providers to access a patient's comprehensive medical history instantly. This immediate access to information reduces redundant tests and improves clinical decision-making, which directly supports the goal of more effective healthcare delivery. Both the assertion and the reason correctly describe how digital data management transforms health systems, highlighting the benefits of technological integration for patient outcomes and administrative efficiency.

81. (B) The gig economy
Online food delivery platforms have contributed to the rise of the gig economy, a sector characterized by short-term contracts or freelance work rather than permanent jobs. These platforms connect consumers, restaurants, and independent delivery personnel through digital applications. While providing flexibility for workers and convenience for consumers, the gig economy also raises concerns about labor rights and job security. It reflects how digital networks restructure economic activity and the nature of work in the contemporary information and service society.

82. (A) Cyberbullying
Cyberbullying involves using digital communication to harass, threaten, or embarrass an individual, often through the spread of rumors or harmful content online. This form of cyber crime can have severe psychological impacts on victims and is a growing concern in a hyper-connected society. Unlike traditional bullying, cyberbullying can occur 24/7 and reach a wide audience rapidly. Addressing this issue requires both technical interventions and educational programs to promote digital citizenship and a safer online social environment.

83. (C) The Second Industrial Revolution
The historical development of the factory assembly line is most closely associated with the

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innovation and the need to protect sensitive information in a connected world.

70. (B) Information Age Wave
In his book "The Third Wave," Alvin Toffler describes the post-industrial society as the Information Age wave. This period follows the First Wave (Agrarian) and the Second Wave (Industrial), and is characterized by a shift toward an economy based on information, knowledge, and digital technology. Toffler's framework highlights how major technological transitions restructure social organization, culture, and individual life. The Third Wave emphasizes the move toward decentralized, customized production and the central role of data in modern society.

71. (D) Technology creates new spaces while reconfiguring the social meaning and use of existing physical ones.
From a sociological perspective, technology does not make physical space obsolete but reconfigures its social meaning and use. Digital tools create new spaces for interaction, such as virtual communities and online marketplaces, which coexist with physical environments. This shift allows for activities like remote work and global communication, altering how individuals experience and organize their daily lives. Technology redefines spatial boundaries and relationships, illustrating a complex interaction between the digital world and the material spaces we inhabit.

72. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The concept of flows applies to the global movement of capital, information, and technology, as well as people and physical goods. While technology facilitates these exchanges across borders, national governments still act as significant regulators of global flows. Borders remain relevant as they can be both porous and restrictive, influenced by political and security considerations. This interaction between global connectivity and national sovereignty demonstrates that technological advancement has not rendered geographical and political boundaries entirely meaningless in contemporary society.

73. (C) A social operating system where individuals, not groups, are the primary unit of social connectivity.
Networked individualism is a concept describing a social operating system where the individual, rather than the traditional group, is the primary unit of connectivity. Facilitated by personal communication technologies like smartphones and the internet, individuals maintain diverse, personalized social networks that are not tied to specific geographic locations or institutions. This shift allows for more flexible and varied social relationships, reflecting a broader trend in the information society where digital tools empower individuals to manage their own social connectivity.

74. (A) Electronic media is characterized by a few producers broadcasting to many consumers, whereas social media allows many-to-many communication.
A fundamental difference between traditional electronic media and social media lies in their communication models. Television and radio typically operate on a one-to-many broadcast model, where a few professional producers disseminate content to a mass audience. In contrast, social media platforms enable many-to-many communication, allowing any user to create and share content. This shift democratizes information production and fosters interactivity, significantly altering how information flows and how public discourse is shaped in the digital age.

75. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Key concepts in the study of technology and society include the digital divide, e-governance, surveillance, and virtual communities. The digital divide refers to the gap in ICT access and use, while e-governance involves using technology for government services. Surveillance describes the monitoring of populations, often through technological means, and virtual communities are online groups based on shared interests. Matching these terms with their descriptions helps provide a clearer understanding of the multifaceted impact of technology on social organization.

76. (B) Both E-Governance and Surveillance.
The use of biometrics, such as fingerprints or iris scans, in government programs represents an

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63. (A) Technology's role in emerging political processes.
Hashtag activism on social media platforms is a manifestation of technology's role in emerging political processes. It allows individuals to coalesce around specific tags to raise awareness, organize protests, and influence public opinion globally. This form of digital mobilization bypasses traditional media gatekeepers and enables rapid coordination across geographical boundaries. It reflects how communication technologies empower citizens to participate in political discourse and social movements, highlighting the shift toward more networked and decentralized forms of political engagement.

64. (B) The policy of ensuring that all members of society have access to and the skills for digital technologies.
Digital inclusion is a policy goal aimed at ensuring that all individuals and communities have the access and skills necessary to benefit from digital technologies. This involves addressing barriers related to infrastructure, economic affordability, and digital literacy. By promoting inclusion, governments aim to reduce the digital divide and ensure that the social and economic opportunities of the information age are available to everyone. It is a critical component of modern strategies for social equity and economic development.

65. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Technology profoundly impacts family and health systems through various mechanisms. Mobile phones can create a sense of presence in absence for distant relatives, while online forums provide social support despite the risk of misinformation. Telemedicine has the potential to bridge urban-rural healthcare gaps, and electronic health records improve care coordination while raising privacy concerns. Conversely, household technologies have historically influenced gender roles. These developments collectively reflect the complex, multifaceted influence of technology on essential domestic and social institutions.

66. (A) How technology is mediating and potentially altering the nature of marital communication.
When a couple primarily communicates through text messaging even within the same household, it reflects how technology mediates and potentially alters the nature of marital interaction. A sociological focus on this phenomenon examines how digital tools change the quality of intimacy, conflict resolution, and domestic life. This illustrates that communication technologies are not just tools for distant contact but actively reshape face-to-face relationships, introducing new patterns of behavior and potentially impacting the emotional dynamics of the family.

67. (C) The quantified self
The rise of wearable health trackers is part of the quantified self movement, where individuals use technology to monitor and record personal data such as activity levels and sleep patterns. This trend reflects an increasing focus on data-driven health management and self-improvement. By using sensors and mobile applications to track biological and behavioral metrics, individuals gain insights into their health and well-being. This demonstrates how digital tools empower users to take a more proactive and evidence-based approach to personal health.

68. (D) Increased production through high-yield varieties, synthetic fertilizers, and chemical pesticides.
The Green Revolution of the mid-twentieth century involved the global transfer of agricultural technologies to increase food production. Key components included the introduction of high-yield crop varieties, the widespread use of synthetic fertilizers, and the application of chemical pesticides. While these advancements significantly increased agricultural productivity and helped address global hunger, they also led to environmental concerns and debates over sustainable farming practices. This movement represents a major historical intersection between scientific innovation and the global food system.

69. (C) Hacking
Hacking involves using a computer or network to gain unauthorized access to a secure system. This activity can range from harmless exploration to malicious cyber crimes, such as data theft or system disruption. As society becomes increasingly dependent on digital infrastructure, hacking poses significant security risks for individuals, corporations, and governments. Addressing this challenge requires sophisticated cybersecurity measures and legal frameworks. It reflects the ongoing conflict between technical

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Second Industrial Revolution. This period was characterized by mass production, electrification, and the expansion of the manufacturing sector. The assembly line, famously pioneered in the automotive industry, drastically increased productivity and reshaped the social organization of labor. It marked a significant shift toward standardized production and urbanization, forming the foundation of modern industrial society and its economic and social structures.

84. (D) The space of flows
The rapid spread of a financial crisis through interconnected digital networks is a powerful example of the space of flows. This concept describes how social and economic processes are organized through global networks that operate instantaneously, transcending physical boundaries. In this network society, events in one location can have immediate consequences elsewhere due to high-speed information and capital exchanges. It reflects the dominant spatial logic of globalization, where connectivity and flow define the contemporary economic and social landscape.

85. (B) 2 and 3
A surveillance society involves the routine and systematic collection of personal data by state and corporate entities for management and control. Michel Foucault's concept of the Panopticon is a key theoretical tool for understanding how pervasive monitoring can lead to internalized discipline and self-regulation. This phenomenon is closely linked to technological advancements that enable the tracking and analysis of large datasets. Understanding these aspects is essential for analyzing the nature of power and social control in the modern information age.

86. (B) Hybrid community with a strong online component
A hybrid community with a strong online component is one where social interactions occur both through digital platforms and face-to-face meetings. In this scenario, the online forum is central to community life, facilitating discussion and organization, while physical interactions still take place. This demonstrates how technology supplements and reconfigures traditional local communities rather than replacing them entirely. It reflects the increasing integration of digital tools into everyday social life, creating more flexible and multi-layered forms of social association.

87. (D) It may substitute low-effort online actions for more substantive and meaningful real-world participation.
A primary criticism of slacktivism or clicktivism is that it may lead individuals to substitute low-effort online actions, like signing a petition or sharing a post, for more substantive real-world participation. While these actions can raise awareness, they may not result in lasting social or political change. This phenomenon raises questions about the depth and effectiveness of online political engagement. It highlights the challenge of translating digital activism into meaningful impact within the complex social and political systems.

88. (A) Once a person has internet access, the digital divide is considered fully bridged for them.
The digital divide is a multi-dimensional issue that extends beyond simple physical access to the internet. Even with access, disparities in digital literacy, the quality of devices, and the ability to use technology for economic benefit persist. Factors such as gender, age, and language barriers also contribute to this gap within and between nations. Bridging the divide requires comprehensive efforts that include skills training and the development of relevant content, not just providing connectivity.

89. (C) Reshape traditional notions of relational proximity and intimacy.
Technology can reshape traditional notions of relational proximity by allowing individuals to form close emotional bonds with others regardless of geographical distance. This situation illustrates how digital connectivity can sometimes prioritize online friendships over physical family ties. It reflects the broader impact of communication technology on social relationships, where intimacy is increasingly mediated through screens. This shift challenges established ideas about the importance of physical presence in the formation and maintenance of deep social and emotional connections.

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130. (A) They can reduce medical errors by providing a complete and legible history of a patient's care.
A major advantage of Electronic Health Records is their ability to reduce medical errors by providing a complete and legible history of a patient's care. Digital records allow multiple healthcare providers to access accurate and up-to-date information instantly, improving care coordination and clinical decision-making. While EHRs raise privacy and implementation concerns, their contribution to patient safety and administrative efficiency is significant. This integration of information technology into health systems represents a fundamental shift toward more data-driven and effective healthcare delivery in the information age.

131. (B) Precision agriculture
Precision agriculture involves the use of GPS, satellite imagery, and data analytics to optimize farming practices such as planting and harvesting. By using these technologies, farmers can apply water, fertilizers, and pesticides more efficiently, increasing crop yields and reducing environmental impact. This data-driven approach reflects the integration of advanced information technology into the food system, emphasizing precision and productivity. It represents a significant shift from traditional and industrial methods toward a more scientific and resource-efficient model of global agricultural production.

132. (B) Catfishing
Catfishing is a form of cyber harassment where an individual creates a fake social media profile to deceive and manipulate someone else, often for financial gain or personal gratification. This deceptive practice exploits the anonymity and reach of digital platforms to build fraudulent relationships. It highlights the social risks and ethical challenges present in online interactions and the importance of digital literacy and caution. Catfishing can lead to emotional distress and financial loss, reflecting the negative social consequences of technological connectivity and identity manipulation.

133. (C) The movable-type printing press
The transition from manuscript culture to print culture was a direct result of the invention of the movable-type printing press in the fifteenth century. This technological innovation allowed for the mass production of books, drastically increasing literacy and the dissemination of information. Print media facilitated the spread of new ideas, the development of standardized languages, and the rise of nationalism. This shift fundamentally restructured society, marking the beginning of the modern era where mass communication and the printed word were central to social organization.

134. (B) Technology has compressed space by speeding up travel and communication, and re-structured time by enabling 24/7 global operations.
Technology has compressed space by speeding up travel and communication, while restructuring time through 24/7 global operations. High-speed digital networks and transport systems allow people to interact instantaneously regardless of physical location, seemingly shrinking the world. This acceleration of processes leads to a more synchronized and hyper-connected temporal experience. These changes profoundly impact how individuals and organizations experience and organize their daily lives, illustrating the transformative power of technological innovation on the fundamental notions of time and space in modern society.

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135. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Cyber crimes encompass various illegal activities such as phishing, ransomware, cyberstalking, and identity theft. Phishing involves fraudulent information acquisition, while ransomware uses malicious software for financial extortion. Cyberstalking is the repeated harassment of individuals online, and identity theft involves stealing personal information for impersonation. Matching these crimes with their definitions is essential for understanding the diverse digital threats to security and privacy. This highlights the ongoing need for robust legal frameworks and cybersecurity measures to address the transnational and anonymous nature of these crimes.

136. (A) A company's firewall preventing unauthorized access to its internal network.
A company's firewall is a clear example of technology being used to reinforce a boundary rather than dissolve it. While communication tools often bridge distances, firewalls create technical barriers to protect internal networks

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97. (B) Internet, because it allows for interactive, many-to-many communication.
The internet is fundamentally different from traditional media like newspapers, radio, and television because it allows for interactive, many-to-many communication. While traditional media typically follow a one-to-many broadcast model, the internet empowers users to both consume and produce content. This shift from passive consumption to active participation democratizes information and fosters global networks. The interactive nature of the internet redefines the relationship between information producers and audiences, reflecting the core logic of the contemporary network society.

98. (A) E-Governance and Surveillance.
A key tension in modern governance is the relationship between e-governance and surveillance. While digital portals improve public service efficiency and transparency, they also enable the collection of large amounts of personal data that can be used for monitoring and control. This dual function raises concerns about the potential for state oversight and the erosion of individual privacy. Balancing the benefits of digital administration with the protection of civil liberties is a major challenge in the surveillance society.

99. (C) The use of social media to coordinate and publicize political dissent.
The Arab Spring protests are often cited as a key example of how social media can be used to coordinate and publicize political dissent. Activists used platforms like Facebook and Twitter to bypass government-controlled media, mobilize citizens, and share images of protests with a global audience. While technology alone did not cause the revolutions, it acted as a powerful tool for organization and communication, highlighting the significant role of digital networks in contemporary political processes and social movements.

100. (D) Ensure that the benefits of the digital economy are shared more equitably.
A key goal of digital inclusion policies is to ensure that the benefits of the digital economy are shared more equitably across all sections of society. This involves providing access to technical infrastructure, lowering economic barriers, and promoting digital literacy. By addressing the digital divide, governments aim to foster social equity and ensure that marginalized populations are not excluded from the opportunities for social and economic advancement that the information and communication technologies provide.

101. (C) How technology makes physically absent members socially present, and physically present members socially absent.
The concept of absent presence in family studies refers to how technology reconfigures social interaction. Digital tools like smartphones allow physically absent family members to remain socially present through constant communication. Conversely, individuals who are physically together may become socially absent as they mentally withdraw to engage with their personal devices. This dual effect illustrates how communication technology blurs the boundaries of physical and social space, significantly altering the nature of domestic intimacy and relational proximity in modern life.

102. (B) Telemedicine
An elderly person in a remote village using a video call to consult with a specialist in a major city is a direct application of telemedicine. This technology overcomes geographical barriers by providing medical expertise and healthcare services over a distance. It improves access for underserved populations and enhances the efficiency of health systems. Telemedicine represents a significant shift toward a more patient-centered and digitally integrated model of healthcare delivery, facilitating better outcomes through technical innovation in health communication.

103. (D) Their exclusive use in traditional, non-industrial farming.
The controversy surrounding Genetically Modified foods involves concerns about long-term health effects, corporate control of the food supply, and their impact on biodiversity. However, these crops are primarily associated with industrial agriculture rather than traditional, non-industrial farming. GM technology aims to increase yields and nutritional density through precise scientific manipulation of plant traits. Understanding the debates over GM foods is essential for analyzing the intersection of scientific progress, corporate

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117. (C) The labor conditions and economic precarity of 'gig economy' delivery workers.
A primary social concern regarding online food delivery services is the labor conditions and economic precarity of delivery workers in the gig economy. These workers often lack traditional employment benefits, job security, and legal protections. While the platforms provide convenience and consumer flexibility, they also raise significant ethical and social questions about the nature of work and the responsibility of digital companies toward their labor force. This reflects the broader impact of digital networks on economic restructuring and social inequality.

118. (B) Cyber crime
A denial-of-service attack is a form of cyber crime where a website or server is flooded with traffic to make it unavailable to legitimate users. These attacks can cause significant economic damage and disrupt essential digital services. As society becomes more dependent on online infrastructure, DoS attacks pose a major threat to corporate security and public administration. Addressing this challenge requires robust cybersecurity measures and legal frameworks to identify and prosecute perpetrators, reflecting the ongoing struggle to protect digital information systems.

119. (D) The late 20th and early 21st centuries
The term Information Society describes a society where the creation and distribution of information are significant economic and cultural activities, most characteristic of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. This period saw the rapid development of microelectronics, computers, and the internet, leading to a shift away from traditional manufacturing toward a knowledge-based economy. In this era, digital connectivity and data manipulation become the primary drivers of social change and economic growth, profoundly restructuring global interactions and human experience.

120. (C) 1, 2 and 4
Media impacts society in various ways, such as facilitating the spread of information and misinformation through social platforms. The concept of the global village suggests that electronic media create an interconnected world, while visual media like films can shape cultural norms and perceptions of reality. Conversely, print media historically played a crucial role in the development of modern nation-states and national identity. These developments collectively reflect the transformative power of communication technologies in reshaping social, cultural, and political organization in the modern era.

121. (C) The telegraph and railroad
The phrase annihilation of space by time was historically used to describe the profound impact of the telegraph and railroad in the nineteenth century. These technologies significantly speeded up travel and communication, seemingly reducing the distances between people and places. This compression of space and time allowed for faster economic transactions and more efficient government administration. It marked a major shift in human perception of geographical boundaries and formed the basis for the increasingly interconnected and accelerated pace of modern social and economic life.

122. (A) The global circulation of Japanese anime and American pop music.
Arjun Appadurai's framework of global flows, specifically mediascapes and ethnoscapes, is exemplified by the global circulation of cultural products like Japanese anime and American pop music. These flows transcend national boundaries, creating a shared global cultural experience that can influence local identities and perceptions. This demonstrates how technology and media facilitate the rapid movement of images and information across the globe, reflecting the increasingly interconnected and deterritorialized nature of contemporary social and cultural life in a globalized world.

123. (D) The quality and authenticity of relationships formed online compared to face-to-face interactions.
A key challenge for the concept of virtual community is the debate over the quality and authenticity of relationships formed online compared to face-to-face interactions. Critics often question whether computer-mediated communication can provide the same level of emotional depth and social support as physical presence. While digital networks allow for diverse associations based on shared interests, the lack of

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and the subsequent beginning of regular public radio broadcasts in the early twentieth century. Finally, the launch of Facebook in the twenty-first century marked the rise of social networking sites. This chronological progression illustrates the evolution from point-to-point electrical communication to mass broadcasting and eventually to interactive digital networks.

111. (A) C2G (Citizen-to-Government)
The Citizen-to-Government model of e-governance involves individuals using digital portals to provide feedback, report local issues, or participate in public decision-making. Examples include online reporting of broken streetlights or using government websites for public consultations. This model aims to improve government responsiveness and empower citizens to take a more active role in governance. By facilitating direct communication between the public and the state, it enhances the transparency and accountability of administrative processes in the contemporary information and communication age.

112. (B) The sociology of surveillance.
David Lyon is a prominent sociologist extensively recognized for his work on the sociology of surveillance. He has analyzed how personal data collection and monitoring by state and corporate entities have become central features of modern social organization. His research explores the social, political, and ethical implications of living in a surveillance society, focusing on issues like privacy, social control, and the impact of technology on individual freedom. His work provides key theoretical frameworks for understanding the modern monitoring landscape.

113. (B) The potential for global reach and rapid mobilization online.
A key difference between traditional political protests and online activism is the potential for global reach and rapid mobilization facilitated by digital technology. Online platforms allow information to spread instantaneously, enabling individuals from diverse locations to coordinate actions and influence public opinion quickly. While traditional protests involve physical presence, online activism leverages digital networks for large-scale awareness and mobilization. This demonstrates how communication technologies have expanded the possibilities for political expression and social movements in a hyper-connected world.

114. (A) The skills divide
State policies providing digital literacy training specifically address the skills divide within the broader digital divide. Merely having access to hardware and infrastructure is insufficient if individuals lack the knowledge to use digital tools effectively for social and economic benefits. By focusing on education and training, governments aim to empower citizens to navigate the information age, find employment, and access essential services. These initiatives are crucial for promoting digital inclusion and ensuring that all members of society can participate fully.

115. (C) A is true but R is false.
The widespread adoption of household technologies like washing machines has been linked to changes in domestic gender roles by reducing the time required for certain chores. However, these tools have not completely eliminated the gendered division of labor in all households, as social norms and cultural expectations often persist despite technical advancements. While technology can facilitate change, the complete transformation of domestic roles involves complex social and cultural factors. Both the assertion and the reason correctly identify the tension between technical innovation and social reality.

116. (D) Remote patient monitoring, a key part of changing health systems.
A patient using a device that monitors blood sugar and alerts a doctor is an example of remote patient monitoring, a key innovation in modern health systems. This technology uses sensors and digital networks to provide continuous medical oversight without the need for hospitalization. It improves the management of chronic conditions and facilitates timely medical intervention. This shift toward digitally integrated healthcare delivery empowers patients and enhances the efficiency of health systems through the application of information and communication technologies.

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90. (B) 1, 3, 4
Several concepts define the relationship between technology and society. Time-space compression describes how technology seems to speed up time and shrink distance. E-governance involves using ICT to improve government services, while cyber crime includes illegal acts targeting or using computers. In contrast, virtual communities are based on shared interests rather than geography, and the digital divide is a multi-dimensional gap in access and skills. Understanding these terms is essential for analyzing the complex social changes driven by technological innovation.

91. (D) Industrial agriculture
Industrial agriculture is characterized by the widespread use of large-scale machinery, synthetic fertilizers, and chemical pesticides to maximize crop yields. This model of production emerged during the Industrial Revolution and significantly increased agricultural productivity. It reflects the application of industrial principles to the food system, emphasizing efficiency and standardization. While it has addressed global food demands, industrial agriculture also raises concerns about environmental sustainability and the impact of chemical use on human health and biodiversity.

92. (B) Identity theft
Identity theft is a form of cyber crime where an attacker steals personal information, such as passwords or credit card numbers, to impersonate someone else for fraudulent purposes. This activity can result in significant financial loss and emotional distress for the victim. As more personal and financial information is stored online, the risk of identity theft increases. Protecting against this crime requires robust security measures and consumer awareness about the importance of safeguarding private data in a connected world.

93. (C) The introduction of new machinery that threatened their jobs and livelihoods.
The Luddites were textile workers in nineteenth-century England who protested against the introduction of new machinery, like power looms, which they believed threatened their jobs and traditional livelihoods. Their actions involved the destruction of machines as a form of resistance against the changing social and economic order brought by the Industrial Revolution. The Luddite movement illustrates the social tensions and conflicts that often accompany rapid technological change and the displacement of labor by mechanical innovation.

94. (D) Marshall McLuhan
Marshall McLuhan coined the term global village to describe how electronic technology has contracted the world into a single, interconnected space. He argued that the speed of electronic communication allows information to be shared instantaneously, creating a shared global experience similar to that of a small village. This concept highlights the transformative power of media in reshaping social organization and human perception, emphasizing the move toward a more integrated and interdependent world in the information age.

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95. (A) The 24/7 global trade in currencies and stocks.
The 24/7 global trade in currencies and stocks is a classic example of a technologically facilitated flow that challenges national boundaries. High-speed digital networks allow financial transactions to occur instantaneously across the globe, creating a space of flows that operates independently of traditional geographic and political limits. This reflects the dominant spatial logic of global capitalism in the network society, where connectivity and the rapid movement of capital are central to the contemporary economic landscape and its organization.

96. (B) A group of programmers from around the world who collaborate on an open-source software project.
A virtual community of practice consists of individuals who share a common professional or technical interest and collaborate online to improve their skills and knowledge. A group of programmers working on an open-source project is a prime example, as they use digital networks to share code, solve problems, and achieve shared goals. These communities demonstrate how technology facilitates collaboration across geographical boundaries, allowing experts to connect and innovate in a decentralized and networked environment.

non-verbal cues and physical contact may impact the nature of social bonds. Understanding this tension is essential for evaluating community in the digital age.

124. (B) To use ICT to make government processes more efficient, transparent, and responsive to the public.
The fundamental purpose of e-governance is to use information and communication technologies to improve the efficiency, transparency, and responsiveness of government processes. By providing public services and information through digital portals, governments aim to reduce bureaucracy and increase accountability to the citizens. This digital integration facilitates better communication between the state and the public, empowering individuals to access services more easily. E-governance reflects a significant transformation of public administration through the strategic application of modern information technologies for the common good.

125. (C) 2 and 3
Technology and social change are intricately linked through various phenomena. The digital divide can exist based on factors like age and gender within a country, reflecting existing social inequalities. Telemedicine uses telecommunications for remote clinical care, improving access for underserved populations. In contrast, technological determinism is the theory that technology shapes society, not the other way around. Understanding these concepts is essential for analyzing the complex, multi-dimensional impact of technological innovations on modern social, economic, and political systems and their organization.

126. (D) Systematic use of data systems in the monitoring of the actions or communications of one or more persons.
Dataveillance refers to the systematic use of data systems for the monitoring of the actions or communications of one or more persons. In a surveillance society, large-scale data collection by state and corporate entities allows for the tracking of individuals' behaviors and preferences. This form of monitoring is facilitated by digital technology and raises significant concerns about individual privacy and civil liberties. Dataveillance illustrates how information systems function as mechanisms of social control and management in the contemporary information and network society.

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127. (A) A hybrid approach to political mobilization that leverages technology.
When social movements combine online petitions and social media campaigns with coordinated offline protests, they demonstrate a hybrid approach to political mobilization. This strategy leverages the rapid reach and organizational power of digital technology while maintaining the visible impact of physical presence. This multi-layered form of activism reflects how contemporary political expression integrates digital and material actions to influence public opinion and pressure powerful institutions. It highlights the evolving nature of political processes in an increasingly connected and technology-driven global society.

128. (B) The infrastructural digital divide.
A government policy to build a national fiber-optic network is a direct attempt to address the infrastructural digital divide. By providing the necessary technical foundation for high-speed internet in all villages, the state aims to ensure that geographical location does not prevent citizens from accessing digital resources. This initiative targets the physical barriers to connectivity, which is a fundamental requirement for social inclusion and economic development in the information age. Such efforts are essential for promoting equitable access to technological benefits.

129. (B) The process of courtship and partner selection.
The use of online dating and matrimonial apps has significantly changed the processes of courtship and partner selection in many families. These digital platforms allow individuals to find and screen potential partners beyond their immediate social and geographical circles. While traditional family involvement in matchmaking persists in some cultures, technology has introduced a more individualized and data-driven approach to forming romantic relationships. This shift reflects the broader impact of digital tools on identity formation and the social organization of family and intimate relations.

143. (A) A child in a 'smart home' being monitored remotely by parents via an app.
A parent monitoring their child in a smart home via a mobile app is a clear example of technology changing family relations. This infusion of monitoring tools into the domestic sphere reconfigures traditional patterns of supervision and parenting. While these digital systems offer convenience and enhanced security, they also raise questions about privacy and the nature of familial trust. This reflects the broader impact of information and communication technologies on the social organization and emotional dynamics of the household in an increasingly connected world.

144. (B) Health systems technology
The use of robots to perform surgeries, whether guided locally or remotely, represents a significant advancement in health systems technology. This innovation improves surgical precision, reduces recovery times, and allows for expertise to be delivered across geographical distances. Robotic surgery reflects the integration of advanced technical systems into clinical practice, enhancing the quality of medical care. This shift toward digitally integrated and automated medical procedures is a key feature of the modern transformation of healthcare delivery through scientific and technological progress in the information age.

145. (B) 2 and 3
Technology both facilitates global flows across boundaries and strengthens the surveillance of those same boundaries. Flows include the movement of capital, ideas, and cultural products through digital networks, creating a space of flows that organizes modern social practices. Simultaneously, technical monitoring systems allow states to track and regulate these exchanges. Understanding this dual function is essential for analyzing the complex relationship between global connectivity and national sovereignty, where technology acts as a tool for both integration and social control in a networked world.

146. (A) Whether technology ensures food security or causes environmental harm and corporate monopolies.
A major debate in food systems technology revolves around whether innovations like GM crops ensure global food security or lead to environmental harm and corporate monopolies. While these technologies can increase yields and nutritional value, they also raise concerns about biodiversity and the concentration of power in the hands of a few large companies. This controversy reflects the complex intersection of scientific progress, economic interests, and social equity. Evaluating the role of technology in food production requires balancing technical benefits with environmental and social ethical considerations.

147. (C) Doxing
Doxing involves publicly revealing an individual's private and sensitive information online without their consent, often as a form of harassment or retaliation. This cyber crime exploits digital networks to harm people by exposing their personal details, such as addresses or financial data, to a wide audience. Doxing can lead to severe social and psychological consequences for the victim. It highlights the significant risks to individual privacy and the importance of ethical behavior and robust legal protections in an increasingly connected and anonymous digital world.

148. (D) First Industrial Revolution
The development of the steam engine was a critical component of the First Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth century. This technological innovation enabled mass production, the expansion of the factory system, and the growth of mechanized transport like railroads. The steam engine fundamentally restructured society by replacing manual labor with mechanical power, leading to rapid urbanization and the rise of industrial capitalism. It marked the beginning of an era where machine energy transformed the social and economic organization of production and human life globally.

149. (C) Time
Constant contact with colleagues via digital messaging outside formal working hours is an example of technology's impact on the notion

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from external threats. This highlights how technology can be strategically applied to maintain security and control over information flows. In the context of the network society, technical boundaries like firewalls and digital authentication are essential for protecting institutional integrity and ensuring the safety of sensitive digital data and communications.

137. (C) Computer-mediated communication
A defining characteristic of a virtual community is that social interactions are mediated through computer networks rather than physical proximity or face-to-face contact. These digital groups are formed through shared interests, values, or goals, allowing individuals from diverse locations to connect. While members may never meet in person, computer-mediated communication enables the development of relationships and a sense of collective identity. This demonstrates how technology facilitates new forms of social association that transcend geographical boundaries and reconfigure the traditional understanding of community.

138. (A) The merging of previously distinct media technologies and platforms (e.g., watching TV on a laptop).
Media convergence refers to the merging of previously distinct technologies and platforms, such as watching television or reading news on a smartphone or laptop. This process is driven by digital innovation, allowing diverse forms of content to be accessed through a single device. Convergence reshapes how individuals consume media and how information is distributed, blurring the boundaries between traditional media sectors. It reflects the central role of digital networks in integrating various communication tools and platforms into a cohesive and interactive media environment.

139. (D) G2C
A citizen paying property tax online through a government website is an example of a Government-to-Citizen e-governance interaction. This model focuses on using digital technology to deliver public services directly to individuals, making processes more efficient and accessible. By reducing the need for physical paperwork and visits to government offices, G2C services improve the relationship between the state and its citizens. This integration of ICT into public administration reflects a broader trend toward more transparent and responsive governance in the information and communication age.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Digital inclusion policies are crucial for reducing social inequality in the information age because without equitable access and skills, the digital divide can exacerbate existing socio-economic disparities. Factors such as income, education, and geographic location determine an individual's ability to benefit from technological advancements. Both the assertion and the reason correctly highlight how technical barriers can reinforce social stratification. Addressing these gaps through comprehensive inclusion strategies is essential for ensuring that all members of society can participate fully in the modern economy.

141. (C) The potential for a 'chilling effect' on free speech and dissent.
A major risk associated with the surveillance society is the potential for a chilling effect on free speech and political dissent. When individuals are aware that their communications and actions are being monitored by state or corporate entities, they may self-censor to avoid controversy or repercussions. This internalized surveillance can undermine democratic participation and social innovation. While monitoring is often justified for security, it also raises significant ethical concerns about individual privacy and the health of the public sphere in a hyper-connected world.

142. (D) The intersection of technology and political processes.
The analysis of big data to identify voter preferences and craft targeted ads is a contemporary example of the intersection of technology and political processes. By leveraging large datasets from online behavior, political parties can influence public opinion more precisely and efficiently. This data-driven approach reflects how information technology has become a central tool in political campaigning and strategy. It highlights the significant impact of digital networks on democratic participation and the social organization of political communication and mobilization in the modern era.

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power, and environmental sustainability in the global food system.

104. (A) Reporting a software bug to the developer
Cyber crimes include illegal activities such as ransomware attacks, identity theft, and phishing, which target or use digital networks for criminal purposes. Conversely, reporting a software bug to a developer is a legitimate and helpful activity aimed at improving system security and functionality. Understanding the difference between malicious cyber activities and constructive technical contributions is crucial for analyzing the legal and social challenges posed by the information age. It highlights the ongoing need for robust cybersecurity and ethical behavior.

105. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various social phenomena are closely linked to specific technological contexts. Transnational family communication relies on video calling platforms, while the quantified self movement uses wearable health trackers. Hashtag activism is prominent on social media platforms like Twitter, and filter bubbles are created by social media algorithms that isolate users from diverse viewpoints. Matching these phenomena with their technological drivers helps in understanding the complex ways digital tools reshape communication, self-perception, political mobilization, and public discourse in society.

106. (A) Industrial society to Post-industrial or Information society.
The transition from an economy based on manufacturing to one focused on services, information, and knowledge is a defining feature of the shift from industrial to post-industrial or information society. This period is characterized by the central role of data and communication technologies in social and economic organization. As manufacturing becomes more automated, the creation and manipulation of information become the primary drivers of growth. This shift fundamentally restructures social hierarchies, labor patterns, and cultural experiences in contemporary life.

107. (D) Time
The 24/7 news cycles and financial markets, enabled by high-speed communication technology, reflect a significant change in the social organization of time. In the network society, activities are no longer bound by traditional local schedules or daylight hours. This leads to an acceleration of global processes and an expectation of constant availability and immediate response. It illustrates how digital connectivity reconfigures the human experience of time, creating a globally synchronized and hyper-connected environment where information flows perpetually.

108. (B) The systematic perturbation of the chronological order of events, such as in instant financial trading or flexible work schedules.
Manuel Castells' concept of timeless time refers to the systematic perturbation of the chronological order of events in the network society. This phenomenon is facilitated by digital technology, which allows for instant global transactions and flexible, non-linear work schedules. By breaking traditional sequences and boundaries of time, the network society creates a more fluid and accelerated temporal experience. It reflects how information technology reconfigures the social and economic organization of time, leading to a synchronization of global processes.

109. (C) They are always ephemeral and lack any real social significance.
Virtual communities can provide a strong sense of belonging and social support, transcending geographical and socio-economic barriers. While anonymity can sometimes lead to disinhibited behavior, these digital groups are often socially significant and maintain long-term relationships among their members. Incorrectly assuming they are always ephemeral overlooks the profound role they play in identity formation and collective action in the digital age. They represent a significant shift in how people find community and association in a networked society.

110. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The history of communication technology follows a sequence starting with the first successful transatlantic telegraph cable in the nineteenth century. This was followed by the widespread adoption of the domestic telephone

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of time. Mobile tools blur the boundaries between professional and personal life, leading to an expectation of 24/7 availability. This phenomenon, known as temporal displacement, reconfigures the daily rhythms of society and redefines the industrial-era concept of a fixed workday. It reflects the broader impact of communication technology on the social organization and human perception of time in an increasingly connected and accelerated global environment.

150. (D) All of the above
Technology profoundly impacts society across multiple dimensions, including the history of innovations, political processes, and new forms of crime in cyberspace. It also reshapes family and community structures while creating challenges like the digital divide. These developments collectively reflect the central role of information and communication technologies in restructuring social, economic, and cultural organization. Analyzing technology's multifaceted influence is essential for understanding the complexities of the modern information age and ensuring that technological benefits are shared equitably while minimizing potential social risks and harms.

151. (D) Time-space compression
Time-space compression describes how technology, particularly transport and high-speed communication, has reduced the significance of physical distance and accelerated the pace of global life. By allowing information and goods to travel rapidly across the world, technological innovation shrinks the perception of distance and facilitates instantaneous global interactions. This phenomenon reconfigures the social and economic organization of space and time, leading to a more synchronized and hyper-connected world. It reflects the transformative power of modern technical infrastructure on human experiences of geographical boundaries and spatial relationships.

152. (A) A social structure based on networks operated by microelectronics-based communication technologies.
Manuel Castells' concept of the network society refers to a social structure organized through networks facilitated by microelectronics-based communication technologies. This society is characterized by the global movement of information, capital, and technology in a space of flows. In this structure, social practices and power are increasingly organized around digital networks rather than traditional physical locations. The network society reflects a fundamental shift in the logic of social and economic organization, where digital connectivity and data manipulation are central to the contemporary human experience and global interactions.

153. (C) Virtual community
An online fan group where members from around the world discuss shared interests and participate in digital events is a classic example of a virtual community. These groups rely on computer-mediated communication to build social relationships and a sense of belonging, transcending geographical and social boundaries. Members connect through shared passions and identities rather than physical proximity. This demonstrates how technology facilitates new forms of social association that are based on network connectivity and shared digital spaces, reflecting the changing nature of community in the information and network age.

154. (A) Social media content is primarily user-generated.
A key feature of social media that distinguishes it from traditional electronic media is that content is primarily user-generated. While television and radio follow a one-to-many broadcast model with professional producers, social media platforms enable many-to-many communication, allowing any user to create, share, and interact with content. This democratizes information production and fosters a more interactive and decentralized media environment. It reflects the broader shift toward an active and participatory user model in the digital age, where digital networks empower individuals to shape public discourse.

155. (D) Transparency and accountability
A main promise of e-governance is to increase transparency and accountability in public administration. By providing government information and services through digital portals, states aim to reduce bureaucracy and make processes more visible to the public. This

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digital divide refers to gaps in access and skills. Social media is characterized by many-to-many communication. Understanding these terms is essential for analyzing the complex social changes driven by technological innovations in the modern era.

181. (C) Network effects, where the value of the service increases as more people use it.
A key feature of social media is the presence of network effects, where the value of the platform increases as more individuals use it. This phenomenon encourages widespread adoption and creates large-scale digital communities. Unlike traditional media, social media relies on user-generated content and many-to-many communication, allowing for interactive and decentralized information sharing. Network effects foster global connectivity and foster the growth of interactive social networks, significantly altering the nature of public discourse and social organization in the digital age through the power of collective user engagement.

182. (B) Individual privacy and civil liberties
A major tension in the modern state is balancing the need for security, which may lead to increased surveillance, with the protection of individual privacy and civil liberties. While technological monitoring can improve public safety, it also raises concerns about state oversight and the potential for abuse of personal data. This conflict reflects the complex ethical and political challenges posed by living in a surveillance society. Addressing this tension requires robust legal frameworks and public debate to ensure that security measures do not undermine fundamental human rights in a hyper-connected world.

183. (D) State-level electronic surveillance.
The Snowden revelations in 2013 brought global attention to the immense scale of state-level electronic surveillance. By disclosing classified documents, Edward Snowden exposed how government agencies collect vast amounts of data from digital communications for national security purposes. These revelations sparked a global debate over the ethics of surveillance, the right to privacy, and the power of the state in the digital age. They highlight the significant social and political challenges posed by pervasive technological monitoring and the need for greater transparency and accountability in government surveillance programs.

184. (A) Identity formation
The phenomenon where individuals tailor their online self-presentation relates technology to the process of identity formation. Social media platforms allow users to curate their digital personas, often highlighting positive aspects and hiding negative ones to create a favorable impression. This digital self-presentation influences how individuals perceive themselves and how they are viewed by others. It reflects the broader impact of information technology on the social organization of identity, where digital tools provide new avenues for self-expression and the construction of social identity in an increasingly connected world.

185. (C) Technology being integrated into parenting and family surveillance.
A parent using a GPS tracking app to monitor their child's location is an example of technology being integrated into parenting and family surveillance. This infusion of digital monitoring tools into the domestic sphere reconfigures traditional patterns of trust and supervision. While these systems offer security and convenience, they also raise concerns about individual privacy and the nature of familial relationships. This reflects the broader impact of communication technology on the social organization of private life, illustrating how technical innovation redefines domestic roles and parenting in a hyper-connected world.

186. (A) Balancing the benefits of data-driven medicine with the need to protect patient privacy and data.
A major socio-technical challenge for future health systems is balancing the benefits of data-driven medicine with the need to protect patient privacy. While advanced analytics and shared health records improve diagnosis and care coordination, they also increase the risks of data breaches and unauthorized access. Ensuring the security of sensitive medical information is essential for maintaining patient trust and ethical standards. This challenge requires sophisticated technical protections and robust legal frameworks to ensure that the opportunities of digital health are realized without compromising individual privacy and safety.

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over unverified digital health information for serious conditions.

162. (A) Preserve them and extend their shelf life.
Canning and freezing foods are technological processes primarily designed to preserve them and extend their shelf life. By inhibiting the growth of microorganisms and slowing down natural degradation, these methods allow food to be stored and transported over long distances and for extended periods. This preservation is essential for the modern global food supply chain, ensuring food availability regardless of seasonal or geographical limitations. It reflects how scientific and mechanical innovations are used to manage the stability and accessibility of food resources in an industrialized global society.

163. (C) Cyber crime and electronic commerce.
The Information Technology Act, 2000 in India is a major piece of legislation that primarily deals with cyber crime and electronic commerce. It provides a legal framework for the recognition of electronic records and digital signatures, facilitating secure online transactions. Additionally, the act defines various cyber offenses and provides for penalties, addressing the need for legal oversight in the digital era. Understanding such legislations is essential for analyzing the relationship between technological advancement and the legal regulation of behavior in a connected and information-driven global environment.

164. (D) The failure of society to consciously or critically examine the impact of rapid technological change.
Technological somnambulism, a term coined by Langdon Winner, refers to the failure of society to consciously or critically examine the impact of rapid technological change. He argues that people often adopt new technologies without considering their long-term social and political consequences, essentially sleepwalking through the process of technical progress. This concept highlights the need for more active and informed public engagement with technological development, ensuring that new tools are used in ways that support rather than undermine social values, individual freedom, and democratic processes.

165. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Theorists have developed key concepts to analyze the relationship between technology and society. David Harvey theorized time-space compression, while Alvin Toffler described the Third Wave of the Information Age. Howard Rheingold analyzed the emergence of virtual communities, and David Lyon explored the nature of the surveillance society. Matching these thinkers with their core ideas provides a comprehensive framework for understanding how technical innovations restructure social organization, communication, and human experience. These perspectives are essential for analyzing the complex and multi-dimensional impact of the digital age.

166. (B) Time and Space
An international sporting event watched simultaneously by millions globally is a clear example of media creating a shared experience that seems to transcend time and space. Through electronic and digital broadcasting, people in diverse locations can participate in the same event in real-time. This phenomenon, often linked to McLuhan's global village, reconfigures the human experience of spatial and temporal boundaries. It demonstrates how communication technologies create a globally synchronized social environment, where high-speed information flows foster a sense of interconnectedness and shared global culture and identity.

167. (D) The flow of media images and information across the globe, which can shape how people understand the world.
Arjun Appadurai's concept of mediascapes refers to the global flow of media images and information that can shape how people understand and experience the world. These flows consist of both electronic and print media produced by state and private entities, which provide a vast repertoire of images and narratives to global audiences. Mediascapes allow individuals to form imagined worlds and identities that transcend national boundaries. This concept highlights the transformative role of media in the social organization of culture and perception in an increasingly interconnected and globalized world.

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digital integration empowers citizens to monitor government activities and access essential services more easily. E-governance reflects a significant transformation of public administration through the strategic application of modern ICT, fostering a more responsive and open relationship between the state and its citizens in the information age.

156. (B) Panoptic effect
The panoptic effect refers to the psychological phenomenon where individuals regulate their own behavior because they believe they are being watched, even if no direct monitor is present. This concept, based on Bentham's prison design and analyzed by Foucault, is a metaphor for the modern surveillance society. Constant visibility through technology functions as a mechanism of social control, as the mere possibility of monitoring leads to internalized discipline and conformity. It illustrates the power of surveillance systems in shaping individual and collective behavior through technological visibility and regulation.

157. (C) Technology shaping political and administrative processes.
A government using social media to disseminate public health information during a pandemic is an example of technology shaping political and administrative processes. By leveraging digital platforms for rapid and widespread communication, states can influence public behavior and improve crisis management. This form of digital governance bypasses traditional media gatekeepers and allows for more direct interaction between the government and the public. It reflects the increasing integration of communication technology into public administration, highlighting its transformative role in modern political and social organization during critical global events.

158. (D) It is a multi-dimensional issue including access, skills, and quality of use.
The digital divide is a multi-dimensional issue that encompasses more than just physical access to the internet. It also includes disparities in digital literacy skills, the quality of hardware used, and the ability to effectively leverage technology for social and economic benefits. Factors such as gender, age, income, and geographic location contribute to this gap within and between nations. Bridging the divide requires comprehensive policies that address infrastructure, affordability, and education, ensuring that the benefits of the information age are distributed equitably across all of society.

159. (A) Technology being used to manage family life.
Using shared digital calendars and group messaging apps to coordinate household schedules is an example of technology being used to manage family life. These tools help family members organize daily tasks and stay connected across diverse locations, facilitating more efficient domestic coordination. While they improve logistical management, they also reflect the increasing infusion of digital tools into the private sphere. This shift reconfigures traditional patterns of family interaction and organization, illustrating the profound impact of information and communication technologies on the social and domestic dynamics of the household.

160. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The history of significant health technologies follows a chronological progression starting with the development of the smallpox vaccine in the eighteenth century. This was followed by the invention of the X-ray for medical imaging in the late nineteenth century and the discovery of penicillin in the mid-twentieth century. Finally, the emergence of telemedicine and remote patient monitoring in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries represents the modern integration of digital technology into healthcare. This sequence illustrates the evolution of medical practice through scientific and technological progress.

161. (B) The rise of 'cyberchondria', or anxiety about health caused by self-diagnosis using the internet.
A negative consequence of widespread health information online is the rise of cyberchondria, where individuals experience increased anxiety due to self-diagnosis using internet sources. While digital access empowers patients, it can also lead to medical misinformation and misinterpretation of symptoms. This phenomenon reflects the challenges of navigating the vast and unverified health data available on the web. Addressing this requires medical professionals to guide patients in finding reliable sources and promotes the importance of professional medical consultation

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and verification of health content can vary significantly. This can lead to self-diagnosis errors and increased anxiety, known as cyberchondria. Addressing this requires patients to seek reliable sources and emphasizes the importance of professional medical advice. It highlights the social and health risks associated with the proliferation of unverified medical information in the contemporary digital and connected world.

175. (B) 1, 3 and 4
Technology profoundly impacts food systems through various mechanisms. The Green Revolution significantly increased yields while raising environmental concerns, and food processing technologies extend the shelf life of products. Online food delivery apps have created a new economic sector known as the gig economy, which connects consumers and restaurants through digital networks. Conversely, GM foods are created through biotechnology, not just traditional breeding. These developments collectively reflect the complex intersection of scientific progress, economic restructuring, and environmental sustainability in the global food and agricultural systems of the modern era.

176. (B) Keylogger
A keylogger is a type of malicious software that secretly records a user's keystrokes to steal sensitive information such as passwords or credit card numbers. This form of cyber crime poses significant threats to individual and corporate security. As society becomes increasingly reliant on digital networks for financial and personal activities, protecting against keyloggers and other malware is essential. This challenge requires sophisticated cybersecurity tools and user awareness about the importance of safeguarding private data, reflecting the ongoing struggle to ensure security and privacy in an increasingly connected and anonymous digital world.

177. (B) Oral to print to electronic communication.
The historical sequence of dominant communication technologies is seen as a progression from oral to print and then to electronic communication. This evolution reflects the increasing complexity of social organization and the expanding reach of information. Oral tradition relied on memory and physical proximity, while the printing press enabled the mass dissemination of standardized information. Electronic and digital media further accelerated this process, allowing for instantaneous global communication. Each transition fundamentally restructured human experience, culture, and social interaction, marking the shift toward an increasingly interconnected and information-driven world.

178. (A) Time-space compression.
Experiencing a live event happening on the other side of the world via television or internet streaming is a clear example of time-space compression. High-speed communication technology shrinks the perception of distance and allows information to travel instantaneously, creating a shared global experience. This phenomenon reconfigures the social and economic organization of space and time, leading to a more synchronized and hyper-connected world. It reflects the transformative power of technological innovation on human experiences of geographical boundaries and the creation of a globally synchronized social environment in the information age.

179. (C) Ethnoscape
The movement of skilled IT professionals from one country to another is an example of a flow that falls under Arjun Appadurai's concept of ethnoscape. This term refers to the global flow of people, including tourists, immigrants, and skilled workers, whose movements reshape social and cultural landscapes. These migrations are often facilitated by global economic demands and communication technologies. The concept of ethnoscapes highlights the deterritorialized nature of contemporary society, where human mobility is a central feature of globalization and the social organization of work and identity across national boundaries.

180. (A) 1 and 3
Several concepts define the relationship between technology and society. Howard Rheingold first described virtual communities as social aggregations emerging from the net, emphasizing digital connectivity based on shared interests. Additionally, the panopticon is a metaphor for a society where pervasive surveillance leads to internalized discipline. Conversely, e-governance aims to make services more accessible, and the

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168. (A) The success or failure of a technology depends on how social groups interpret and use it.
The Social Construction of Technology perspective argues that the success or failure of a technology is not predetermined by its technical features but depends on how different social groups interpret and use it. This framework emphasizes human agency and social context, suggesting that various actors influence the development path of a technology through their unique needs and values. SCOT rejects technological determinism, highlighting that the social meaning and adoption of a technology are results of complex social negotiations and interactions within the society that creates and uses it.

169. (C) The presence of a significant digital divide.
A major challenge for implementing successful e-governance projects, particularly in developing countries, is the presence of a significant digital divide. Disparities in ICT access, digital literacy, and infrastructure prevent many citizens from benefiting from online government services. Without equitable access, e-governance can exacerbate existing social inequalities and exclude marginalized populations from essential services and information. Addressing this gap requires comprehensive policies that promote digital inclusion and ensure that the benefits of technological integration in public administration are shared fairly across all sections of society.

170. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The internet presents a paradox of access as it acts as both a tool for liberation and control. It facilitates free expression and citizen mobilization for social change, while simultaneously enabling unprecedented levels of state and corporate surveillance and data collection. Both the assertion and the reason correctly describe this dual function of digital technology. Analyzing this tension is essential for understanding the nature of power and freedom in the information age, where the same tools for empowerment can also be used for pervasive social monitoring.

171. (D) Technology's role in political processes.
The use of social media by extremist groups for recruitment and propaganda is a negative manifestation of technology's role in contemporary political processes. Digital platforms provide low-cost and high-reach tools for disseminating extremist ideologies and mobilizing followers globally. This demonstrates how communication technologies can be used to bypass traditional media gatekeepers and spread harmful content, highlighting the social and security challenges posed by the decentralized nature of the internet. Addressing this issue requires balancing the benefits of digital connectivity with the need to prevent the spread of harmful propaganda.

172. (B) Digital inclusion
Ensuring that government websites are accessible to people with disabilities is an example of promoting digital inclusion. By making digital services compatible with assistive technologies like screen readers, states aim to lower the barriers to information and services for all citizens. This policy reflects a commitment to social equity and ensures that technological advancements do not exclude marginalized groups. Digital inclusion is a critical component of modern strategies for ensuring that the opportunities and benefits of the information age are shared fairly across all sections of the population.

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173. (C) The family and domestic sphere.
A smart home, where appliances and systems are interconnected and controlled remotely, represents the infusion of technology into the family and domestic sphere. These digital tools reconfigure traditional domestic routines and patterns of interaction, offering convenience and security while raising questions about privacy and trust within the household. This shift reflects the broader trend of information and communication technologies restructuring the social organization of private life. Understanding the impact of smart homes is essential for analyzing how digital innovation redefines the nature of the family and home in an increasingly connected world.

174. (D) The potential for encountering inaccurate or misleading information.
A primary disadvantage of relying solely on online sources for health information is the risk of encountering inaccurate or misleading data. While the internet empowers patients with vast amounts of information, the quality

187. (D) The modern food supply chain.
Refrigerated trucks and cold storage warehouses are crucial technological components of the modern food supply chain. These innovations allow for the preservation and transportation of perishable goods over long distances and extended periods, ensuring food availability regardless of season or geographical location. This cold chain is essential for global food distribution and helps reduce waste and maintain nutritional quality. It reflects how mechanical and scientific innovations are used to manage the stability and accessibility of food resources in an industrialized and increasingly interconnected global food system.

188. (B) Sending a spam email with a malicious link.
Sending a spam email with a malicious link is a classic example of cyber crime, specifically used for phishing or distributing malware. These activities exploit digital networks to defraud individuals, steal sensitive information, or compromise system security. As society becomes more dependent on electronic communication, such crimes pose significant threats to individual privacy and economic security. Protecting against these threats requires robust cybersecurity measures and user awareness, highlighting the ongoing challenge of maintaining security and trust in an increasingly connected and anonymous digital world.

189. (C) Great Britain
The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain in the eighteenth century, driven by technological innovations like the steam engine. This period marked a fundamental shift from agrarian and manual production to mechanized factory systems and mass production. These changes fundamentally restructured society, leading to rapid urbanization and the rise of industrial capitalism. Great Britain's early technological lead shaped global economic history and established the foundation for the modern industrialized world. This transition demonstrates how scientific and technical progress can drastically transform social and economic organization globally.

190. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Technology profoundly impacts modern society by blurring the boundaries between public and private life and accelerating globalization through cultural exchange. It also creates new forms of social inequality, such as the digital divide, while providing new avenues for political expression and mobilization. These developments collectively reflect the central role of digital networks in restructuring social, economic, and political organization. Analyzing these consequences is essential for understanding the complexities of the information age and ensuring that technological benefits are shared equitably while minimizing potential social risks and harms.

191. (A) Changing notions of time and space
The acceleration of the experience of time and the increased fluidity of place are central to the concept of changing notions of time and space. High-speed communication and transport technologies shrink the perception of distance and speed up the pace of global interactions. This phenomenon, often called time-space compression, reconfigures how individuals and organizations experience spatial and temporal boundaries. It reflects the transformative power of technological innovation on the social and economic organization of life, leading to a more synchronized and hyper-connected global environment.

192. (B) A mountain range.
A mountain range is a fixed geographical feature and does not constitute a flow in Manuel Castells' framework of the space of flows. In contrast, airline routes, the internet backbone, and electronic fund transfers are all examples of flows that organize modern social and economic practices through digital and logistical networks. The space of flows refers to the movement of capital, information, and people that transcend physical boundaries. This concept highlights the dominant logic of the network society, where connectivity and the movement of resources define contemporary spatial organization.

193. (B) To find and interact with others who share a specific interest or identity.
A primary motivation for individuals to join virtual communities is to find and interact with others who share a specific interest or identity. These digital groups rely on computer-mediated communication to build social relationships and

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in contemporary social and political organization and the public sphere.

206. (D) The material infrastructure and human life that support it.
While the space of flows organizes modern social practices through digital networks, it remains dependent on the space of places for its material infrastructure and the human life that supports it. Physical environments like data centers, fiber-optic cables, and urban hubs provide the necessary foundation for high-speed flows of information and capital. This interaction demonstrates that technology does not make physical location irrelevant but reconfigures its role. The digital network society coexists with the material world, illustrating a complex relationship between virtual connectivity and physical social organization.

207. (A) Nations are mediated by print, while virtual communities are mediated by interactive digital networks.
Nations are often seen as imagined communities mediated by print media like newspapers and books, which create a shared national identity. In contrast, virtual communities are mediated by interactive digital networks that allow for many-to-many communication across geographical boundaries. While both rely on mediation to build social bonds, virtual communities provide more opportunities for direct interaction and participation. This distinction highlights the evolution of social association from print-based national collectives to networked, interest-based digital groups in the contemporary information and communication age.

208. (B) Social media incorporates interactivity, user comments, and sharing networks around the visual content.
A main difference between traditional visual media and social media is that social platforms incorporate interactivity and sharing networks around the content. While a photograph may capture a moment, social media allows users to comment on, share, and discuss that image within a digital community. This shift from passive consumption to active participation democratizes the creation of meaning and fosters decentralized networks of information exchange. It reflects the broader impact of information technology on the social organization of media, turning images into interactive social objects.

209. (B) Making non-sensitive government data publicly available to foster transparency and social innovation.
An Open Data policy in e-governance aims to make non-sensitive government data publicly available to foster transparency and social innovation. By allowing citizens and businesses to access and analyze official data, states promote accountability and encourage the development of new services. This digital integration empowers the public to participate in governance and social problem-solving. Open Data reflects a significant transformation of public administration through the strategic application of ICT, highlighting the move toward more open and collaborative relationships between the state and its citizens.

210. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The conceptualization of key ideas about technology and society follows a chronological order starting with McLuhan's global village in the mid-twentieth century. This was followed by Foucault's analysis of the panopticon as a metaphor for surveillance and the subsequent emergence of the term cyber crime. Finally, Manuel Castells' theory of the network society became prominent in the late twentieth century. This sequence illustrates the evolution of sociological frameworks for analyzing the complex relationship between technical innovations, social monitoring, illegal digital activities, and networked social structures.

211. (C) The costs of data plans can be prohibitive for low-income populations.
Prohibitive data costs remain a significant barrier to bridging the digital divide, even as smartphones become more affordable. For low-income populations, the recurring expense of internet connectivity can prevent them from accessing essential online services and information. This economic challenge highlights that physical access to hardware is insufficient for digital inclusion. Addressing this gap requires policies that promote affordable connectivity and ensure that the benefits of the information age are shared equitably across all section of society, regardless of their economic status or geographic location.

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how technology helps families adapt to global migration and economic globalization while preserving traditional bonds. Transnational families illustrate the profound impact of information technology on the social organization and management of domestic relations across international boundaries.

200. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The use of ICT in health systems presents a paradox of access because while it can bridge geographical gaps through telemedicine, it can also create new barriers for those affected by the digital divide. Disparities in technology access and digital literacy determine whether individuals can benefit from these innovations. Both the assertion and the reason correctly describe how technical advancements can simultaneously improve healthcare delivery and exacerbate social inequalities. Addressing these gaps through comprehensive inclusion policies is essential for ensuring that digital health benefits are shared equitably.

201. (C) Remove air to inhibit the growth of microorganisms and extend shelf life.
Vacuum packing food is a technological process designed to remove air from packaging, which inhibits the growth of microorganisms and extends the shelf life of products. This method of preservation allows food to be stored and transported over long distances and for extended periods without degradation. It is a crucial component of the modern food supply chain, ensuring food stability and accessibility. This reflects how scientific and mechanical innovations are used to manage the safety and distribution of food resources in an industrialized and increasingly interconnected global society.

202. (A) To act as a barrier to prevent unauthorized access to a computer network.
A firewall is a technical system designed to act as a barrier to prevent unauthorized access to a computer network. It monitors and controls incoming and outgoing traffic based on predetermined security rules. Firewalls are essential for protecting individual and corporate data from cyber threats and hacking. This technology reinforces digital boundaries, highlighting the importance of cybersecurity in maintaining the integrity and privacy of information systems. As society becomes more dependent on digital connectivity, the role of firewalls in ensuring secure communication and data protection becomes increasingly critical.

203. (D) Services
Daniel Bell's concept of post-industrial society emphasizes a shift in the economy from manufacturing to services, information, and knowledge. In this society, data manipulation and communication technologies become the primary drivers of economic growth and social change. As the production of physical goods becomes more automated, the creation and distribution of services and information become the central economic activities. This shift fundamentally restructures social hierarchies, labor patterns, and individual experiences, marking the transition toward an increasingly networked and information-driven global society in the contemporary era.

204. (B) The changing notions of time and space.
Watching a breaking news event in real-time on a smartphone from anywhere in the world illustrates changing notions of time and space. High-speed digital networks allow information to travel instantaneously, seemingly shrinking geographical distance and synchronizing global experiences. This phenomenon reconfigures how individuals and organizations experience spatial and temporal boundaries, leading to a more connected and accelerated pace of life. It reflects the transformative power of technological innovation on the social organization of information and the human experience of space and time in the information age.

205. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Social media's impact on public discourse includes the democratization of content creation and the rapid spread of information. However, it also facilitates the spread of misinformation and the formation of echo chambers where users are mainly exposed to confirming opinions. These developments collectively reshape how information is consumed and how public opinions are formed. While technology provides new voices, it also introduces significant challenges for rational and diverse debate, highlighting the complex role of digital networks

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a sense of belonging, transcending geographical boundaries. By connecting with like-minded individuals, users find support and information that may not be available in their local communities. This demonstrates how technology facilitates new forms of social association based on network connectivity and shared interests, reflecting the changing nature of community in the digital age.

194. (A) The social media era.
The term fake news has gained significant prominence in the social media era, where digital platforms allow for the rapid and widespread dissemination of unverified or intentionally false information. The decentralized nature of the internet and the use of algorithms can create echo chambers that reinforce misinformation. This phenomenon raises major concerns about public discourse, political polarization, and the integrity of democratic processes. Addressing fake news requires critical media literacy and ethical content management to ensure a more informed and rational online social and political environment.

195. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various technological concepts are exemplified by specific social interactions. G2C e-governance includes filing taxes online, while telemedicine involves remote diagnosis via video conference. Cyberbullying describes the harassment of individuals through digital messaging, and digital inclusion policies aim to provide hardware and training to underserved populations. Matching these concepts with their examples helps in understanding the multifaceted impact of technology on public services, healthcare, social behavior, and economic equity. It highlights the pervasive role of digital tools in restructuring diverse aspects of contemporary social organization and individual experience.

196. (D) Systematic monitoring of populations is a central and defining feature of the social organization.
From a sociological viewpoint, a surveillance society is one where the systematic monitoring of populations is a central and defining feature of social organization. Large-scale data collection and technical tracking by state and corporate entities are used for management, social control, and economic profiling. This constant visibility reconfigures individual behavior through internalized discipline, as theorized by Foucault. Surveillance technologies like CCTV and GPS become integral to daily life, highlighting the expansion of institutional oversight and the erosion of privacy in an increasingly connected and information-driven world.

197. (C) Guaranteeing that all political discourse is civil and fact-based.
Technology facilitates new political processes by lowering communication costs for activists and enabling politicians to bypass traditional media gatekeepers. It also allows for rapid, large-scale mobilization through digital networks. However, technology does not guarantee that political discourse is civil or fact-based, as it also provides tools for spreading misinformation and fostering polarization. The relationship between technology and politics is complex, where technical innovation can be used for both democratic empowerment and social manipulation, highlighting the ongoing challenges of political engagement in the information age.

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198. (B) The skills divide.
An individual who has access to a device but lacks the knowledge to use it for essential services is an example of the skills divide. This gap highlights that physical access to technology is insufficient without the digital literacy required to leverage it for social and economic benefits. The skills divide is a major dimension of the digital divide, reflecting disparities in education and training. Addressing this challenge requires targeted literacy programs to ensure that all members of society can participate fully in the modern information economy and access its resources.

199. (D) Families whose members live in different countries but maintain strong ties, often through technology.
The term transnational family refers to families whose members live in different countries but maintain strong social and emotional ties through communication technologies. Digital tools like video calling and messaging apps facilitate a sense of presence in absence, allowing geographically dispersed relatives to coordinate family matters and sustain intimacy. This reflects

212. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Several concepts define the relationship between technology and society. Technological determinism posits technology as the primary driver of change, while cyber crime encompasses illegal digital acts. E-governance improves government services through ICT, and time-space compression describes how technology shrinks distance. In contrast, virtual communities are formed through shared interests without requiring official government approval. Understanding these terms is essential for analyzing the complex, multi-dimensional impact of technological innovations on modern social, economic, and political systems and the organization of daily life in the information age.

213. (C) The role of technology in creating generational subcultures.
When family members use the same technology for diverse purposes and belong to different online social circles, it reflects the role of technology in creating generational subcultures. Digital tools allow individuals to pursue personalized interests and associations that may differ from those of other family members. This fragmentation can alter traditional domestic social dynamics and shared media experiences. It illustrates how information and communication technologies facilitate the development of diverse identities and social networks within the household, highlighting the complex impact of digital connectivity on family relations.

214. (B) Data privacy and the accuracy of the information provided.
The rise of mobile health applications empowers individuals to manage their wellness but also raises concerns about data privacy and the accuracy of the information. While these tools offer valuable insights, the security of sensitive biological data and the lack of clinical verification can pose risks. Ensuring that health apps follow robust ethical standards and provide reliable data is essential for maintaining patient safety and trust. This challenge highlights the need for effective regulation and consumer awareness in the increasingly digitally integrated and data-driven field of personal health management.

215. (C) A is true but R is false.
The adoption of social media has fundamentally altered political communication by allowing direct interaction between politicians and the public, bypassing traditional media. However, it is incorrect to say it has had no effect on the speed or scale of mobilization, as digital platforms enable rapid coordination and global reach for political dissent and social movements. Both the assertion and the reason correctly identify the transformative power of social media, while the latter part misstates its significant impact on the efficiency and scale of political organization and participation.

216. (A) Genetically Modified (GM) foods
Frankenfoods is a popular term of criticism used by opponents of Genetically Modified foods to express concerns about scientific interference with the natural order. This term highlights the controversy over the potential long-term health and environmental effects of GM crops and the concentration of power in biotech corporations. The debate over GM technology reflects a complex intersection of scientific innovation, consumer ethics, and social perceptions of risk. Analyzing these controversies is essential for understanding the social and ethical challenges posed by the application of biotechnology to the global food system.

217. (C) Denial-of-service (DoS) attacks
A botnet is a network of compromised computers used to perpetrate cyber crimes, most commonly denial-of-service attacks. By coordinating a flood of traffic from multiple sources, botnets can shut down websites and disrupt essential digital services. This form of collective cyber attack poses a major threat to individual and corporate security and public administration. Addressing this challenge requires robust cybersecurity measures and international cooperation to identify and dismantle these networks. It highlights the ongoing struggle to protect digital information systems from sophisticated and decentralized threats in a connected world.

218. (A) Industrial Revolution
A major social consequence of the Industrial Revolution was the shift from inherited status to status that could be achieved through industrial enterprise. This period of rapid technological

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more convenient access and foster greater civic engagement, while simultaneously modernizing the relationship between the state and the public.

272. (B) creating digital records that can improve accountability.
Digital governance systems can help combat corruption by minimizing the need for face-to-face interactions where bribery often occurs. These platforms create permanent digital trails that significantly enhance accountability and oversight of administrative processes. By establishing transparent electronic records of transactions and communications, e-governance makes it more difficult for officials to engage in illicit activities without leaving traceable evidence.

273. (D) monitor and profile citizens using data collected through digital platforms.
The concept of a surveillance society arises when the state uses digital infrastructure to collect vast amounts of citizen data. This information, gathered for various administrative purposes like healthcare and identity verification, can be centralized to track and profile individuals. Such capabilities raise significant concerns regarding privacy and the potential for the state to exert unprecedented levels of social control.

274. (A) The tension between increasing efficiency and protecting privacy.
The use of technology in governance creates a fundamental conflict between administrative goals and individual rights. While digital systems enhance public service efficiency and transparency, they also facilitate extensive data collection and monitoring. This situation highlights a core tension between the state's pursuit of streamlined operations and the necessity of safeguarding citizen privacy, data protection, and broader civil liberties.

275. (C) often based on the same data-collection infrastructure.
E-governance and state surveillance are intrinsically linked because they often utilize the same technological systems. The digital infrastructure designed to improve public service delivery and administrative efficiency simultaneously serves as a mechanism for gathering and centralizing citizen information. Consequently, the data collected for legitimate governance purposes can also be used by the state to monitor, track, and profile individuals.

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276. (A) It has enabled rapid organization by bypassing traditional media.
Social media has transformed political mobilization by providing tools that allow citizens to bypass traditional media gatekeepers. This enables individuals to broadcast information in real-time and rapidly organize support for social movements or protests. These platforms act as crucial arenas for direct communication and organization, facilitating a speed and scale of mobilization that was previously difficult to achieve.

277. (D) The spread of misinformation and disinformation.
While digital tools offer opportunities for democratic participation, they also present significant challenges to political stability. The same technologies used for mobilization can facilitate the rapid spread of misinformation and disinformation. This can lead to polarized public opinion, the erosion of trust in democratic institutions, and a shift toward emotionally-charged political discourse rather than thoughtful and deliberate public debate.

278. (B) users are primarily exposed to information that reinforces their existing beliefs.
Echo chambers are online environments created through the algorithmic curation of content, which tends to show users information matching their previous behavior. This process reinforces existing beliefs and limits exposure to diverse or opposing viewpoints. Such environments challenge the ideal of a pluralistic public sphere, as they can lead to increased political polarization and a more fragmented society.

279. (C) It facilitates both grassroots mobilization and the spread of disinformation.
Technology plays a dual role in modern political processes by serving as both a tool for empowerment and a source of disruption. It facilitates grassroots mobilization and citizen-journalism, allowing for greater democratic participation. However, it also enables the virality of disinformation and the creation of polarized discourse. This duality presents a

optimize resource use and enhance the quality of city life. E-governance reflects a significant transformation of public administration through the strategic application of information technology to manage complex social and logistical systems, highlighting the move toward smarter and more responsive urban governance in the information and communication age.

225. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Key theoretical concepts provide frameworks for analyzing technology's social impact. Technological determinism posits that technology drives social change, while the social construction of technology suggests that human action and society shape its development path. The digital divide refers to inequalities in ICT access, and panopticism describes the internalized self-regulation resulting from a sense of being monitored. Matching these terms with their associated ideas helps in understanding the multifaceted relationship between technical innovation, social stratification, power, and human agency in the contemporary information-driven world.

226. (A) The barriers created by the digital divide
Digital inclusion aims to overcome the barriers created by the digital divide, ensuring that all members of society have the access and skills necessary to benefit from technology. This involves addressing issues related to infrastructure, economic affordability, and digital literacy. By promoting inclusion, governments aim to foster social equity and ensure that marginalized populations are not excluded from the opportunities of the information age. It is a critical component of modern strategies for ensuring that technological progress supports rather than undermines social and economic participation for all citizens.

227. (C) The private domestic sphere
The use of nanny cams is a technological intrusion into the private domestic sphere, reconfiguring traditional notions of trust and privacy within the household. These monitoring systems allow for remote supervision of caregivers, offering security to parents while raising ethical questions about surveillance in the home. This shift reflects the broader impact of communication technology on the social organization of family life, where technical monitoring tools are increasingly integrated into private social relations. Understanding these developments is essential for analyzing the complex relationship between technological innovation and familial privacy.

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228. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Technology transforms health systems through various trends, including the development of telemedicine for remote populations and the use of Electronic Health Records for better data management. It also promotes patient empowerment through online health information and the application of Artificial Intelligence in diagnostics. However, these advancements do not automatically eliminate all health inequalities. These developments collectively reflect the complex, multifaceted impact of technology on medical practice, clinical efficiency, and the social organization of healthcare delivery in an increasingly connected and data-driven global environment.

229. (C) Consumer rights to information and transparency regarding the contents of the global food system.
The debate over labeling foods with genetically modified ingredients is primarily about consumer rights to information and transparency in the global food system. Opponents of GM technology emphasize the importance of informed choice and the need for clear communication about food contents. This controversy reflects the complex intersection of scientific progress, corporate power, and public perception of risk. Evaluating these labeling requirements requires balancing economic and logistical challenges with the ethical necessity of providing transparent information to consumers in an increasingly industrialized and scientifically manipulated food system.

230. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Cyber crime poses unique challenges for law enforcement because its transnational and anonymous nature makes it difficult to identify perpetrators and establish jurisdiction. The decentralized structure of the internet allows criminals to operate from different countries, complicating traditional legal processes. Both the

243. (C) Agrarian Age
The Agrarian Age was characterized by land-based production, small-scale farming, and rural life as the dominant social and economic structures. This historical period relied on human and animal labor and traditional agricultural methods. The transition away from the Agrarian Age was driven by the Industrial Revolution, which introduced mechanized production and urbanization. Understanding this period is essential for analyzing the historical evolution of social organization and the fundamental role of technological change in restructuring how human societies produce goods and organize their daily lives and communities.

244. (D) The changing notion of time in a hyper-connected society.
The expectation of an immediate response to digital messages is a social norm emerging from the changing notion of time in a hyper-connected society. Constant connectivity blurs the industrial-era boundaries between different life spheres, leading to an accelerated pace of interaction. This phenomenon, known as temporal displacement, reconfigures the daily rhythms of life and redefines social expectations of availability. It reflects the broader impact of communication technology on the social organization and human perception of time in an increasingly synchronized and synchronized global environment in the information age.

245. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The proliferation of mobile phones has significantly impacted family dynamics by both enhancing connectivity with distant relatives and creating a sense of disconnection among physically present members. This dual effect, often described as being alone together, reconfigures traditional domestic interactions and patterns of intimacy. Both the assertion and the reason correctly identify the complex and multi-dimensional impact of communication technology on the social organization of the household. Analyzing these changes is essential for understanding how digital innovation redefines the nature of family life in the information age.

246. (B) Internet-based applications that allow for the creation and exchange of diverse User-Generated Content.
Social media is best defined as internet-based applications that facilitate the creation and exchange of user-generated content. Unlike traditional media, these platforms enable many-to-many communication and foster interactive social networks. This democratizes information production and empowers individuals to influence public discourse. Social media reflects a significant transformation of communication through the strategic application of ICT, highlighting the move toward an active and participatory user model in the digital age where digital networks reshape social and political organization through decentralized and collective user engagement.

247. (D) E-Governance promoting transparency.
The ability for citizens to track government expenditures in real-time on a public website is a powerful example of e-governance promoting transparency. By providing public financial information through digital portals, states aim to reduce corruption and increase administrative accountability. This digital integration empowers the public to participate in oversight and fosters a more responsive and open relationship between the state and its citizens. E-governance reflects a significant transformation of public administration through the strategic application of modern ICT for the common good in the information and communication age.

248. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Various social media phenomena are defined by specific patterns of interaction. Going viral describes the rapid circulation of content, while echo chambers reinforce personal beliefs through isolated information environments. Slacktivism refers to low-effort online actions that substitute for real-world participation, and crowdsourcing involves obtaining input from a large number of people via the internet. Matching these phenomena with their descriptions is essential for understanding the diverse social consequences of digital connectivity and the complex ways individuals interact and organize within the interactive and networked digital world.

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public debate to ensure that security measures do not undermine fundamental human rights in a hyper-connected world.

237. (C) Quality of access, digital literacy, and the ability to make meaningful use of the technology.
The digital divide is a multi-layered issue that extends beyond physical access to the internet. It encompasses disparities in the quality of access, digital literacy skills, and the ability of individuals to make meaningful use of technology for social and economic advancement. Factors such as gender, age, income, and geographic location contribute to these gaps within and between nations. Bridging the divide requires comprehensive policies that address infrastructure, affordability, and education, ensuring that the benefits of the information age are distributed equitably across all of society.

238. (D) Intergenerational connection and knowledge transfer.
An elderly person learning to use a video-calling app from their grandchild is a clear example of technology facilitating intergenerational connection and knowledge transfer. This phenomenon, often called reverse socialization, challenges traditional family hierarchies where knowledge typically flows from the old to the young. As technology evolves rapidly, younger individuals often act as mentors in the domestic sphere, helping older generations navigate the digital world. This process illustrates how technological change can reshape family dynamics and promote social inclusion across different generations in an increasingly connected world.

239. (A) The technology of health systems.
A surgeon remotely guiding a complex procedure using robotics and video links represents a major innovation in the technology of health systems. This development improves medical precision and allows for expert care to be delivered across geographical distances, addressing inequalities in healthcare access. Remote guidance reflects the integration of advanced technical systems into clinical practice, enhancing medical quality and safety. This shift toward digitally integrated and automated medical procedures is a key feature of the modern transformation of healthcare delivery through scientific and technological progress in the information age.

240. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Technologies are associated with significant societal shifts throughout history. The steam engine drove the Industrial Revolution and urbanization, while the printing press facilitated the spread of ideas like the Reformation and the rise of nationalism. The internet led to the rise of the information society and networked individualism, and television fostered a dominant mass culture and the global village. Matching these technologies with their social consequences provides a comprehensive framework for understanding how technical innovations have fundamentally restructured human experience, culture, and social and economic organization globally.

241. (B) The potential for a few large corporations to control global seed markets.
A key argument of critics of GM food technology is the concern that a few large corporations may gain control over global seed markets. This concentration of power raises major ethical and economic issues regarding food security and the autonomy of farmers. While GM crops can increase yields, the intellectual property rights associated with these technologies can lead to corporate monopolies. This controversy reflects the complex intersection of scientific progress, economic power, and social equity in the contemporary global food system, highlighting the need for careful regulation.

242. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Cyber crimes include illegal acts such as phishing, ransomware, and the distribution of computer viruses, which target or use digital networks for criminal purposes. Jurisdiction is often a major legal challenge in prosecuting these offenses due to their transnational nature. Conversely, using the internet for academic research is a legitimate and productive activity. Understanding the various forms of cyber crime is essential for developing robust cybersecurity and legal frameworks to protect individuals and institutions in an increasingly connected and information-driven global environment.

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assertion and the reason correctly identify the social and logistical complexities of addressing illegal digital activities. Analyzing these challenges is essential for developing effective international legal frameworks and cybersecurity measures to protect individuals and institutions in an increasingly connected and information-driven global world.

231. (D) Philosophy of technology.
The philosophy of technology explores the concept that technology is not merely a collection of tools but a fundamental structuring force in the world we inhabit. This field of study examines the social, political, and ethical implications of technological innovation and how it reshapes human experience and social organization. By analyzing the nature of technology and its role in human life, the philosophy of technology provides critical frameworks for understanding the complex and multi-dimensional impact of the digital and technical systems on contemporary society and individual values.

232. (A) The compression of space and restructuring of work practices.
Conducting a simultaneous global business meeting via video conference best exemplifies the compression of space and the restructuring of work practices facilitated by technology. Digital connectivity allows for instantaneous interaction across vast distances, seemingly shrinking the world and reducing the need for physical travel. This phenomenon reconfigures the industrial-era organization of labor, emphasizing flexibility and network-based collaboration. It reflects the transformative power of technological innovation on the social and economic organization of space and time in the contemporary information and network society.

233. (C) Ideoscape
The flow of ideologies such as democracy or environmentalism across the globe, facilitated by media and the internet, falls under Arjun Appadurai's concept of ideoscape. This term refers to the global movement of political and social ideas that can reshape local perceptions and social organization. Ideoscapes often challenge national boundaries and traditional cultural identities, creating a shared global repertoire of social and political values. This concept highlights the transformative role of communication technologies in facilitating the rapid and widespread exchange of ideas in an increasingly interconnected and globalized world.

234. (A) Read the discussions and observe the community but do not actively contribute.
In the context of virtual communities, lurkers are users who read discussions and observe the community without actively contributing content. This behavior is a significant part of online social life, as many individuals prefer to consume information rather than participate in debates. While lurkers do not post, their presence contributes to the reach and influence of the community's information. Understanding the diverse patterns of participation in digital networks is essential for analyzing the social organization and impact of virtual communities and the complex ways individuals engage with online social groups.

235. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Media impacts society through various communication models. Print media historically fostered national identity, while electronic media like radio and television typically follow a one-to-many broadcast model. Social media is characterized by many-to-many communication and user-generated content, democratizing information production. Conversely, visual media are not neutral but are constructed through specific narratives and viewpoints. These developments collectively reflect the transformative power of communication technologies in reshaping social, cultural, and political organization and the public sphere in the increasingly connected and information-driven contemporary world.

236. (B) Individual privacy and civil liberties
A major tension in the modern state is balancing the need for security, which may lead to increased surveillance, with the protection of individual privacy and civil liberties. While technological monitoring can improve public safety, it also raises concerns about state oversight and the potential for abuse of personal data. This conflict reflects the complex ethical and political challenges posed by living in a surveillance society. Addressing this tension requires robust legal frameworks and

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249. (C) Promote digital inclusion by lowering the barrier of access.
A state policy to provide free public Wi-Fi in urban centers is an initiative intended to promote digital inclusion by lowering the economic barrier to internet access. By providing free connectivity, governments aim to ensure that more citizens can access essential digital services and information. This policy targets the economic disparities that contribute to the digital divide, fostering social equity in the information age. Such efforts are critical for ensuring that the opportunities and benefits of technological progress are distributed more fairly across all sections of the urban population.

250. (A) Technology transforms health systems through innovations while raising new ethical and access issues.
Technology fundamentally transforms modern health systems by introducing innovative tools for diagnosis, treatment, and data management. While these advancements significantly improve the quality of medical care and increase clinical efficiency, they simultaneously create complex social challenges. Issues such as the digital divide in healthcare access and concerns over patient data privacy must be addressed to ensure that technological benefits are distributed equitably across all populations. Analyzing these changes is essential for understanding the social organization of health and the complex role of innovation in contemporary healthcare.

251. (B) The relationship is dialectical, with technology and society mutually influencing each other's development.
Technology and society maintain a reciprocal connection where development acts as both a cause and consequence of social transformation. This interaction indicates that technological advancement is not an independent force but is heavily mediated by cultural, political, and economic factors. Consequently, the progress of human society and the evolution of technology remain fundamentally intertwined and mutually influential.

252. (A) the introduction of labor discipline based on time and the factory system.
The Industrial Revolution introduced a factory system that fundamentally altered how labor was conceived and practiced. Production became mechanized, which concentrated workers in urban centers and dismantled traditional economies based on individual crafts. This specific era established a new concept of labor discipline, requiring workers to adhere strictly to clock-based schedules rather than following natural environmental rhythms.

253. (C) A move from manufacturing-based economies to those centered on information.
The contemporary digital revolution, driven by microprocessors and the internet, has initiated a significant economic transformation. This shift moves society away from traditional manufacturing and towards systems centered on information and services. Such changes redefine modern work environments through the implementation of automation and telecommunication, effectively creating global networks that transcend physical boundaries and traditional economic structures.

254. (D) the emergence of new forms of social organization and class relations.
Significant technological epochs, including both agrarian and industrial revolutions, consistently produce profound changes in how human groups are structured. These periods often result in the transition from nomadic lifestyles to more settled arrangements, leading to the creation of property ownership and social stratification. Historically, these advancements reshape interpersonal class relations and establish entirely new frameworks for communal organization.

255. (C) That the effects of technology are shaped by social, political, and economic contexts.
Proposing that technology is not a deterministic force suggests its impact is not inevitable or unidirectional. Instead, technological development is deeply mediated by various human factors, including cultural values and political power. This perspective highlights that the actual social outcomes resulting from new tools are determined by the specific economic interests and societal contexts in which they operate.

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change and urbanization created new economic opportunities and fostered the rise of the middle class. The move from agrarian to industrial society transformed social hierarchies and labor patterns, emphasizing individual productivity and mechanical innovation. This transition highlights how scientific and technical progress can drastically reshape social stratification and the economic organization of society, forming the foundation of the modern industrialized and achievement-oriented world.

219. (D) A fixed, standardized workday and workplace.
Flexible working hours and remote work challenge the traditional industrial-era notion of a fixed, standardized workday and workplace. Communication technologies allow employees to coordinate tasks across different locations and times, blurring the boundaries between professional and personal life. This shift toward networked individualism and asynchronous work reflects the broader impact of information technology on the social organization of labor. It illustrates the move away from the rigid structures of the industrial age toward more fluid and flexible patterns of work and daily life in the contemporary network society.

220. (B) 1, 3 and 4
E-governance aims to improve government efficiency and transparency, while the digital divide remains a major challenge to its equitable implementation. Additionally, the collection of digital data through government portals can potentially increase the scope of state surveillance. The G2C model refers to Government-to-Citizen, not Corporation. Understanding these aspects is essential for analyzing the complex relationship between digital innovation in public administration and its impact on social equity, individual privacy, and the relationship between the state and its citizens in the contemporary information and communication age.

221. (C) The space of flows
Global financial markets, which exist as networks of electronic transactions rather than in single physical locations, exemplify the concept of the space of flows. This spatial logic describes how social and economic processes are organized through high-speed digital and logistical networks that transcend geographical boundaries. In this network society, capital and information flow instantaneously, creating a deterritorialized and hyper-connected environment. This concept highlights the dominant role of digital connectivity and the movement of resources in defining contemporary spatial organization and global economic life in an increasingly interconnected world.

222. (D) It can foster open expression for marginalized people, but also enable harassment and antisocial acts.
Anonymity in virtual communities has a dual effect, fostering open expression for marginalized people while also enabling harassment and antisocial behavior. Digital platforms allow individuals to connect and share experiences without revealing their true identities, providing a sense of security for some. However, this same anonymity can reduce accountability and lead to disinhibited and harmful interactions. Understanding this tension is essential for managing online communities and promoting a safer digital social environment, highlighting the complex social consequences of technological connectivity and the reconfiguration of social identity and responsibility.

223. (A) Its capacity to capture and 'freeze' a moment in time, creating an iconic image.
A defining characteristic of visual media like photography is its capacity to capture and freeze a moment in time, creating an iconic image that can convey powerful meanings. Unlike text, images can transcend language barriers and create immediate emotional impact. However, visual media are not neutral; they are constructed through choices in framing and editing. Understanding the iconic power and mediated nature of images is crucial for critical media literacy, highlighting how visual technology shapes cultural norms, political opinions, and social perceptions of reality in a media-saturated society.

224. (B) E-governance (urban management)
Automated traffic management systems using sensors and cameras are examples of ICT being used for urban management e-governance. By adjusting traffic flows in real-time, these technologies improve urban efficiency and public services. This digital integration helps

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quality of these virtual connections a complex social issue.

264. (D) They offer a sense of belonging and social support.
Virtual communities provide vital spaces for affiliation, offering individuals a sense of belonging that can transcend physical limitations. These digital networks are particularly valuable for people who may feel isolated in their offline lives, as they provide emotional support and connections based on shared interests. Such social aggregations help individuals form meaningful personal relationships through extended public discourse in cyberspace.

265. (A) foster both social integration and societal division.
The dual capacity of virtual communities refers to their ability to simultaneously integrate and divide society. They offer integration by providing social support and belonging for isolated individuals through shared interests. Conversely, they can cause division by promoting societal fragmentation and the formation of insular groups. This complexity makes the virtual community a multifaceted phenomenon with diverse social consequences.

266. (B) It was crucial for the development of mass literacy and the modern nation-state.
The invention of the printing press revolutionized society by enabling the mass production of standardized texts. This technological advancement played a vital role in the rise of mass literacy and the formation of the modern nation-state. Furthermore, print media fostered rational and linear modes of thought, while facilitating major cultural shifts like the Protestant Reformation through wider information dissemination.

267. (B) Electronic media has a centralized one-to-many model, while social media is a decentralized many-to-many model.
Electronic media, such as radio and television, typically follows a centralized broadcast model where information is sent from one source to a vast audience. In contrast, social media platforms introduce an interactive, many-to-many communication structure. This shift allows users to act as both producers and consumers of content, moving away from synchronized national experiences toward a more personalized environment.

268. (A) users are both consumers and producers of content.
Social media platforms disrupt traditional communication models by allowing users to participate actively in the creation of information. Unlike passive consumption in broadcast media, individuals in the digital age function as both consumers and producers of user-generated content. This interactive structure fosters a more participatory environment, although it also contributes to a more fragmented and decentralized information landscape.

269. (C) the favoring of spectacle over substantive content.
The rise of visual media platforms has significantly elevated the importance of images in public communication. A potential consequence of this shift is the prioritization of spectacle and visual appeal over substantive, in-depth content. This trend can alter how information is processed and valued, potentially moving away from the linear, rational modes of thought that were fostered by print-based media.

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270. (D) From a controlled information environment to a decentralized one.
The evolution of media reflects a transition from highly controlled information systems toward decentralized and personalized environments. Print media established standardized texts, while electronic broadcasts created shared national cultures through centralized models. Eventually, social media introduced many-to-many structures where user-generated content prevails. This trajectory illustrates a move away from uniform, synchronized media experiences toward a more chaotic and individualized landscape.

271. (C) To enhance the efficiency and transparency of public services.
E-governance integrates information technology into state functions to improve how public services are delivered to citizens. Its primary objectives include increasing administrative efficiency and enhancing transparency through online platforms. By moving processes like tax filing online, governments aim to offer

256. (B) The perceived reduction of distance and time due to technology.
Time-space compression describes a phenomenon where digital advancements effectively shrink the world by reducing the time required for long-distance interaction. This process collapses temporal lags that historically separated distant locations, allowing for nearly instantaneous communication. As a result, the physical geography between people feels significantly smaller, facilitating faster exchanges of information, ideas, and capital across various global regions.

257. (D) They challenge national sovereignty and permeate local cultural distinctiveness.
The intensification of global flows involving capital and information tends to renegotiate traditional boundaries. National sovereignty faces challenges from transnational corporations and global markets, while local communities experience the permeation of their unique cultures by global media streams. These accelerated flows allow cultural and economic elements to move with unprecedented fluidity, often undermining the established authority of nation-states.

258. (A) creates new types of social division and segregation.
While digital technology often dissolves geographical and temporal barriers, it simultaneously constructs new forms of division within the social landscape. These modern boundaries include the digital divide, which limits participation, and algorithmic sorting, which can lead to social segregation. Therefore, technology serves as a tool for both removing old constraints and establishing less visible lines of separation.

259. (C) The social segregation caused by algorithmic filter bubbles.
Technology creates new, often invisible boundaries that alter social interaction and connectivity in the digital age. One prominent example involves the use of algorithms to sort information, which frequently results in the creation of filter bubbles. These bubbles act as a contemporary form of social segregation, effectively isolating individuals from diverse perspectives and establishing fresh lines of division within society.

260. (A) paradoxical, involving both the dissolution of old boundaries and the creation of new ones.
The influence of technology on societal boundaries is inherently paradoxical because it functions in two opposing directions. It facilitates the dissolution of traditional geographical and temporal constraints, yet it also constructs entirely new divisions, such as digital inequalities and algorithmic filters. This complex relationship demonstrates that technology simultaneously connects and separates individuals, reshaping the social landscape in contrasting ways.

261. (D) The organization around shared interests rather than geographical proximity.
Virtual communities differ from traditional groups because they are not anchored in a specific physical location or face-to-face interaction. Instead, these social aggregations emerge through public discussions in cyberspace, forming webs of personal relationships based on common beliefs or identities. This shift allows individuals to find affiliation and social support regardless of their geographical distance from one another.

262. (B) the fragmentation of society into insular groups.
A significant risk associated with virtual communities is the potential for societal fragmentation. When individuals congregate online primarily with like-minded people, they may form insular groups that lack exposure to diverse perspectives. This phenomenon can erode broader social cohesion and lead to a splintered public sphere, where the capacity for integrated social interaction and understanding is significantly diminished.

263. (C) a subject of debate, with some viewing them as potentially ephemeral.
The nature of social bonds within digital environments remains a topic of significant academic discussion. While these communities provide affiliation, critics suggest the ties may be ephemeral and lack the deep commitment found in physical relationships. Furthermore, online anonymity can foster both positive disclosure and antisocial behavior, making the strength and

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complex landscape for the stability of democratic institutions.

280. (D) is a form of direct communication with the electorate.
Political actors increasingly utilize digital platforms to engage in micro-targeting, which involves sending tailored messages to specific groups of voters. This practice represents a form of direct communication with the electorate, bypassing traditional broad-based media strategies. While this allows for more precise campaigning, it can also lead to a more fragmented public discourse by catering to specific individual interests.

281. (A) As a multi-dimensional issue including skills and quality of access.
The digital divide is a complex, multi-dimensional challenge that extends beyond the simple binary of having or lacking internet access. It encompasses disparities in the quality of technological tools, the level of digital literacy required for effective use, and the actual ability to leverage technology for social or economic advancement. Addressing this divide requires comprehensive strategies beyond providing basic hardware.

282. (B) The skills necessary to use technology effectively.
Digital literacy is a critical component of inclusion, referring to the specific skills individuals need to use technology effectively for various purposes. It goes beyond mere access to hardware, focusing instead on the competence required to navigate digital platforms for economic, social, and political engagement. Integrating these skills into formal education is often a key strategy for reducing societal inequalities.

283. (B) Integrating digital literacy training into school curricula.
State policies play a vital role in promoting digital inclusion and reducing societal gaps. One effective approach is the integration of digital literacy training into formal school curricula, ensuring that the younger generation gains necessary technological skills. Other proactive measures include investing in broadband infrastructure for underserved areas and establishing community centers that provide public access to digital tools and information.

284. (A) moves essential services online without supporting marginalized groups.
Government actions can inadvertently worsen the digital divide if they do not account for marginalized populations. Specifically, a rapid transition to mandatory online-only services can deepen the exclusion of those who lack adequate technology or digital skills. Without deliberate support and alternative access points, such policies threaten to amplify existing social inequalities and prevent certain citizens from participating fully in society.

285. (C) To enable all citizens to participate fully in a digitally mediated society.
The ultimate goal of digital inclusion is a broad social project aimed at ensuring equal opportunity for all citizens. It seeks to provide the necessary tools, skills, and quality of access for individuals to participate fully in a society increasingly mediated by technology. By achieving inclusion, society can prevent the digital divide from reinforcing existing economic disparities and social exclusion.

286. (D) By facilitating constant communication across geographical distances.
Technology strengthens kinship ties by enabling family members to maintain a constant and connected presence despite being physically separated. Tools like smartphones and social media allow for continuous emotional support and involvement, which is particularly beneficial for migrant families or children living away from home. These digital platforms help preserve close relationships and emotional bonds across vast geographical distances.

287. (C) it can create a sense of disconnection even when family members are physically together.
A paradoxical effect of digital technology in the household is the creation of psychological distance between family members. Individuals may be physically present in the same room but remain entirely absorbed in their own screens. This phenomenon leads to a sense of disconnection and can generate new tensions within the family, illustrating how connectivity

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(C) a, b, and c only
(D) b, c, and d only

26. The mobilization of people in the name of language preservation and demanding state recognition for their language is a prime example of:
(A) Cultural identity mobilization.
(B) Communal mobilization.
(C) Mobilization based on moral economy.
(D) Mobilization for a New Religious Movement.

27. The domain of 'culture and politics' encompasses all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The state's promotion of a specific national culture.
(B) The use of cultural symbols in election campaigns.
(C) The political contestation over the content of history textbooks.
(D) The natural and inevitable biological differences between political leaders.

28. Match List I with List II concerning gender, body, and culture.
List I: (Concept)
P. Social Construction of Gender
Q. Body Modification
R. Gender Performativity
S. Beauty Standards
List II: (Description)
1. The idea that gender is constituted through a set of repeated, stylized acts, rather than being an internal essence.
2. Culturally specific ideals of physical attractiveness that people are encouraged to conform to.
3. The deliberate altering of the human body for reasons of aesthetics, religion, or social status.
4. The process through which societies create and assign meanings to biological sex differences.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

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29. An art critic dismisses a popular film as "mere entertainment for the masses" and praises an obscure, abstract painting as "true art." This judgment most clearly reflects a belief in:
(A) The commodification of all art forms.
(B) The complete subjectivity of all aesthetic judgment.
(C) The distinction between 'high' and 'popular' art.
(D) The political neutrality of art.

30. Consider the following statements regarding morality and ethics.
Statement I : Morality refers to a society's shared beliefs about what is good or bad, right or wrong.
Statement II : Ethics often involves the philosophical and critical reflection upon different moral systems.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

31. In the context of 'sports and culture', the intense emotional investment of fans and the use of national flags and anthems at international sporting events are indicators of sport's role in:
(A) Constructing and expressing national identity.
(B) Fostering a global moral economy.
(C) Promoting New Religious Movements.
(D) Eradicating all forms of social conflict.

32. What is the primary distinction between a 'pilgrim' and a 'religious tourist'?
(A) Travelers who journey exclusively by foot versus those using modern transit.
(B) Motivation based on spiritual transformation versus mixed motives including leisure.
(C) Visitors of remote, unknown shrines versus those at famous, accessible sites.
(D) Individuals belonging to lower-income groups versus those from wealthy

296. (D) The borderless nature of cyberspace allows perpetrators to act remotely.
Cyber crime is exceptionally difficult to combat because cyberspace lacks traditional physical borders. Perpetrators can operate from different jurisdictions, often far removed from their victims, which complicates the process of investigation and prosecution for law enforcement. This borderless environment allows criminals to exploit technological vulnerabilities globally while remaining outside the immediate reach of a single nation's legal and political authority.

297. (A) a range of illicit activities such as fraud and data theft conducted online.
Cyber crime is defined as a broad spectrum of illicit activities facilitated by the internet and digital networks. These crimes include financial fraud, identity theft, data breaches, and ransomware attacks targeting individuals, corporations, and state institutions. This form of criminality poses significant threats to both personal security and economic stability, reflecting the negative consequences of society's deep reliance on digital infrastructure.

298. (B) The potential for a cyber attack to disrupt essential services on a large scale.
The integration of technology into critical infrastructure, such as power grids and financial systems, creates significant systemic risks. A sophisticated cyber attack on these networks could disrupt essential services on a massive scale, affecting entire populations. This vulnerability demonstrates how societal dependency on digital infrastructure can turn technical failures or malicious acts into widespread crises, threatening the stability of society.

299. (B) international cooperation and new legal frameworks.
Effectively responding to the threat of cyber crime requires more than just technical solutions; it necessitates international cooperation and the development of new legal frameworks. Because digital networks transcend national boundaries, legal and political strategies must be coordinated across different jurisdictions. Such global collaboration is essential to govern cyberspace and to establish regulatory systems that can hold remote perpetrators accountable.

300. (A) networks that create connectivity also create avenues for crime.
The central paradox of the technological age is that the same digital networks facilitating unprecedented global connectivity and efficiency also create new opportunities for crime. While these systems allow for seamless communication and exchange, they simultaneously provide avenues for social disruption and illicit activities. This contradiction highlights how technological progress inherently generates new forms of societal vulnerability alongside its benefits.

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CHAPTER 10
Culture and Symbolic Transformations

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1. In the context of symbolic transformations, what is the primary characteristic that distinguishes a 'symbol' from a 'sign'?
(A) A symbol has a direct, one-to-one connection with the object it represents.
(B) A symbol's meaning is arbitrary, socially constructed, and carries multiple layers of significance.
(C) A sign's meaning is universally understood across all cultures without prior learning.
(D) A sign is always visual, whereas a symbol is always auditory.

2. Consider the following statements regarding rituals and beliefs.
Statement I : Rituals are standardized, repetitive social practices that are often devoid of any underlying belief system.
Statement II : Beliefs provide the cognitive and emotional foundation upon which rituals are built and gain their meaning.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a key aspect of 'changing material culture'?
(A) It exclusively refers to the decline of traditional crafts and the complete loss of tangible heritage.
(B) It is primarily driven by internal ideological shifts within a society, independent of external influences.
(C) It involves the adoption, adaptation, and transformation of physical objects, technologies, and spaces in everyday life.
(D) It is a process that affects non-material culture but leaves the physical artifacts of a society unchanged.

4. Match List I with List II regarding types of education and their characteristics.
List I: (Type of Education)
P. Formal Education
Q. Informal Education
R. Non-formal Education
S. Hidden Curriculum
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Learning through family, community, and daily experiences
2. Unstated lessons and values transmitted in an institutional setting
3. Organized educational activity outside the established formal system
4. Structured, hierarchical, and chronologically graded system
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

5. The concept of 'moral economy' is most frequently associated with the study of:
(A) The ethical and socially responsible behavior of large multinational corporations.
(B) The mathematical and economic logic governing modern global stock markets.
(C) The norms of reciprocity and social justice in pre-capitalist or peasant communities.
(D) The formal legal and regulatory codes governing various international trade agreements.

6. A traditional religious festival, previously funded by community donations, is now sponsored by a large soft-drink company, with its logos prominently displayed. This is a clear example of:
(A) The secularization of ritual.
(B) The commodification of ritual.
(C) The persistence of moral economy.

(D) The formalization of informal education.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of communalism.
a. It is the belief that people who follow the same religion have common secular interests.
b. It is an ideology that promotes cooperation between different religious communities.
c. It often involves the use of religious symbols and sentiments for political mobilization.
d. It is a political doctrine that advocates for the separation of religion and state.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and c only
(B) b and d only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) a, c, and d only

8. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding cultural identity?
(A) Cultural identity is static and remains unchanged throughout an individual's life.
(B) Cultural identity can be a powerful tool for social and political mobilization.
(C) Language, religion, and customs are significant components of cultural identity.
(D) Globalization can both challenge and reinforce cultural identities.

9. Which of the following presents a cause-and-effect relationship in the context of culture and politics?
(A) Cause: The existence of diverse aesthetic traditions. Effect: The universal definition of 'good' art.
(B) Cause: The enforcement of secularism. Effect: The complete disappearance of religious practices from public life.
(C) Cause: The political mobilization of a community based on a shared cultural identity. Effect: The strengthening of that cultural identity as a political category.
(D) Cause: The increase in formal education. Effect: The total erosion of informal learning processes.

10. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Cultural norms and ideals of beauty significantly influence perceptions and practices related to the human body.
Reason (R) : The human body is a purely biological entity, unaffected by social or cultural interpretations.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

11. The study of art and aesthetics in culture includes all the following aspects EXCEPT:
(A) The social context in which art is produced and consumed.
(B) The distinction between 'high culture' and 'popular culture'.
(C) The role of art in reinforcing or challenging social norms.
(D) The inherent and universal monetary value of all artistic creations.

12. From a sociological perspective, what is the most appropriate way to understand ethics and morality?
(A) As a set of absolute, divinely-inspired commandments that are universally applicable.
(B) As socially constructed systems of values and norms that vary across cultures and historical periods.
(C) As purely individual preferences with no basis in social life.
(D) As a biological instinct for self-preservation common to all humans.

13. Arrange the following developments related to sports and culture in a likely chronological order of emergence.
a. The use of sports as a tool for nationalistic expression in the context of nation-states.
b. The emergence of localized, folk games and physical contests tied to agricultural cycles and local festivals.
c. The global commodification of sports, involving multinational sponsorships and media rights.
d. The formal codification of rules for sports like football and cricket in the 19th century.

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separation.
(D) It posits that religious identity is primary, often leading to political antagonism.

44. When an ethnic minority group organizes politically to demand that its history and culture be included in the national school curriculum, it is an instance of:
(A) Religious tourism.
(B) Cultural identity and mobilization.
(C) The commodification of rituals.
(D) A change in sports culture.

45. The use of a nation's flag, historical myths, and folk music by a political party to garner support is a clear intersection of:
(A) Religion and Economy.
(B) Sports and Art.
(C) Culture and Politics.
(D) Ethics and Morality.

46. The concept that masculinity and femininity are not biological givens but are learned and enacted through social interaction is central to the study of:
(A) Religious Tourism.
(B) Moral Economy.
(C) Formal Education.
(D) Gender, Body, and Culture.

47. The philosophical inquiry into the nature of beauty and the principles of artistic taste is known as:
(A) Aesthetics.
(B) Ethics.
(C) Piety.
(D) Secularism.

48. The cultural debate over issues like euthanasia or capital punishment falls under the domain of:
(A) Art and Aesthetics.
(B) Ethics and Morality.
(C) Sports and Culture.
(D) Material Culture.

49. The huge global viewership and national pride associated with the Olympic Games best illustrates the connection between:
(A) Religion and Economy.
(B) Sports and Culture.
(C) New Religious Movements.
(D) Moral economy.

50. The annual Hajj to Mecca is a paramount example of:
(A) A Pilgrimage central to a world religion.
(B) Religious tourism primarily for leisure.
(C) A New Religious Movement.
(D) The commodification of spirituality.

51. The argument that the value-system of certain Protestant sects fostered the development of capitalism is a seminal work in the sociology of:
(A) Culture and Politics.
(B) Art and Aesthetics.
(C) Religion and Economy.
(D) Gender, Body and Culture.

52. The concept of 'Traditional Ecological Knowledge' (TEK) highlights the link between:
(A) Sports and Culture.
(B) Commodification and Rituals.
(C) Formal and Informal Education.
(D) Culture and Environment.

53. A recently formed spiritual group that combines elements of Eastern mysticism, science fiction, and self-help therapies would be classified as a:
(A) Traditional religious organization.
(B) Formal educational institution.
(C) New Religious Movement (NRM).
(D) Moral economy.

54. The wearing of a cross as a symbol of Christian faith is an example of a material object functioning as a:
(A) Sign with a direct, causal link to its meaning.
(B) Symbol whose meaning is culturally and religiously defined.
(C) Ritual without any associated belief.
(D) Commodity with no spiritual significance.

55. Consider the following statements regarding rituals.
Statement I : All repetitive human actions can be sociologically classified as rituals.
Statement II : Rituals are distinguished by their symbolic meaning and their connection to a community's beliefs and values.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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(A) a, b, and e only
(B) c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, c, and d only
(D) a, c, and d only

20. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the impact of technology on material culture?
(A) New technologies can render older forms of material culture obsolete.
(B) The spread of digital technology has introduced new artifacts like smartphones and tablets into daily life.
(C) Access to and use of technology can become a marker of social status and change material lifestyles.
(D) Technological changes have no significant effect on the non-material aspects of culture, such as values and norms.

21. Which of the following best exemplifies a cause-and-effect relationship related to moral economy?
(A) Cause: A government imposes a flat tax on all citizens. Effect: The social cohesion and moral economy are formally strengthened.
(B) Cause: An individual donates to a charity for tax benefits. Effect: This act represents a core principle of the moral economy.
(C) Cause: Corporate layoffs without compensation. Effect: Community protest based on perceived violations of unwritten social obligations.
(D) Cause: The introduction of barter trade in a community. Effect: The total erosion of all moral and ethical considerations in exchange.

22. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Informal education plays a crucial role in the transmission of cultural values, norms, and traditions from one generation to the next.
Reason (R) : Informal education takes place in highly structured, certified institutions like schools and universities.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

23. Which statement correctly distinguishes 'piety' from 'spirituality' in a contemporary context?
(A) Personal meaning sought outside institutions versus strict adherence to religious doctrines.
(B) Terminology used for New Religious Movements versus that used for established world religions.
(C) Identical concepts used as exact synonyms within the modern sociology of religion.
(D) Dutiful observance of organized rules versus personal, experiential searches for the sacred.

24. A couple hires a professional event management company to organize their wedding. The company offers different 'packages' (Silver, Gold, Platinum) that include pre-designed sets for rituals, catering, and themed attire. This scenario best illustrates:
(A) The commodification and standardization of a life-cycle ritual.
(B) The resurgence of moral economy in modern society.
(C) The process of informal education through family traditions.
(D) The rise of a new religious movement centered on marriage.

25. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of 'secularism' as it is often debated in India.
a. It implies a complete rejection of religion by the state and its citizens.
b. It can refer to a model where the state maintains a principled distance from all religions.
c. It is sometimes contrasted with 'communalism', which involves allegiance to one's own religious community over the larger society.
d. It universally means the strict separation of religion and state, as practiced in France.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and d only
(B) b and c only

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tools can simultaneously foster and hinder relationships.

288. (B) Children guiding their less tech-savvy parents in the use of new technologies.
Technology reconfigures traditional family roles and hierarchies by altering how knowledge is shared between generations. In many modern households, children act as tech-savvy guides for their digitally immigrant parents, who may be less familiar with new devices and platforms. This reversal of traditional knowledge flows highlights the impact of digital integration on the internal dynamics and relationships of families.

289. (D) mediating children's online activities and managing screen time.
Digital parenting represents a contemporary challenge where parents must actively mediate their children's engagement with technology. This role involves managing screen time, setting boundaries for device use, and monitoring online privacy. Navigating these digital aspects of upbringing has become a central part of family life, as parents strive to balance the benefits of technology with the need for safety.

290. (A) The establishment of rules about digital device use.
Negotiating digital boundaries has become a fundamental aspect of contemporary family relations. This involves establishing specific rules regarding the use of devices during shared times, such as meals, and managing online privacy. These negotiations reflect the complex impact of technology on family dynamics, as households must constantly balance digital connectivity with the preservation of direct, interpersonal communication and privacy.

291. (C) It improves access to healthcare for patients in remote areas.
Telemedicine offers a primary benefit by dramatically improving access to medical care for underserved and rural populations. Through remote consultations and monitoring, patients with mobility issues or those living far from medical centers can receive timely diagnosis and treatment. This technological advancement helps bridge the gap in healthcare delivery, making professional medical advice more accessible to a wider demographic.

292. (A) improve care coordination by enabling a seamless flow of information.
Electronic Health Records are designed to create a seamless flow of patient data among different healthcare providers. This integration promises to improve care coordination significantly and may reduce the occurrence of medical errors. By ensuring that practitioners have access to comprehensive and up-to-date patient histories, these digital systems enhance the efficiency and safety of the overall healthcare delivery process.

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293. (D) Concerns regarding the security and privacy of patient data.
The transition to digital health systems introduces critical challenges, particularly concerning the security and privacy of sensitive patient information. As vast amounts of medical data are stored and transmitted electronically, they become vulnerable to unauthorized access or breaches. Protecting this data is essential for maintaining patient trust and ensuring that the benefits of digital healthcare do not compromise individual privacy.

294. (B) confusion and the risk of self-misdiagnosis.
While the availability of online health information can empower patients to take a proactive approach to wellness, it also carries potential risks. Individuals may encounter unreliable sources, leading to confusion, anxiety, and the possibility of self-misdiagnosis. This highlights the importance of professional medical guidance, as patients must navigate a vast and sometimes inaccurate digital landscape when seeking health-related information.

295. (C) dualistic, offering potential benefits alongside new risks and challenges.
Technology's impact on health systems is best characterized as dualistic, presenting both significant advantages and complex new problems. It offers potential for more personalized and efficient care through tools like telemedicine and wearable devices. However, it also introduces risks related to data security and the quality of patient-doctor interactions. Thus, the transformation of healthcare involves balancing these opportunities with necessary safeguards.

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33. Which of the following is a classic example of the "religion and economy" linkage?
(A) The theory of communalism and secularism.
(B) The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism thesis.
(C) The distinction between formal and informal education.
(D) The study of aesthetics in modern art.

34. The practice of certain indigenous communities in India protecting patches of forests in the name of a deity, prohibiting felling of trees or hunting within them, is an example of the intersection between:
(A) Culture and Environment.
(B) Sports and Culture.
(C) Art and Aesthetics.
(D) Commodification of Rituals.

35. Which of the following is NOT a typical characteristic of New Religious Movements (NRMs)?
(A) They often have a charismatic leader.
(B) They can face suspicion or hostility from mainstream society.
(C) They usually have ancient origins tracing back thousands of years.
(D) They often emerge during periods of rapid social change.

36. A red traffic light universally means 'stop' in many parts of the world. In this context, the red light functions as a:
(A) Symbol
(B) Ritual
(C) Moral
(D) Sign

37. A rite of passage, such as a wedding or a graduation ceremony, is a type of:
(A) Moral economy.
(B) New Religious Movement.
(C) Ritual.
(D) Secularization.

38. The widespread adoption of Western clothing styles in non-Western societies is a prominent example of change in:
(A) Moral economy.
(B) Material culture.
(C) Non-material culture.
(D) Formal education systems.

39. The expectation within a village community that a wealthy farmer should help poorer neighbours during a famine, not for profit but out of a sense of social obligation, is an expression of:
(A) A market economy.
(B) Secularism.
(C) Cultural mobilization.
(D) A moral economy.

40. Learning one's mother tongue and basic social manners from family members is the most fundamental form of:
(A) Informal education.
(B) Formal education.
(C) Religious organization.
(D) Aesthetic education.

41. Which of the following accurately defines 'piety'?
(A) The search for sacred experiences outside of any institutional religion.
(B) The political ideology of using religion for electoral gains.
(C) A deep, often demonstrative, reverence and devotion to a religious faith and its obligations.
(D) The complete rejection of all religious beliefs and practices.

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42. The sale of 'holy water' from a sacred river in branded, sealed plastic bottles online is a stark example of:
(A) The commodification of religious symbols and practices.
(B) The strengthening of traditional beliefs without commercial influence.
(C) A New Religious Movement.
(D) The failure of religious tourism.

43. Which of the following statements best describes the ideology of 'communalism'?
(A) It is an ideology that actively promotes inter-religious harmony and dialogue.
(B) It is a social system advocating for the shared ownership of all community resources.
(C) It is a political term synonymous with secularism, emphasizing church-state

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) b, d, a, c
(B) a, b, c, d
(C) c, a, d, b
(D) b, a, c, d

14. Which of the following pairs correctly links a concept with its description?
(A) Pilgrimage : A leisure trip to a site of historical but not religious importance.
(B) Religious Tourism : A journey motivated primarily by spiritual transformation and penance.
(C) Moral Economy : An economic system based purely on profit maximization without social obligation.
(D) Sacred Grove : A tract of forest land venerated and protected by a community for religious reasons.

15. A sociologist is studying how a specific religious doctrine that emphasizes austerity, hard work, and reinvestment of profits has led to the economic prosperity of its followers. This study is most directly engaging with themes central to:
(A) The relationship between religion and economy.
(B) The commodification of rituals.
(C) The dynamics of New Religious Movements.
(D) The politics of communalism and secularism.

16. Match List I with List II concerning concepts related to culture and the environment.
List I: (Concept)
P. Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)
Q. Sacred Grove
R. Environmentalism
S. Anthropocentrism
List II: (Description)
1. A social and political movement advocating for the protection and preservation of the natural world.
2. A worldview that considers human beings as the most significant entity of the universe.
3. A body of knowledge and beliefs about the environment, transmitted across generations within a culture.
4. A communally protected ecosystem with religious or spiritual significance.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

17. What is a defining characteristic of a 'New Religious Movement' (NRM)?
(A) It is always a direct and literal revival of an ancient, now extinct religious tradition.
(B) It is a religious group with origins in recent history, often distinct from existing mainstream religions.
(C) It is a term used exclusively for secular organizations that completely reject all forms of spirituality.
(D) It is a government-sponsored initiative designed to promote and maintain a single national religion.

18. Consider the following statements about signs and symbols.
Statement I : The relationship between a signifier (the form of a sign) and the signified (the concept it represents) is always natural and necessary.
Statement II : Cultural codes and conventions are essential for interpreting the meaning of symbols within a society.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

19. Consider the following statements regarding the sociological understanding of rituals, beliefs, and practices.
a. Beliefs are the internal, cognitive frameworks that give meaning to external actions.
b. Practices are the observable, routine actions that may or may not be ritualized.
c. Rituals are distinct from practices because of their symbolic content and formal, repetitive nature.
d. Beliefs can exist independently of any corresponding rituals or practices.
e. All social practices are considered rituals.
Which of the above statements are correct?

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(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

56. The shift from using locally made earthenware to mass-produced plastic containers for storing food represents a change in:
(A) Material culture.
(B) Non-material culture.
(C) Moral economy.
(D) Religious belief.

57. Match List I with List II concerning different types of religious organizations.
List I: (Type of Organization)
P. Church
Q. Sect
R. Cult / NRM
S. Denomination
List II: (Characteristic)
1. A small, breakaway group in tension with the broader society and the parent religion.
2. A large, well-established religious body that is typically integrated with the mainstream society.
3. A religious body that is accepting of religious pluralism and exists in a state of friendly competition with other similar groups.
4. A newly formed group, often with a charismatic leader and beliefs and practices that are novel or syncretic.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

58. Which of the following is NOT an example of informal education?
(A) Completing a university degree program.
(B) Learning a family recipe by observing a grandparent.
(C) Acquiring social etiquette by interacting with peers.
(D) Learning about local history through community storytelling.

59. A market vendor selling 'authentic' tribal handicrafts that are actually mass-produced in a factory is an example of the complex interplay between culture, economy, and:
(A) The strengthening of the moral economy.
(B) The rise of a New Religious Movement.
(C) The success of formal education.
(D) The commodification of cultural artifacts.

60. Consider the following statements regarding the relationship between communalism and secularism.
a. Communalism and secularism are opposing ideologies regarding the role of religion in politics and society.
b. A secular state is, by definition, an anti-religious state.
c. Communalism often uses religious identity for political ends, promoting conflict between groups.
d. The Indian model of secularism mandates a strict wall of separation between state and religion, similar to the French model.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and c only
(B) b and d only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) c and d only

61. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the relationship between culture and politics?
(A) Political ideologies are often embedded with cultural assumptions.
(B) The state can use cultural policy to promote a sense of national unity.
(C) Cultural practices are always completely separate from political power structures.
(D) Contests over cultural symbols can be a form of political struggle.

62. The practice of cosmetic surgery to achieve a culturally defined 'ideal' face or body shape is a powerful example of the influence of:
(A) Moral economy on personal choices.
(B) Formal education on aesthetic standards.
(C) New Religious Movements on health practices.
(D) Culture on the perception and modification of the body.

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79. The deliberate choice of clothing by a political leader to convey a message of simplicity, tradition, or modernity is a strategic use of:
(A) Culture in politics.
(B) The moral economy.
(C) New religious movements.
(D) Formal education.

80. The cultural expectation in many societies that men should be stoic and not display emotion is an example of:
(A) A biological trait of the male gender.
(B) A socially constructed norm related to gender.
(C) A universal ethical principle.
(D) A formal educational rule.

81. Which of the following is the best example of 'aesthetics' as a field of study?
(A) Analyzing the chemical composition of different paints used in a Renaissance fresco.
(B) Debating the principles that make a piece of music beautiful or sublime.
(C) Calculating the market value of a sculpture at an auction.
(D) Investigating the artist's personal religious beliefs.

82. The idea that moral principles are not absolute but vary from culture to culture is known as:
(A) Cultural relativism.
(B) Moral absolutism.
(C) Ethical universalism.
(D) Secularism.

83. The intense rivalry between two national football teams, often framed in the media as a symbolic battle between their respective nations, is a phenomenon studied under:
(A) Religious movements.
(B) Aesthetics.
(C) Sports and Culture.
(D) New Religious Movements.

84. A journey to the Vatican City by a devout Catholic is best described as a:
(A) Secular holiday.
(B) Form of commodified ritual.
(C) New Religious Movement activity.
(D) Pilgrimage.

85. Which of the following statements does NOT align with the thesis on the Protestant Ethic regarding religion and economy?
(A) The doctrine of predestination created intense psychological anxiety among believers.
(B) Worldly success was interpreted as a sign of being one of the 'elect'.
(C) The pursuit of wealth for luxury and pleasure was considered the highest religious calling.
(D) Religious values like hard work, thrift, and asceticism encouraged the accumulation of capital.

86. 'Sacred groves' are an important subject for the study of the relationship between culture and environment because they represent:
(A) A modern, scientific approach to forest management.
(B) An indigenous form of nature conservation rooted in religious belief.
(C) The commercialization of forest resources.
(D) A type of sports arena in ancient cultures.

87. Which of the following would sociologists most likely classify as a New Religious Movement (NRM)?
(A) The Roman Catholic Church.
(B) Theravada Buddhism.
(C) Mainstream Judaism.
(D) The Church of Scientology.

88. A white dove is often used to represent peace. In this capacity, the dove functions as a:
(A) Symbol
(B) Sign
(C) Ritual
(D) Commodity

89. A key function of commemorative rituals, like celebrating a nation's independence day, is to:
(A) Generate profit for the state.
(B) Provide informal education in science.
(C) Reinforce collective memory and social cohesion.
(D) Challenge all existing political structures.

90. The increasing presence of smartphones and internet connectivity in rural villages, altering communication patterns and access to information, is a manifestation of:

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(D) Universal, practiced by all species.

71. Consider the following statements about rituals.
Statement I : Rituals serve the function of reinforcing social solidarity and collective identity.
Statement II : The meanings attached to rituals are fixed and never change over time.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

72. Consider the following statements regarding 'changing material culture'.
a. The replacement of handwritten letters with emails and text messages.
b. A shift in moral values regarding marriage.
c. The adoption of fast-food chains in a country where traditional cuisine was dominant.
d. The increasing use of solar panels for household energy.
e. A change in the official language of a state.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) a, c, and d only
(C) b, d, and e only
(D) All of the above

73. The concept of 'moral economy' challenges the assumption that human beings are always:
(A) Socially responsible.
(B) Bound by tradition.
(C) Rational, profit-maximizing individuals.
(D) Altruistic and self-sacrificing.

74. A "hidden curriculum" in formal education refers to:
(A) The unstated norms, values, and beliefs transmitted via school environment and interactions.
(B) The official academic syllabus that is intentionally kept secret from all students.
(C) Voluntary extracurricular activities such as organized competitive sports and debate clubs.
(D) The specific part of the curriculum dealing with esoteric or mystical academic subjects.

75. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : There has been a noticeable trend towards individual 'spirituality' in many modern societies, sometimes detached from traditional religious organizations.
Reason (R) : This trend is exclusively caused by a complete rejection of all sacred and transcendental beliefs.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

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76. The phenomenon of 'destination weddings' at exotic locations, managed by professional planners, is a contemporary example of the:
(A) Resurgence of moral economy in modern society.
(B) Commodification of rituals.
(C) Rise of new religious movements.
(D) Strengthening of moral economy.

77. Which statement best defines secularism in the Indian context?
(A) The state is actively hostile toward religious faith and local religious communities.
(B) The state grants preferential legal treatment specifically to the majority religious group.
(C) The state lacks a religion and maintains distance while ensuring inter-religious equality.
(D) The state and religion exist as two entirely separate spheres with no possible interaction.

78. The revival of a forgotten folk dance and its use as a symbol of regional identity in a political movement is an example of:
(A) Cultural commodification.
(B) Religious tourism.
(C) Changing sports culture.
(D) Cultural identity and mobilization.

63. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The distinction between "high art" and "popular art" is not a natural or universal one, but a social construction.
Reason (R) : The valuation of art is often linked to the social class, education, and status of its producers and consumers.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

64. A person who believes that their own culture's moral values are universally correct and superior to all others is exhibiting:
(A) Cultural relativism.
(B) Ethnocentrism.
(C) Ethical pluralism.
(D) Moral economy.

65. The commercialization of major sporting events like the FIFA World Cup or the Indian Premier League (IPL) primarily demonstrates the intersection of:
(A) Sports and New Religious Movements.
(B) Sports, Culture, and the Economy.
(C) Sports and Moral Economy.
(D) Sports and Formal Education.

66. Arrange the following ideal-typical stages of a journey to a sacred site, distinguishing between pilgrimage and tourism.
a. The journey is undertaken with a focus on comfort, sightseeing, and amenities.
b. The journey is viewed as an act of penance or devotion, often involving hardship.
c. The sacred site is primarily marketed as a heritage destination with entry tickets and souvenir shops.
d. The goal of the journey is spiritual transformation and receiving blessings.
A typical chronological shift from pilgrimage to religious tourism would be from:
(A) a and c to b and d
(B) b and d to a and c
(C) d and a to c and b
(D) b and c to a and d

67. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Culture and Environment : Sacred groves
(B) Religion and Economy : Protestant Ethic
(C) Moral Economy : Profit maximization principle
(D) New Religious Movements : Charismatic leadership

68. A sociologist studying how a community's traditional knowledge about medicinal plants is being lost due to deforestation and the younger generation's lack of interest is primarily investigating the link between:
(A) Art and Aesthetics.
(B) Sports and Politics.
(C) Communalism and Secularism.
(D) Culture and Environment.

69. Match List I with List II concerning sociological concepts and their descriptions.
List I: (Concept)
P. Commodification
Q. Secularism
R. Piety
S. Symbol
List II: (Description)
1. The process of turning something into a product that can be bought and sold.
2. An object, word, or action that stands for something else with no natural relationship.
3. The principle of separation of the state from religious institutions.
4. Devoutness or reverence for God or an earnest fulfillment of religious obligations.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

70. The handshake as a form of greeting is a cultural:
(A) Sign, because its meaning is biologically determined.
(B) Symbol, whose meaning of peace and friendship is socially learned.
(C) Anomaly, with no shared cultural meaning.

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(A) Changing material culture.
(B) Unchanging material culture.
(C) The decline of formal education.
(D) The persistence of moral economy.

91. The unwritten rule in a traditional craft guild that experienced masters should teach apprentices without charging exorbitant fees is an instance of:
(A) Commodification.
(B) Secularism.
(C) A New Religious Movement.
(D) Moral economy.

92. Which of the following is the most defining characteristic of formal education?
(A) It occurs spontaneously in everyday life.
(B) It is delivered through a structured, credentialing system of schools and universities.
(C) It is unstructured and incidental.
(D) It is primarily concerned with transmitting oral traditions.

93. The distinction between a 'church', a 'sect', and a 'cult' in the sociology of religion is primarily based on:
(A) Their geographical location.
(B) The age of the religion.
(C) Their size, relationship with mainstream society, and organizational structure.
(D) The number of gods they worship.

94. The development of a 'wedding industry' that sells packages for ceremonies, photography, and honeymoons is a prime example of:
(A) The reinforcement of moral economy.
(B) The process of secularization.
(C) The rise of a new sport.
(D) The commodification of rituals.

95. In political discourse, portraying a particular religious community as a 'vote bank' is an example of a process related to:
(A) Communalism.
(B) Secularism.
(C) Aestheticism.
(D) Environmentalism.

96. The assertion of a distinct 'Naga' identity, based on shared cultural, historical, and linguistic traits, for political self-determination is an example of:
(A) Religious tourism.
(B) Cultural identity and mobilization.
(C) The commodification of sport.
(D) The failure of informal education.

97. When a government funds museums and national theatres to promote a particular version of the nation's history and culture, it demonstrates the link between:
(A) Religious Economy.
(B) Culture and Politics.
(C) Sports and Health.
(D) Ethics and Law.

98. The cultural practice of body-building to achieve a muscular physique is an example of how the body is:
(A) Shaped and disciplined according to cultural ideals of gender and beauty.
(B) A fixed biological entity.
(C) Irrelevant to the study of culture.
(D) Solely determined by formal education.

99. The debate on whether graffiti is 'vandalism' or 'public art' is fundamentally a question of:
(A) Ethics.
(B) Piety.
(C) Aesthetics.
(D) Moral Economy.

100. A situation where a doctor has to decide whether to continue life support for a terminally ill patient involves a complex question of:
(A) Aesthetics and art.
(B) Religion and tourism.
(C) Material culture.
(D) Ethics and morality.

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101. The phenomenon of 'hooliganism' associated with some football clubs is a negative manifestation of the link between:
(A) Art and aesthetics.
(B) Religion and the environment.
(C) Sports and cultural identity.
(D) Formal and informal education.

102. When a pilgrimage site like Tirupati develops extensive infrastructure, including airports,

140. Learning professional skills, values, and norms during an apprenticeship or internship is a form of:
(A) Formal education.
(B) Both informal and non-formal education.
(C) A new religious movement.
(D) Purely informal education within the family.

141. A person may identify as "spiritual but not religious." This typically means:
(A) Individuals who identify as atheists and have no interest in the sacred.
(B) Individuals who are deeply pious and follow all rules of organized religion.
(C) Individuals pursuing personal sacred connections outside of established institutions.
(D) Individuals who hold leadership positions within a New Religious Movement.

142. A traditional festival that was once a community-led event is now a ticketed, professionally managed 'experience' sponsored by corporations. This transformation is best described as:
(A) Secularization.
(B) Piety.
(C) Mobilization.
(D) Commodification.

143. Which of the following is a potential consequence of communal politics?
(A) Social polarization and violence between religious groups.
(B) Enhanced social harmony and inter-group understanding.
(C) Increased focus on economic development for all citizens.
(D) Strengthening of secular values in the society.

144. The Dalit Panthers movement in the 1970s, which used poetry, literature, and political action to assert a distinct Dalit identity and challenge caste oppression, is a powerful example of:
(A) Religious tourism.
(B) Cultural identity and mobilization.
(C) The commodification of sports.
(D) The moral economy of a village.

145. The controversy over the content of history textbooks in schools is a political struggle over:
(A) The price of textbooks.
(B) The official narrative of the nation's culture and identity.
(C) The aesthetic quality of the textbook cover.
(D) The religious beliefs of the authors.

146. Cultural ideals of thinness in Western societies, promoted through media and fashion, can have profound effects on individuals' body image and health. This illustrates the connection between:
(A) Gender, body, and culture.
(B) Religion and economy.
(C) Sports and politics.
(D) Ethics and law.

147. A connoisseur distinguishing between different vintages of wine based on subtle differences in taste, aroma, and texture is making a(n):
(A) Ethical judgment.
(B) Political statement.
(C) Aesthetic judgment.
(D) Religious proclamation.

148. A society's laws regarding theft, murder, and contract-keeping are formalized expressions of its collective:
(A) Aesthetics.
(B) Morality.
(C) Sporting preferences.
(D) Material culture.

149. The use of sport as a diplomatic tool to improve relations between two countries ("ping-pong diplomacy" between the US and China, for example) shows that sport is intertwined with:
(A) New religious movements.
(B) Environmental activism.
(C) Politics and international relations.
(D) Moral economy.

150. A key motivation for the development of religious tourism infrastructure is often:
(A) The desire to limit the number of visitors to a sacred site.
(B) The economic benefits that visitors bring to a region.
(C) The goal of converting all tourists to the local religion.
(D) A directive from a new religious movement.

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111. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Religious organizations can be powerful actors in the economy, controlling vast resources and influencing economic behaviour.
Reason (R) : Religion and economy are always and everywhere two completely separate, non-interacting domains of social life.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

112. An individual who regularly attends religious services, follows dietary laws, and prays at prescribed times is exhibiting:
(A) Spirituality without religion.
(B) Piety.
(C) Secularism.
(D) Communalism.

113. What is a key difference between communalism and cultural identity mobilization?
(A) Positive identity assertion versus aggressive ideology defined by group hatred.
(B) Ideologies based strictly on language versus those based strictly on religion.
(C) Concepts that are used as exact synonyms within modern political science.
(D) Political concepts versus cultural identities with no political dimensions.

114. Arrange the following ideal-typical forms of education in the order they would typically appear in an individual's life.
a. University-level higher education.
b. Informal education within the family.
c. Primary and secondary formal schooling.
d. Non-formal skill development course (e.g., a computer class).
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) b, c, a, d
(B) a, c, d, b
(C) b, d, c, a
(D) c, b, a, d

115. The cultural significance attributed to specific foods, the rules of their preparation, and the etiquette of eating them are all studied under the broad theme of:
(A) Culture and the body.
(B) Culture and politics.
(C) All of the above.
(D) Culture and the environment.

116. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair?
(A) Art and Aesthetics : Judgment of beauty
(B) Ethics and Morality : Principles of right and wrong
(C) Gender and Culture : Social construction of masculinity
(D) Sports and Culture : Universal biological instincts for play.

117. The transformation of yoga from a spiritual discipline into a global wellness industry with branded studios, apparel, and fitness apps is an example of:
(A) A purely political movement.
(B) A decline in the popularity of sports.
(C) The intersection of commodification, culture, and the body.
(D) The failure of religious tourism.

118. Match List I with List II concerning sociological phenomena and concepts.
List I: (Phenomenon)
P. A political party using religious slogans to win votes.
Q. A tourist visiting a temple out of historical curiosity.
R. A community protecting a forest as the abode of a deity.
S. A corporation sponsoring a traditional folk festival.
List II: (Sociological Concept)
1. Culture and Environment
2. Commodification of Rituals
3. Religious Tourism
4. Culture and Politics
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

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119. A key aspect of a 'symbol' is that its meaning is:
(A) Innate and biological.
(B) Fixed and unchangeable.
(C) Logically deduced from its physical form.
(D) Learned and socially shared.

120. Which of the following is the best description of a 'ritual'?
(A) A formal, stylized, and repetitive act performed with symbolic meaning.
(B) A spontaneous, one-time human action with no established social precedent.
(C) Any type of physical action that is considered economically profitable.
(D) A private thought or internal feeling regarding the nature of the supernatural.

121. Consider the following statements regarding material culture.
a. A belief in reincarnation.
b. The architectural design of a temple.
c. The tools used by a farmer.
d. The latest smartphone model.
e. A society's moral code.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) b, c, and d only
(C) a and e only
(D) All of the above

122. The concept of 'moral economy' has been used in social history to explain:
(A) The crowd actions and food riots in 18th-century England.
(B) The functioning of the London Stock Exchange.
(C) The rise of New Age spirituality in California.
(D) The aesthetics of modern art.

123. Which of the following statements about education is correct?
(A) Formal education is the only way cultural knowledge is transmitted.
(B) Informal education ceases after a person learns to speak.
(C) The "hidden curriculum" refers to subjects taught in secret societies.
(D) Both formal and informal education are agents of social and cultural reproduction.

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124. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The commodification of rituals can lead to their performance being disconnected from traditional beliefs and community contexts.
Reason (R) : Commodification transforms cultural practices into products for a market, valued for their exchange value rather than their use value or symbolic meaning.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

125. The constitutional principle that the state should not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion is a cornerstone of:
(A) Communalism.
(B) Piety.
(C) Secularism.
(D) Moral economy.

126. A group of people demanding a separate state based on their unique language and cultural heritage is an example of:
(A) Religious commodification.
(B) A new sports league.
(C) A New Religious Movement.
(D) Cultural identity mobilization.

127. The censorship of films or books by a state body is a direct example of the intersection of:
(A) Culture and Politics.
(B) Religion and Economy.
(C) Sports and Environment.
(D) Art and Sports.

128. The concept of 'gender performativity' suggests that:
(A) Gender is a biological essence that we are born with.
(B) Gender is a role one plays, a script one learns, and a performance one enacts in society.
(C) Some people are naturally better at

performing their gender than others.
(D) Gender is only relevant in theatrical performances.

129. The idea that a work of art's value lies in its form, color, and composition, rather than its subject matter, is a viewpoint in:
(A) Aesthetics.
(B) Ethics.
(C) Politics.
(D) Economics.

130. The ethical dilemmas faced by scientists working on genetic engineering are a modern example of the challenges posed at the intersection of:
(A) Science, ethics, and morality.
(B) Sports and culture.
(C) Art and politics.
(D) Religion and tourism.

131. The practice of companies buying naming rights for sports stadiums is an example of:
(A) The moral economy of sports.
(B) A new religious movement in sports.
(C) The commercialization of sports culture.
(D) The decline of sports aesthetics.

132. The key difference between pilgrimage and religious tourism lies in the:
(A) Mode of transport used.
(B) Cost of the journey.
(C) Age of the religious site.
(D) Primary motivation and orientation of the traveler.

133. The establishment of Islamic banking, which operates on principles derived from a religious framework (like the prohibition of interest), is a clear example of the interplay between:
(A) Art and Aesthetics.
(B) Culture and Sports.
(C) Religion and Economy.
(D) Communalism and Secularism.

134. Which of the following is the best example of a cultural response to an environmental issue?
(A) The invention of the plastic bag.
(B) The development of community-based recycling programs and 'reduce, reuse, recycle' campaigns.
(C) A government policy focused solely on economic growth regardless of pollution.
(D) The clear-cutting of a forest for a new housing development.

135. New Religious Movements often attract followers by:
(A) Enforcing strict adherence to ancient and completely unchanged religious traditions.
(B) Receiving official sponsorship and promotion from various national governments.
(C) Explicitly rejecting all forms of charismatic or highly centralized leadership.
(D) Providing a sense of community and clear answers in a complex world.

136. A nation's flag is not just a piece of colored cloth; it evokes feelings of patriotism and national identity. This is because the flag is a potent:
(A) Symbol
(B) Sign
(C) Commodity
(D) Practice

137. Daily prayer, lighting a lamp at an altar, and fasting on certain days are examples of religious:
(A) Organizations.
(B) Economies.
(C) Practices.
(D) Aesthetics.

138. The process by which the internet and smartphones have become integral parts of daily life across the globe is a key aspect of:
(A) The study of changing material culture.
(B) The study of moral economy.
(C) The study of new religious movements.
(D) The study of ancient rituals.

139. Which of the following best captures the essence of a 'moral economy'?
(A) A system where all economic transactions are formally codified in law.
(B) An economy driven solely by the pursuit of maximum individual profit.
(C) A theory that argues morality has no place in economic considerations.
(D) An economic system embedded in social relations, with shared understandings of fairness and obligation.

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luxury hotels, and online 'darshan' booking systems, it signifies the growing importance of:
(A) New Religious Movements at the site.
(B) The economic and tourism dimensions of the pilgrimage.
(C) The complete secularization of the site.
(D) The decline in the number of pilgrims.

103. The operation of large religious organizations as major employers, landowners, and investors in the stock market highlights the direct connection between:
(A) Religion and Sports.
(B) Aesthetics and Politics.
(C) Secularism and Art.
(D) Religion and Economy.

104. The Chipko movement in India, where villagers hugged trees to prevent them from being cut down, was a powerful symbolic act linking:
(A) Culture, livelihood, and environmental protection.
(B) Sports and national identity.
(C) The commodification of rituals and politics.
(D) Formal education and aesthetic theory.

105. A common reason for the emergence of New Religious Movements is:
(A) A state decree forcing citizens to adopt a new faith.
(B) The discovery of ancient texts that perfectly describe the modern world.
(C) A feeling of anomie or disenchantment with mainstream religions and society.
(D) A global consensus to abandon all old religions.

106. In semiotics, what is the primary difference between a symbolic sign and an iconic sign?
(A) A symbolic sign has an arbitrary relationship to its object, while an iconic sign resembles its object.
(B) An iconic sign is always written, while a symbolic sign is always spoken.
(C) A symbolic sign is natural, while an iconic sign is culturally constructed.
(D) An iconic sign has one meaning, while a symbolic sign has no meaning.

107. Consider the following statements regarding beliefs and practices.

Statement I : Beliefs are systems of thought and opinion that are always rational and empirically verifiable.
Statement II : Practices are the ways in which people, guided by their beliefs, act in the world.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

108. Consider the following statements regarding the commodification of rituals.
a. It can make rituals more accessible to a wider audience.
b. It may lead to a loss of the original spiritual or community-based meaning.
c. It often leads to the standardization of ritual practices.
d. It exclusively strengthens the moral economy of the community.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and d only
(B) b and c only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) b, c, and d only

109. An economic historian studying 18th-century food riots finds that rioters were not just stealing food, but were enforcing a "just price" which they believed merchants had violated. This is a classic study of:
(A) A New Religious Movement.
(B) Art and Aesthetics.
(C) Moral Economy.
(D) Formal Education.

110. Which statement best describes the role of informal education in cultural transmission?
(A) It is considered less important than formal education because it provides no degrees.
(B) It is a structured program organized by the state to teach traditional artistic skills.
(C) It is a learning process that occurs only during early childhood and ceases in adulthood.
(D) It is the primary mechanism for learning the fundamental values and norms of a culture.

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151. The concept of 'Tirthayatra' in Hinduism is a classic example of:
(A) Secularism.
(B) Commodification.
(C) A New Religious Movement.
(D) Pilgrimage.

152. The social organization of religion into churches, denominations, sects, and cults was a typology famously developed in:
(A) The sociology of religion.
(B) Political science.
(C) Physical anthropology.
(D) Macroeconomics.

153. What does the term 'non-formal education' refer to?
(A) Any type of learning activity that happens spontaneously outside of a school.
(B) A concept that is fundamentally the same as everyday informal education.
(C) Organized learning activities, like vocational training, outside the formal system.
(D) Educational activities that are illegal or not officially sanctioned by the state.

154. An object or idea that has been turned into something that can be bought and sold in the market is said to have been:
(A) Commodified.
(B) Symbolized.
(C) Ritualized.
(D) Secularized.

155. Which statement most accurately describes the relationship between 'culture' and 'politics'?
(A) Culture and politics are entirely separate domains with no influence on each other.
(B) Politics influences culture, but culture has no impact on politics.
(C) Culture is only relevant to politics in non-democratic societies.
(D) Culture provides the symbolic and normative framework within which politics operates, and politics, in turn, can shape culture.

156. The idea that one's body is a 'project' to be worked on and improved through diet, exercise, and sometimes surgery is a concept central to the contemporary study of:
(A) Moral Economy.
(B) Gender, Body, and Culture.
(C) Religious Tourism.
(D) Communalism.

157. The sociological study of aesthetics is primarily concerned with:
(A) Determining which art is objectively the best.
(B) The monetary value of famous paintings.
(C) How standards of beauty and artistic taste are socially formed and change over time.
(D) The biography of artists.

158. Which of the following is a question of ethics?
(A) What is the chemical formula for water?
(B) What is the capital of France?
(C) How does a jet engine work?
(D) Is it right for a pharmaceutical company to charge an exorbitant price for a life-saving drug?

159. Which of the following is NOT a significant cultural function of sport?
(A) Acting as a sphere completely free from economic and political influence.
(B) Providing a source of entertainment and leisure.
(C) Fostering a sense of local or national identity.
(D) Reinforcing or challenging gender stereotypes.

160. The increasing popularity of 'spiritual tourism', which may involve yoga retreats or meditation holidays, blurs the line between:
(A) Sports and politics.
(B) Pilgrimage, tourism, and personal well-being.
(C) Formal and informal education.
(D) Art and science.

161. A religious doctrine that encourages lending money at interest and investing for profit would be seen as having an 'elective affinity' with:
(A) A subsistence economy.
(B) A capitalist economy.
(C) A moral economy.
(D) A barter economy.

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R. Ritual
S. Belief

List II: (Description)
1. A cognitive proposition held to be true.
2. A formal, repetitive social practice with symbolic meaning.
3. Something that stands for another thing in an arbitrary, conventional way.
4. Something that directly indicates or points to another thing.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

221. Which of the following is an example of a change in material culture directly leading to a change in non-material culture?
(A) A shift in religious beliefs (non-material) leading to the construction of new types of temples (material).
(B) A change in fashion (material) having no effect on social norms (non-material).
(C) The widespread adoption of the automobile (material) leading to a new culture of "road trips" and a greater sense of individual freedom (non-material).
(D) A change in moral values (non-material) having no effect on technology (material).

222. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of formal education?
(A) Standardized curriculum.
(B) Certified teachers.
(C) A system of grading and credentials.
(D) Learning social norms through peer interaction.

223. Consider the following statements regarding 'Culture and Politics'.
a. Political leaders may use cultural symbols to enhance their legitimacy.
b. The state is a neutral actor that never tries to influence culture.
c. Debates over national identity and history are often political in nature.
d. Cultural production, like film and literature, can offer critiques of political power.
e. Culture is only relevant in the politics of monarchies, not democracies.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, c, and d only
(B) b and e only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) c, d, and e only

224. Which of the following represents the commodification of a religious practice?
(A) A family privately praying together at home.
(B) A company selling 'Vastu-compliant' real estate at a premium price.
(C) An individual undertaking a vow of silence for spiritual reasons.
(D) A community singing devotional songs together.

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225. Which of the following correctly pairs a concept with an example?
(A) Piety : An atheist writing a critique of religion.
(B) Spirituality : A person meditating in a forest to feel connected to nature.
(C) Communalism : An inter-faith dialogue meeting to promote harmony.
(D) Secularism : A state declaring a specific religion as the only official one.

226. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : New Religious Movements often emerge in times of rapid social change and uncertainty.
Reason (R) : During such times, individuals may feel alienated from traditional institutions and seek new systems of meaning and community.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

227. The concept of 'food miles' and the 'eat local' movement are cultural trends related to:
(A) Art and Aesthetics.
(B) New Religious Movements.
(C) Culture and Environment.

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171. The marketing of 'spiritual retreats' in the Himalayas, complete with luxury accommodation and curated 'authentic' experiences, is an example of:
(A) The decline of all religious belief.
(B) The failure of the local moral economy.
(C) The rise of sports culture in the region.
(D) The commodification of spirituality and religious tourism.

172. Arrange the following in a logical sequence of development related to communalism and conflict.
a. The formation of a political party based on an exclusive religious identity.
b. The existence of diverse religious communities living side-by-side.
c. The growth of an ideology that portrays one religious community as fundamentally opposed to another.
d. The outbreak of inter-religious violence fueled by political rhetoric.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) a, b, c, d
(B) b, c, a, d
(C) d, a, c, b
(D) b, a, d, c

173. The Bhakti and Sufi movements, which emphasized personal devotion and often challenged rigid religious hierarchies, can be seen as historical expressions of:
(A) Communalism.
(B) The commodification of rituals.
(C) Piety and spirituality.
(D) A change in material culture.

174. The idea that men are 'naturally' more aggressive and women are 'naturally' more nurturing is a:
(A) Biological fact proven by science.
(B) Principle of moral economy.
(C) Doctrine of a New Religious Movement.
(D) Cultural stereotype related to gender roles.

175. Which statement accurately reflects the sociological perspective on art?
(A) The definition of what constitutes 'art' is socially and historically variable.
(B) Art is a purely individual creation, uninfluenced by society.
(C) Good art has a universal, unchanging aesthetic quality.
(D) Popular art is always more aesthetically valuable than high art.

176. Match List I with List II concerning sociological concepts and examples.
List I: (Concept)
P. Material Culture
Q. Non-Material Culture
R. Cultural Mobilization
S. Commodification of Ritual
List II: (Example)
1. A belief in karma.
2. A political rally demanding linguistic rights.
3. Selling pre-packaged kits for a religious ceremony.
4. A traditional clay pot.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

177. A skull and crossbones image on a bottle of poison functions as a:
(A) Symbol, because its meaning is arbitrary.
(B) Sign, because it directly indicates danger.
(C) Ritual, because it must be performed.
(D) Commodity, because it can be sold.

178. What is the relationship between beliefs and practices?
(A) Beliefs are the internal justification for external practices.
(B) Practices are the internal justification for external beliefs.
(C) There is no relationship between beliefs and practices.
(D) Beliefs and practices are identical concepts.

179. Consider the following elements regarding 'gender, body, and culture'.
a. Cultural standards of beauty influence body image.
b. The performance of masculinity and femininity in everyday life.
c. Biological sex differences between males and females.
d. The social meaning attached to different body

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201. The cultural notion that women should have certain 'feminine' body shapes and men 'masculine' ones is a clear example of the social:
(A) Irrelevance of the body.
(B) And biological identity of the body.
(C) Construction of the body.
(D) Inevitability of body shapes.

202. The philosophy of aesthetics deals with questions like:
(A) "What is the nature of beauty and art?"
(B) "Is this action morally right?"
(C) "How can we create a just political system?"
(D) "What is the most efficient way to produce goods?"

203. The Hippocratic Oath taken by doctors is a foundational document in the field of medical:
(A) Aesthetics.
(B) Politics.
(C) Economics.
(D) Ethics.

204. The celebration of a national team's victory in a major international tournament often involves displays of patriotism and a feeling of collective euphoria. This highlights the role of sport in:
(A) Promoting new religious movements.
(B) Creating national identity and solidarity.
(C) Challenging all forms of economic activity.
(D) Fostering moral economy.

205. The Camino de Santiago in Spain is a network of routes leading to the shrine of an apostle. For centuries, people have walked these routes for spiritual reasons. This is a prime example of:
(A) Religious tourism.
(B) Secular hiking.
(C) Pilgrimage.
(D) A sports event.

206. A key theme in the sociology of religion and economy is how:
(A) Religious beliefs are completely determined by economic systems.
(B) Economic systems are completely determined by religious beliefs.
(C) Religion and economy are completely unrelated social phenomena.
(D) Religious values and economic practices can mutually influence each other.

207. The concept of 'sacred ecologies' refers to:
(A) Cultural and religious frameworks that shape human interaction with the environment.
(B) The study of ecology in a laboratory setting.
(C) The economics of environmental protection.
(D) The use of natural imagery in sports.

208. The term 'cult' in sociology, though often replaced by 'New Religious Movement' due to its negative connotations, typically refers to a group with:
(A) A long and established history.
(B) Beliefs and practices that are novel and at odds with the dominant culture.
(C) A bureaucratic and hierarchical structure.
(D) A welcoming attitude towards all other religions.

209. The colours of a national flag are an example of:
(A) Signs with a natural meaning.
(B) Symbols whose meanings (e.g., courage, peace, land) are culturally assigned.
(C) Rituals that must be performed daily.
(D) Non-material culture with no physical form.

210. Consider the following statements regarding rituals.
Statement I : Rituals are often used to alleviate anxiety and provide a sense of control in uncertain situations.
Statement II : All rituals are religious in nature.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

211. Consider the following situations regarding the concept of a 'moral economy'.
a. A multinational corporation relocating a factory to a country with lower wages to maximize profit.
b. A village community sharing its grain reserves during a drought based on need, not ability to pay.
c. An online auction where the highest bidder wins the item.
d. A widespread public outcry when a company

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pollution is an example of mobilization at the intersection of:
(A) Sports and the Economy.
(B) Art and Education.
(C) Culture, Environment, and Politics.
(D) Ethics and Sports.

190. Syncretism, the blending of elements from different religious or cultural traditions, is a common feature of:
(A) All established churches.
(B) All formal educational systems.
(C) All sports.
(D) New Religious Movements.

191. A key contribution to the study of signs was the idea that:
(A) The link between signifier and signified is arbitrary and relational.
(B) The link between signifier and signified is natural.
(C) Signs are unimportant in the study of culture.
(D) Only visual signs matter.

192. Which of the following is an example of a ritual of affliction?
(A) A wedding ceremony.
(B) An exorcism to cast out a malevolent spirit believed to be causing illness.
(C) A graduation ceremony.
(D) A national day parade.

193. The global spread of IKEA furniture and its influence on home design is an example of the dynamics of:
(A) Moral economy.
(B) Changing material culture.
(C) New religious movements.
(D) Communalism.

194. Which of the following is the best example of a breakdown of 'moral economy'?
(A) A landlord evicts a family during a famine, violating traditional forbearance norms.
(B) A village community works together to collectively harvest a shared field.
(C) A baker sells bread at a price that the entire community considers fair.
(D) A wealthy individual makes a large, anonymous donation to a local charity.

195. Learning the rules of grammar and mathematics in a classroom setting is an example of:
(A) Informal education.
(B) Non-formal education.
(C) Formal education.
(D) The hidden curriculum.

196. Which term best describes a form of religiousness that emphasizes strict observance of laws and rituals as defined by a religious institution?
(A) Spirituality.
(B) Secularism.
(C) Aesthetics.
(D) Piety.

197. The existence of a market for 'likes' and 'followers' on social media can be seen as a new form of:
(A) Moral economy.
(B) A New Religious Movement.
(C) Commodification, applied to social status and recognition.
(D) Religious tourism.

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198. An ideology that seeks to create a political state based on the supremacy of one religious group is known as:
(A) Secularism.
(B) Communalism.
(C) Pluralism.
(D) Environmentalism.

199. The use of traditional folk music and symbols by an insurgent group to build a sense of shared identity and purpose is an instance of:
(A) Religious tourism.
(B) The commodification of art.
(C) Sports culture.
(D) Cultural identity and mobilization.

200. State funding for the arts, the creation of national cultural awards, and the establishment of censorship boards are all ways in which _____ engages with _____.
(A) Politics; Culture
(B) Religion; Economy
(C) Sports; Environment
(D) Education; Ethics

shapes and sizes.
e. Rituals of body modification like tattooing or piercing.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, d, and e only
(D) All of the above

180. The expectation that one should not talk loudly in a library is an example of:
(A) A formal law.
(B) A religious doctrine.
(C) An aesthetic principle.
(D) A cultural norm transmitted through informal education.

181. A sect is a religious organization that:
(A) An organization that is fully integrated and aligned with mainstream society.
(B) A large, bureaucratic religious organization that openly embraces pluralism.
(C) A group that broke from a parent religion and is in tension with society.
(D) A newly created religion centered around the vision of a charismatic leader.

182. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Indian Constitution provides for a secular state.
Reason (R) : This means the Indian state is anti-religious and prohibits all citizens from practicing their faith.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

183. Which of the following is the best example of a political contestation of culture?
(A) A debate among art critics about the merits of a painting.
(B) A disagreement between family members about what to watch on TV.
(C) A company deciding on a new logo.
(D) A political movement to have a regional language recognized as an official language of a state.

184. The distinction between 'nude' (art) and 'naked' (a state of undress) is primarily a matter of:
(A) Cultural framing and aesthetics.
(B) Biological difference.
(C) Economic value.
(D) Legal definition.

185. A bioethicist works on developing guidelines for medical research involving human subjects. This work is a practical application of:
(A) Art and Aesthetics.
(B) Sports and Culture.
(C) Ethics and Morality.
(D) Religion and Economy.

186. The intense media coverage, advertising revenue, and celebrity endorsements associated with modern professional sports are evidence of their:
(A) Deep integration into the cultural and economic fabric of society.
(B) Complete separation from the economy.
(C) Status as a new religious movement.
(D) Primary function as a tool of informal education.

187. The Kumbh Mela in India, a mass Hindu pilgrimage, has also become a major global event, attracting tourists, media, and brands. This illustrates the dual nature of the event as:
(A) A purely secular festival.
(B) A new religious movement.
(C) An art and aesthetics exhibition.
(D) A pilgrimage and a site of religious tourism.

188. Which sociological concept is most relevant for analyzing the influence of a religion's worldview on its followers' work habits and economic choices?
(A) Art and Aesthetics.
(B) Religion and Economy.
(C) Sports and Culture.
(D) Commodification of Rituals.

189. A campaign to save a local river, which a community considers sacred, from industrial

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dramatically increases the price of a life-saving medicine.

Which of the above situations exemplify a 'moral economy'?

(A) a and c only
(B) b and d only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) b, c, and d only

212. A vocational training institute teaching plumbing or computer repair is an example of:

(A) Formal education.
(B) Informal education.
(C) Religious education.
(D) Non-formal education.

213. A key difference between a 'church' and a 'sect' in sociological typology is that:

(A) A church is small and exclusive, while a sect is large and inclusive.
(B) A church rejects worldly success, while a sect embraces it.
(C) A church is generally well-integrated into society, while a sect is often in a state of tension with it.
(D) A church has a charismatic leader, while a sect has a bureaucratic structure.

214. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The body is a site of cultural expression, shaped by social norms of gender, beauty, and status.

Reason (R) : Cultural practices like tattooing, piercing, fashion, and dieting demonstrate how the body is socially modified and interpreted.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

215. Which statement best reflects a secular approach to governance?

(A) The state should promote one religion as the official state religion.
(B) The state should outlaw all religious practices.
(C) The state's policies should be based on the sacred texts of the majority religion.
(D) The state should be neutral towards all religions, neither favouring nor discriminating against any.

216. The mobilization of the Gorkha community in India for a separate state of 'Gorkhaland' is primarily an example of:

(A) Cultural and ethnic identity mobilization.
(B) Religious communalism.
(C) A new religious movement.
(D) A sports-based movement.

217. Arrange the following artistic movements in Western art history in the correct chronological order of their emergence.

a. Renaissance
b. Modernism
c. Postmodernism
d. Baroque

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) a, d, b, c
(B) d, a, c, b
(C) a, b, d, c
(D) b, c, a, d

218. The ethical principle of 'informed consent' in medical research is an example of:

(A) A moral guideline to protect human subjects.
(B) An aesthetic choice by scientists.
(C) A political strategy.
(D) A religious dogma.

219. The huge salaries paid to professional athletes best illustrate the:

(A) Moral economy of sport.
(B) Religious significance of sport.
(C) Separation of sport from all economic considerations.
(D) Economic dimension of contemporary sports and culture.

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220. Match List I with List II concerning sociological terms and descriptions.

List I: (Term)

P. Sign
Q. Symbol

162. Environmental movements that draw upon indigenous beliefs about the sacredness of nature are linking:
(A) Culture and environment.
(B) Sports and culture.
(C) Commodification and art.
(D) Politics and aesthetics.

163. The Heaven's Gate group, which committed mass suicide in 1997 believing they would be transported to a spaceship, is a tragic and extreme example of a:
(A) Mainstream denomination.
(B) Traditional church.
(C) New Religious Movement (or 'cult').
(D) Secular political party.

164. The relationship between the word "tree" and the actual plant it refers to is arbitrary. This means the word "tree" is a:
(A) Sign
(B) Ritual
(C) Practice
(D) Symbol

165. Consider the following statements regarding rites of passage.
Statement I : Rites of passage are rituals that mark a person's transition from one social status to another.
Statement II : Beliefs are irrelevant to the performance of rites of passage.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

166. Consider the following statements regarding the characteristics associated with the concept of a 'New Religious Movement' (NRM).
a. It typically has origins in antiquity, dating back thousands of years.
b. It often forms around a charismatic leader.
c. Its beliefs and practices are often syncretic, blending elements from different traditions.
d. It is always immediately accepted and integrated into mainstream society.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and d only
(B) b and c only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) b, c, and d only

167. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about material culture?
(A) It includes tangible things like tools, buildings, and art.
(B) The way material objects are used is shaped by non-material culture.
(C) It can reflect the values and beliefs of a society.
(D) It is static and does not change with technological innovation.

168. The idea that a community has a right to its traditional food supply at a fair price, even if it contradicts pure market logic, is a core tenet of:
(A) Moral economy.
(B) The commodification of culture.
(C) Aesthetic theory.
(D) A New Religious Movement.

169. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The "hidden curriculum" in schools can reinforce existing social inequalities.
Reason (R) : The hidden curriculum teaches all students to challenge authority and question the status quo, thereby promoting equality.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

170. Which of the following is the best definition of 'spirituality'?
(A) A personal and experiential quest for meaning, purpose, and a connection to the transcendent.
(B) The formal organizational structure of a religion.
(C) Strict and literal adherence to a sacred text.
(D) The political use of religious identity.

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(D) Sports and Politics.

228. What is the fundamental ethical question surrounding the use of performance-enhancing drugs in sports?
(A) Does it make the sport more entertaining?
(B) Does it increase the economic value of the sport?
(C) Is it aesthetically pleasing to watch?
(D) Does it violate the principles of fair play and potentially harm the athlete?

229. A travel company offering a 'Himalayan Spiritual Quest' package is blending the concepts of:
(A) Moral economy and political protest.
(B) Formal education and sports culture.
(C) Religious tourism, spirituality, and commodification.
(D) Environmentalism and communalism.

230. The religious principle of 'Zakat' (obligatory charity) is a clear example of how a religious belief system directly influences:
(A) Aesthetic preferences.
(B) Economic practices.
(C) Political mobilization.
(D) Sporting activities.

231. Smoke is to fire as a fever is to an illness. In this analogy, both smoke and fever are functioning as:
(A) Symbols
(B) Rituals
(C) Beliefs
(D) Signs

232. The act of baptism in Christianity is a:
(A) Ritual symbolizing purification and entry into the community.
(B) Moral economy.
(C) New religious movement.
(D) Form of informal education only.

233. The rapid global spread of American fast-food chains like McDonald's is often cited as an example of:
(A) The persistence of local material cultures.
(B) The strengthening of moral economy.
(C) Cultural globalization and change in material culture.
(D) The rise of new religious movements.

234. In the sociology of religion, 'piety' refers to:
(A) The quality of being religious or reverent; dutifulness in religion.
(B) The economic assets of a religious organization.
(C) The political influence of a religious group.
(D) The personal quest for meaning outside of religion.

235. The negative campaigning during an election, where one party accuses another of being 'anti-national' by disrespecting cultural symbols, is an example of the use of:
(A) Moral economy in sports.
(B) Aesthetics in religion.
(C) Secularism in art.
(D) Culture in politics.

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236. The practice of foot-binding in historical China, which was seen as a mark of beauty and high status for women, is a stark example of:
(A) A new religious movement.
(B) The interplay between gender, body, and culture.
(C) A sporting tradition.
(D) Environmental conservation.

237. The controversy over whether a particular building should be preserved for its historical and architectural value or demolished for new development is a conflict rooted in:
(A) Communalism.
(B) Sports culture.
(C) Different valuations of art, aesthetics, and heritage.
(D) New religious movements.

238. A company's 'Code of Conduct' that outlines acceptable and unacceptable behaviors for its employees is an expression of its corporate:
(A) Aesthetics.
(B) Religious doctrine.
(C) Sporting policy.
(D) Ethics and Morality.

239. The construction of massive stadiums for the Olympics, often leading to the displacement of local communities, highlights the complex relationship between sports, culture, politics, and:
(A) The economy.

(B) New religious movements.
(C) Moral economy.
(D) Piety.

240. The 'Char Dham Yatra' in the Himalayas is a significant:
(A) Sports event.
(B) Pilgrimage.
(C) Art festival.
(D) Political rally.

241. A religious group that promotes prosperity and financial success as a sign of divine favour is directly linking:
(A) Art and Morality.
(B) Religion and Economy.
(C) Sports and Politics.
(D) Education and Environment.

242. The designation of certain areas as 'National Parks' or 'Biosphere Reserves' is a modern, state-led approach to the relationship between:
(A) Culture and Environment.
(B) Religion and Economy.
(C) Art and Sports.
(D) Communalism and Secularism.

243. What is a key reason for the scholarly preference for the term 'New Religious Movement' over 'cult'?
(A) 'Cult' is a more scientifically precise term.
(B) 'New Religious Movement' applies only to Christian groups.
(C) 'Cult' has acquired strong negative and pejorative connotations in popular usage.
(D) Governments legally recognize the term 'cult' but not 'NRM'.

244. In the context of symbolic transformations, a 'word' is a type of:
(A) Sign that is purely natural.
(B) Ritual that is unchanging.
(C) Belief that is universally held.
(D) Symbol whose meaning is established by convention.

245. Match List I with List II concerning social phenomena and core concepts.
List I: (Social Phenomenon)
P. The emergence of the 'wellness' industry.
Q. The Black Lives Matter movement.
R. The codification of football rules in 19th-century England.
S. The Chipko Andolan (Hug the Trees Movement).
List II: (Core Concept)
1. Sports and Culture
2. Culture and Environment
3. Gender, Body, and Culture
4. Cultural Identity and Mobilization
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

246. Which of the following is an example of non-material culture?
(A) A smartphone.
(B) A religious belief.
(C) A pair of jeans.
(D) A cathedral.

247. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Sports can sometimes be a site for the expression of political protest.
Reason (R) : The raising of a fist by athletes on a podium or kneeling during a national anthem are examples of using the sporting arena for political statements.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

248. An elderly person teaching their grandchild traditional folklore and songs is an example of:
(A) Informal Education.
(B) Formal Education.
(C) Non-formal Education.
(D) Commodification of Rituals.

249. Consider the following statements regarding the intersection of 'Gender, Body, and Culture'.
a. Perceptions of an 'ideal' body are consistent

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across all cultures and historical periods.
b. The body can be a canvas for expressing cultural identity through tattoos, scarification, or clothing.
c. Gender roles are the culturally prescribed expectations of behaviour for men and women.
d. Biological sex and cultural gender are identical and interchangeable concepts.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and d only
(B) b and c only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) b, c, and d only

250. The development of 'eco-tourism', where travelers visit natural environments with the aim of minimizing their environmental impact, reflects a growing cultural consciousness about:
(A) The relationship between culture and environment.
(B) The commodification of rituals.
(C) The dynamics of new religious movements.
(D) The principles of moral economy.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The foundation of any cultural system rests upon its intricate network of signs and symbols, which function as the primary vehicles for meaning. A sign has a direct, often functional, relationship with the object it signifies, whereas a symbol carries a more complex, arbitrary, and socially constructed layer of meaning. This symbolic universe is not static; it is dynamically expressed and reinforced through rituals, which are formalized, collective practices. Rituals serve as performative enactments of a community's core beliefs, transforming abstract ideas into tangible, shared experiences. These practices are not merely repetitive actions but are structured sequences that articulate and reaffirm social order, cosmological views, and ethical norms. Beliefs, as cognitive frameworks, provide the rationale for rituals and the meaning behind symbols. The interplay between beliefs and practices is reciprocal; beliefs give rise to practices, while the consistent performance of these practices solidifies and validates the underlying belief system. Therefore, the study of culture necessitates an analysis of how abstract symbols and beliefs are made concrete and socially significant through the structured performance of ritualistic practices, creating a coherent, albeit often contested, worldview for its members.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the primary distinction between a sign and a symbol?
(A) A sign is visual, whereas a symbol is auditory.
(B) A sign has a direct and functional connection to its object, whereas a symbol's meaning is arbitrary and complex.
(C) A sign has a socially constructed meaning, while a symbol has a direct relationship with its object.
(D) A sign is used in rituals, while a symbol is part of a belief system.

252. How does the source describe the function of rituals within a cultural system?
(A) As performative enactments that make abstract beliefs tangible.
(B) As spontaneous and individual expressions of faith.
(C) As static and unchangeable traditional actions.
(D) As economic activities that support the community.

253. The relationship between beliefs and practices is described as:
(A) One-directional, where beliefs always precede practices.
(B) Antagonistic, where practices often contradict beliefs.
(C) Reciprocal, with each reinforcing the other.
(D) Independent, with no significant influence on each other.

254. Based on the source, what can be inferred about the nature of a symbolic universe?
(A) It is universally understood across all cultures.
(B) It is a fixed and unchanging aspect of a society.
(C) It is composed exclusively of direct, functional signs.
(D) It is a dynamic system subject to social construction and performance.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A symbol's meaning is arbitrary, socially constructed, and carries multiple layers of significance.
In the field of symbolic transformations, symbols are distinguished from signs by their complex and abstract nature. While signs typically have a direct and literal connection to what they represent, symbols rely on meanings that are entirely arbitrary and established through social convention. Consequently, symbols require social learning to be understood and often carry multiple layers of cultural significance, making them central to the shared communication and values within a specific society.

2. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Rituals are defined as standardized and repetitive social practices that are typically grounded in specific belief systems. Contrary to the claim that they are devoid of meaning, rituals are the external manifestations of internal cognitive and emotional frameworks. Beliefs provide the necessary foundation that gives these actions their social significance. Therefore, rituals and beliefs are deeply interconnected, with beliefs serving as the essential substrate that allows rituals to function meaningfully within a cultural context.

3. (C) It involves the adoption, adaptation, and transformation of physical objects, technologies, and spaces in everyday life.
Changing material culture refers to the dynamic evolution of the tangible environment inhabited by a society. This process involves the continuous adoption of new artifacts, the adaptation of existing technologies, and the transformation of physical spaces to meet shifting social needs. Unlike non-material culture, which involves values and beliefs, material culture focuses on the physical tools and structures of daily life. These changes reflect how societies interact with innovations and external influences over time.

4. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Formal education is a structured and graded system provided by institutions like schools. Informal education occurs through daily life experiences and community interactions. Non-formal education consists of organized learning activities outside the standard system, such as vocational training. Lastly, the hidden curriculum refers to the unstated lessons and values transmitted through the institutional environment. These various forms of education collectively contribute to the transmission of knowledge and the socialization of individuals within a given culture.

5. (C) The norms of reciprocity and social justice in pre-capitalist or peasant communities.
The concept of a moral economy emphasizes the social and ethical dimensions that govern economic transactions within specific communities. It is most frequently associated with pre-capitalist or peasant societies where economic behavior is guided by norms of reciprocity and a sense of social justice. In these contexts, the pursuit of profit is often secondary to the maintenance of community stability and mutual obligation, ensuring that economic actions align with shared understandings of fairness and collective survival.

6. (B) The commodification of ritual.
The commodification of ritual occurs when a sacred or traditional practice is transformed into a commercial product within the market system. In this example, a festival previously supported by community contributions is now sponsored by a corporation and used for brand promotion. This shift prioritizes economic value and marketing potential over the original spiritual or social significance of the event. It illustrates how market forces can penetrate and alter the meaning of traditional cultural practices for profit.

7. (A) a and c only
Communalism is an ideology that posits that individuals belonging to the same religion share common secular and political interests. This belief often leads to the strategic use of religious symbols and sentiments for the purpose of political mobilization. Instead of promoting

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within schools, colleges, and universities. This system is often explicitly designed to impart specific knowledge and skills deemed necessary for participation in the state's economy and bureaucracy. It functions to standardize knowledge and can be a powerful tool for creating a homogenous national identity. In contrast, informal education is a pervasive, lifelong process that occurs outside of structured institutional settings. It is acquired through everyday experience, social interaction, observation, and participation in community life, including family, peer groups, and workplaces. While formal education codifies and certifies learning, informal education transmits practical skills, social norms, moral values, and cultural traditions in a more organic and context-dependent manner. Both systems, however, are deeply implicated in the reproduction of social and cultural hierarchies. They can reinforce existing power structures and inequalities, but they can also serve as critical sites for questioning dominant norms and fostering cultural change and social mobility.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, what is a key characteristic of formal education?
(A) It is an organic and context-dependent learning process.
(B) It occurs primarily through social interaction in peer groups.
(C) It is exclusively focused on transmitting moral values.
(D) It is institutionalized, systematic, and hierarchically structured.

262. The passage defines informal education as a process that is:
(A) Limited to early childhood and family life.
(B) Lifelong and acquired through everyday experience.
(C) Primarily concerned with skills for the state bureaucracy.
(D) Standardized and certified by official institutions.

263. What shared function do both formal and informal education perform, according to the source?
(A) They are both exclusively tools for social mobility.
(B) They both primarily operate outside of institutional settings.
(C) They are both implicated in the reproduction of social hierarchies.
(D) They both focus on creating a homogenous national identity.

264. One can infer from the passage that the transmission of cultural traditions and moral values is most associated with:
(A) The standardized curriculum of formal education.
(B) The bureaucratic structure of universities.
(C) The economic objectives of the state.
(D) The organic and context-dependent nature of informal education.

265. The passage suggests that the relationship between education and culture is complex because education can:
(A) Both reproduce and contest cultural hierarchies.
(B) Only reinforce existing power structures.
(C) Only challenge dominant cultural norms.
(D) Operate independently of cultural context.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The landscape of religious life is populated by a variety of religious organizations, which structure the collective expression of faith and belief. These organizations range from highly structured, hierarchical churches and denominations to more decentralized sects, cults, and new religious movements. Beyond these formal structures, religiosity is also expressed through personal piety and spirituality. Piety often refers to the dutiful and observable adherence to the prescribed rituals, doctrines, and moral codes of a specific religious tradition. It is a measure of devotional conformity and public demonstration of faith. Spirituality, in contrast, is frequently understood as a more individualized and experiential pursuit of connection to the sacred, the transcendent, or the ultimate reality. It may exist within the framework of a formal religious organization, but it can also be pursued independently of any institution, emphasizing inner experience over external dogma and ritual. The contemporary cultural milieu often shows a trend where

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255. The passage suggests that a comprehensive study of culture must involve:
(A) Prioritizing belief systems over practical rituals.
(B) Focusing solely on the material objects of a society.
(C) Analyzing the connection between abstract meanings and their concrete performance.
(D) Separating the analysis of symbols from the study of social order.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of material culture encompasses the entire spectrum of physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These are not inert items but are imbued with social meaning and reflect the values, technologies, and social structures of a society. The introduction of new technologies or consumer goods initiates a process of changing material culture, which can profoundly reconfigure social relationships and daily life. This transformation often creates friction with the pre-existing 'moral economy' of a community. A moral economy is understood as a system where economic activities are embedded in a web of social norms, community obligations, collective interests, and shared notions of justice and subsistence. It prioritizes social relationships and fairness over pure market-driven profit maximization. Consequently, when changing material culture, often propelled by capitalist market forces, introduces new modes of production or consumption, it can clash with the established moral economy. This tension manifests as a conflict between individualistic, profit-oriented behavior and community-based ethics of reciprocity and redistribution, challenging the traditional social fabric and normative order.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the passage, what is the core characteristic of a 'moral economy'?
(A) A system focused exclusively on maximizing individual profit.
(B) Economic activities embedded within social norms and notions of justice.
(C) Economic activities governed by market forces alone.
(D) An economy driven by technological innovation above all else.

257. How does the source characterize the items that constitute material culture?
(A) As inert objects with only functional value.
(B) As resources that are independent of a society's social structure.
(C) As goods primarily defined by their market price.
(D) As items imbued with social meaning that reflect cultural values.

258. What is the primary source of tension described in the passage?
(A) The clash between a changing material culture and the established moral economy.
(B) The conflict between different technological systems.
(C) The competition between rural and urban economic practices.
(D) The disagreement over the definition of cultural values.

259. Based on the passage, the introduction of new consumer goods is an example of:
(A) The reinforcement of the moral economy.
(B) A process that stabilizes social relationships.
(C) An element contributing to changing material culture.
(D) An outcome of a static and unchanging society.

260. What can be inferred as a potential outcome of the conflict between market forces and a moral economy?
(A) A challenge to the traditional social fabric and normative order.
(B) The strengthening of traditional community ethics.
(C) A complete rejection of new technologies by the community.
(D) An increase in social cohesion and mutual obligations.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Education, as a fundamental pillar of cultural transmission, operates through both formal and informal channels. Formal education is characterized by its institutionalized, systematic, and hierarchical structure, typically situated

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(A) The act of making religious rituals more accessible to everyone.
(B) The historical documentation of ancient religious ceremonies.
(C) The process of turning sacred practices and experiences into marketable products.
(D) The complete abandonment of rituals in favour of private belief.

272. The source suggests that a potential negative consequence of commodification is:
(A) The increased economic support for the upkeep of religious sites.
(B) The blurring of the line between a pilgrim and a tourist.
(C) The creation of more jobs in the religious tourism sector.
(D) The preservation of rituals in their original, unchanged form.

273. How does commodification potentially alter the meaning of religious practice?
(A) It reinforces the spiritual devotion of the participant.
(B) It shifts the emphasis from economic transaction to spiritual meaning.
(C) It deepens the separation between the sacred and the profane.
(D) It can change the focus from devotion to transaction, and participant to consumer.

274. The passage links the commodification of rituals most closely with which other phenomenon?
(A) The expansion of pilgrimage and religious tourism.
(B) The rise of new religious movements.
(C) The decline of formal education.
(D) The reinforcement of the moral economy.

275. Based on the text, what is a key question raised by the commodification of religion?
(A) How can religious organizations become more profitable?
(B) Why have rituals remained unchanged over time?
(C) Does it lead to an erosion of authenticity and the sacred?
(D) How can religion be completely separated from economic life?

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of communalism and secularism represent opposing ideological frameworks for managing religious and cultural diversity within a polity. Communalism is an ideology that posits that society is divided into distinct religious communities whose interests are fundamentally divergent and often antagonistic. It prioritizes loyalty to one's own religious group over allegiance to the wider society or the nation-state, often leading to inter-community hostility and political mobilization along religious lines. In this view, religious identity becomes the primary marker of social and political life. In direct contrast, secularism, particularly in its principled-distance variant, advocates for the separation of state from religious institutions and the impartial treatment of all citizens regardless of their faith. A secular state does not favour any particular religion nor is it hostile to religion; rather, it seeks to create a public sphere where citizens can interact on the basis of shared civic identity, not exclusive religious affiliations. While communalism fosters division by politicizing religious differences, secularism aims to foster harmony by ensuring that the state remains neutral and that individual rights are protected, allowing for a society where diverse religious and non-religious groups can coexist peacefully.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the passage, what is the core tenet of communalism?
(A) The idea that society is divided into religious groups with conflicting interests.
(B) The belief that all religious communities share common interests.
(C) The prioritization of national identity over religious affiliation.
(D) The advocacy for the separation of state and religion.

277. How does the source define the role of a secular state?
(A) To be actively hostile towards all religious institutions.
(B) To favour the religion of the majority community.
(C) To merge religious law with state law.
(D) To remain impartial and not favour any

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individuals may identify as "spiritual but not religious," indicating a shift away from adherence to traditional religious organizations towards a more personalized and eclectic form of sacred engagement. This highlights the dynamic tension between organized religion and individual quests for meaning.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary distinction made in the passage between piety and spirituality?
(A) Piety is individualistic, while spirituality is collective.
(B) Piety is associated with dutiful adherence to tradition, while spirituality is often a more personal, experiential quest.
(C) Piety emphasizes inner experience, whereas spirituality focuses on observable adherence to rules.
(D) Piety is a modern trend, whereas spirituality is a feature of traditional societies.

267. According to the passage, religious organizations are described as:
(A) Uniformly structured and hierarchical entities.
(B) Structures for the collective expression of faith, which vary in form.
(C) Being replaced entirely by individual spirituality.
(D) Exclusively concerned with personal inner experience.

268. The phrase "spiritual but not religious" is used in the source to illustrate:
(A) A shift towards personalized sacred engagement over institutional affiliation.
(B) A decline in all forms of belief in the sacred.
(C) A complete rejection of moral codes and doctrines.
(D) A trend of increasing conformity within traditional churches.

269. Based on the passage, which of the following would be the best example of piety?
(A) An individual meditating alone to feel connected to the universe.
(B) An individual creating a personal belief system from multiple philosophies.
(C) An individual regularly attending prescribed services and observing religious fasts.
(D) An individual showing no interest in any form of religious doctrine.

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270. What can be inferred about the relationship between spirituality and religious organizations?
(A) Spirituality can only exist within the confines of a formal religious organization.
(B) Religious organizations are fundamentally opposed to any form of spirituality.
(C) The rise of spirituality has led to the complete dissolution of religious organizations.
(D) Spirituality can be pursued both within and independently of religious organizations.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The commodification of rituals, a process where sacred practices, objects, and experiences are turned into products or services to be bought and sold in the market, is a significant transformation in contemporary religious life. This phenomenon is closely linked to the expansion of pilgrimage and religious tourism, where sacred journeys are packaged and marketed as consumer experiences. In this context, rituals that were once performed for purely spiritual or community-oriented reasons may become transactional. For instance, blessings, prayers, or ceremonial roles might be offered for a set price, and sacred sites may be managed with a focus on maximizing tourist revenue through entrance fees, merchandise sales, and curated "authentic" experiences. This commodification can alter the meaning of religious practice, shifting the emphasis from spiritual devotion to economic transaction and from participant to consumer. While it can provide economic support for the upkeep of religious sites and sustain religious specialists, it also raises critical questions about authenticity, access, and the potential erosion of the sacred's separation from the profane world of commerce. The line between a pilgrim and a tourist becomes blurred, reflecting a broader cultural trend where economic logic permeates even the most sacred spheres of life.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What does the 'commodification of rituals' refer to, according to the passage?

politics.
(D) Irrelevant, with neither having a significant impact on the other.

285. The passage implies that the use of cultural elements in political mobilization involves:
(A) An unbiased and complete representation of the group's history.
(B) A random selection of cultural symbols without purpose.
(C) A strategic selection and reinterpretation of traditions for political goals.
(D) The complete invention of a new culture unrelated to the past.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The relationship between gender, the body, and culture is a complex nexus where biological realities are shaped and interpreted through cultural lenses. Culture provides the framework for understanding what it means to be gendered, prescribing norms, behaviors, and roles deemed appropriate for men, women, and other gender identities. The body is not merely a biological entity but a cultural artifact, a surface upon which social and symbolic meanings are inscribed. Practices related to dress, adornment, body modification, and comportment are all cultural techniques for producing and communicating gender. These cultural constructions of gender are rarely neutral; they are deeply embedded in power relations, often reinforcing patriarchal structures and creating hierarchies. However, the body can also become a site of resistance. Individuals and groups may challenge dominant gender norms through their bodily practices, subverting conventional expectations and creating alternative expressions of gendered identity. Therefore, an analysis of gender and culture must examine how bodies are disciplined to conform to social norms, as well as how they are used agentively to contest and redefine the very meaning of gender within a given cultural context.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, the body is described as:
(A) A purely biological entity, independent of cultural influence.
(B) A fixed and unchangeable aspect of human identity.
(C) A neutral canvas with no connection to power relations.
(D) A cultural artifact upon which social meanings are inscribed.

287. How does culture shape gender, as explained in the source?
(A) By confirming that gender roles are biologically determined.
(B) By eliminating all differences between genders.
(C) By prescribing norms, behaviors, and roles considered appropriate for different genders.
(D) By focusing exclusively on the biological aspects of sex.

288. The passage suggests that cultural constructions of gender are often:
(A) Neutral and equitable.
(B) Embedded in power relations and hierarchies.
(C) Unrelated to bodily practices.
(D) Universally the same across all societies.

289. How can the body function as a 'site of resistance'?
(A) By perfectly conforming to all dominant gender norms.
(B) By ignoring cultural practices related to dress and adornment.
(C) By reinforcing patriarchal structures through physical strength.
(D) By being used to challenge and subvert conventional gender expectations.

290. An analysis of gender and culture, as proposed by the text, should examine:
(A) Both the disciplining of bodies by norms and their use in resistance.
(B) Only the biological differences between sexes.
(C) Only the ways in which bodies conform to norms.
(D) The complete separation of the body from cultural meaning.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

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Art and aesthetics are integral components of culture that extend beyond mere decoration to embody a society's values, worldview, and sensibilities. Aesthetics refers to the principles concerned with the nature and appreciation of beauty, while art is the application of human creative skill and imagination to produce works appreciated for their beauty or emotional power. Together, they provide a sensory and symbolic language through which cultural meanings are expressed and experienced. The perception of what is aesthetically pleasing is not universal; it is culturally conditioned. Parallel to this, ethics and morality provide the normative frameworks that guide human conduct. Ethics often refers to the philosophical study of moral principles, while morality pertains to the specific codes of conduct put forward by a society or group. There is often a profound connection between a culture's aesthetics and its morality. Art can serve a moral function by representing ideals, critiquing social injustices, or evoking empathy, thereby shaping the ethical consciousness of a community. Conversely, a society's moral and ethical codes can influence what forms of artistic expression are considered acceptable, valuable, or even beautiful, demonstrating the deep entanglement of what a culture deems 'good' and what it deems 'beautiful'.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to the passage, what is the primary role of art and aesthetics in culture?
(A) To serve a purely decorative and non-symbolic function.
(B) To provide a universal standard of beauty for all societies.
(C) To embody and express a society's values and worldview.
(D) To function independently of a culture's moral framework.

292. How does the source distinguish between ethics and morality?
(A) Ethics is the philosophical study of moral principles, while morality refers to a society's specific codes of conduct.
(B) Ethics refers to specific codes of conduct, while morality is the philosophical study of them.
(C) Ethics is about beauty, while morality is about human conduct.
(D) Ethics is a modern concept, while morality is traditional.

293. The passage states that the perception of what is aesthetically pleasing is:
(A) Biologically determined.
(B) Universal and unchanging.
(C) Based solely on emotional power.
(D) Culturally conditioned.

294. What is the relationship between aesthetics and morality as described in the text?
(A) They are completely separate and unrelated domains.
(B) A culture's morality can influence its aesthetic judgments, and art can serve a moral function.
(C) Aesthetics always determines a society's moral code.
(D) Morality is concerned with beauty, while aesthetics is concerned with right and wrong.

295. From the passage, it can be inferred that art can shape the ethical consciousness of a community by:
(A) Adhering strictly to established artistic conventions.
(B) Focusing only on abstract forms without content.
(C) Representing ideals or critiquing social injustices.
(D) Being produced solely for commercial purposes.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of culture extends to diverse domains such as sports, environmental relations, and new forms of religiosity. Sports and culture are deeply intertwined; sports are not just physical activities but are cultural practices that reflect and reproduce national identities, gender ideologies, class dynamics, and values like competition and teamwork. The rituals surrounding sporting events, from national anthems to fan behaviour, are potent expressions of collective identity. Similarly, the relationship between culture and environment explores how cultural beliefs and

values shape human perceptions and interactions with the natural world. Environmental ethics, conservation practices, and resource management strategies are all culturally mediated. A culture may view the environment as a resource to be exploited, a sacred entity to be revered, or a system to be managed sustainably. Finally, the emergence of new religious movements (NRMs) represents a significant cultural transformation. Often arising in response to social change or perceived inadequacies in mainstream religions, NRMs offer alternative belief systems, rituals, and forms of community. They challenge traditional religious authority and reflect a dynamic process of spiritual innovation and cultural adaptation in the contemporary world.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, how are sports and culture intertwined?
(A) Sports are purely physical activities with no cultural meaning.
(B) Culture determines the physical rules of sports.
(C) Sports exist in a separate sphere from cultural influences like gender and class.
(D) Sports are cultural practices that reflect societal values and identities.

297. The relationship between culture and environment is characterized by:
(A) Cultural beliefs and values shaping perceptions and interactions with nature.
(B) A universal human view of the environment as a resource to be exploited.
(C) The environment shaping culture, but not vice versa.
(D) The complete separation of environmental ethics from cultural context.

298. What do new religious movements (NRMs) represent, according to the source?
(A) A return to the exact practices of ancient mainstream religions.
(B) A cultural transformation involving spiritual innovation and alternative beliefs.
(C) A global decline in all forms of spirituality.
(D) A movement to combine all mainstream religions into one.

299. Based on the passage, a potential reason for the emergence of NRMs is:
(A) The unchanging and satisfactory nature of mainstream religions.
(B) A response to social change and perceived inadequacies in traditional religions.
(C) A directive from political authorities to create new belief systems.
(D) A decline in the importance of community and collective identity.

300. The passage suggests that rituals surrounding sporting events, such as national anthems, primarily function as:
(A) A potent expression of collective identity.
(B) A way to ensure the game is played fairly.
(C) A commercial break for sponsors.
(D) A formal requirement with no symbolic meaning.

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particular religion.

278. The passage suggests that a primary outcome of communalist ideology is:
(A) Peaceful coexistence between different communities.
(B) Political mobilization along religious lines and inter-community hostility.
(C) The promotion of a shared civic identity.
(D) The decline of religious identity in public life.

279. What is presented as the fundamental opposition between secularism and communalism?
(A) Secularism promotes religious identity, while communalism promotes civic identity.
(B) Secularism fosters division, while communalism fosters harmony.
(C) Secularism promotes state neutrality towards religion, while communalism politicizes religious differences.
(D) Secularism is about individual belief, while communalism is about state policy.

280. The concept of a public sphere where citizens interact based on a shared civic identity is an ideal associated with:
(A) Communalism.
(B) Theocracy.
(C) Monarchy.
(D) Secularism.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Cultural identity refers to the sense of belonging to a group, which is constructed and negotiated through shared symbols, language, traditions, and collective memory. This identity is not primordial or fixed but is a dynamic social construction that can be a powerful force for cultural and political mobilization. When a group perceives its cultural identity to be threatened, marginalized, or un-recognized, it may mobilize to website to assert its rights, preserve its heritage, or demand political representation. Culture, in this context, moves beyond the realm of aesthetics and tradition to become a critical resource in politics. Political actors frequently invoke cultural symbols and historical narratives to galvanize support, define group boundaries ('us' versus 'them'), and legitimize their claims for power or resources. This relationship between culture and politics is reciprocal; politics shapes which cultural identities become salient, while cultural mobilization, in turn, influences political structures and policies. The process involves a strategic selection and reinterpretation of cultural elements to serve contemporary political goals, demonstrating that culture is not just a passive inheritance but an active, contested field of political struggle and identity formation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. How is 'cultural identity' described in the passage?
(A) As a dynamic social construction used for mobilization.
(B) As a fixed and primordial sense of belonging.
(C) As an apolitical aspect of an individual's life.
(D) As an identity based solely on economic status.

282. According to the source, when does cultural mobilization typically occur?
(A) When a group achieves complete political dominance.
(B) When a group feels its identity is threatened or marginalized.
(C) When a group decides to abandon its cultural traditions.
(D) When political actors decide to ignore cultural symbols.

283. What does the passage suggest about the role of culture in politics?
(A) Culture is a passive backdrop to political events.
(B) Culture is a resource used by political actors to galvanize support and define boundaries.
(C) Politics and culture are entirely separate and non-reciprocal domains.
(D) The use of cultural symbols in politics always leads to harmony.

284. The relationship between culture and politics is characterized as:
(A) Reciprocal, with each influencing the other.
(B) One-way, with politics always shaping culture.
(C) Antagonistic, with culture always resisting

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inter-religious cooperation, communalism frequently creates antagonism between different communities by politicizing religious identity. It is a doctrine that uses religion as a tool for political ends rather than advocating for the separation of religion and state.

8. (A) Cultural identity is static and remains unchanged throughout an individual's life.
Cultural identity is a dynamic and fluid concept that undergoes continuous transformation throughout an individual's life. It is not a static attribute fixed at birth, as it is shaped by ongoing social interactions, historical contexts, and personal experiences. While language, religion, and customs are significant components of this identity, they are subject to change. Processes such as globalization can both challenge traditional identities and lead to the creation of new, hybrid forms of cultural belonging.

9. (C) Cause: The political mobilization of a community based on a shared cultural identity. Effect: The strengthening of that cultural identity as a political category.
Political mobilization based on shared cultural characteristics often transforms those traits into powerful political categories. When a community organizes collectively to achieve political goals using its cultural heritage, that shared identity is reinforced through the process of struggle. This represents a clear cause-and-effect relationship where political action strengthens the very cultural bonds used for mobilization. Consequently, the identity becomes more solidified and central to both the social life and the political representation of that group.

10. (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
Cultural norms and aesthetic ideals significantly influence how the human body is perceived and managed in society. Different cultures maintain specific standards of beauty that encourage individuals to modify their physical appearance. This social reality contradicts the idea that the body is a purely biological entity unaffected by culture. Instead, the body is treated as a cultural project, subject to various social interpretations and practices that demonstrate the profound impact of cultural values on physical form.

11. (D) The inherent and universal monetary value of all artistic creations.
The sociological study of art and aesthetics focuses on the social contexts of artistic production and consumption. This includes analyzing the roles art plays in reinforcing or challenging social norms and the distinction between popular and high culture. However, art does not possess an inherent or universal monetary value. Instead, the economic worth of art is socially constructed and varies significantly across different cultures, time periods, and markets, reflecting the subjective nature of aesthetic and financial valuation.

12. (B) As socially constructed systems of values and norms that vary across cultures and historical periods.
From a sociological perspective, ethics and morality are understood as socially constructed systems of values and norms. These frameworks are not universal or absolute but vary significantly across different cultures and historical periods. They are produced through social interaction and serve to regulate behavior within a specific community. This perspective emphasizes that what is considered right or wrong is contingent upon the social context and the collective agreements that maintain order and provide meaning to social life.

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13. (A) b, d, a, c
The evolution of sports typically begins with localized folk games tied to community festivals and agricultural cycles. During the nineteenth century, these practices underwent formal codification, resulting in standardized rules for sports like football. Subsequently, nation-states began utilizing these organized sports as tools for nationalistic expression. Finally, the modern era is characterized by the global commodification of sports, involving massive multinational sponsorships and media rights, reflecting the deep integration of sports into the global market economy.

14. (D) Sacred Grove : A tract of forest land venerated and protected by a community for religious reasons.
A sacred grove is a specific area of forest land protected by a local community due to its religious or spiritual significance. This practice demonstrates a strong intersection between

symbols and practices. This process occurs when items or actions with sacred meaning are turned into market products for sale. By assigning a market price to a spiritual substance, its original religious significance is integrated into the logic of commerce. This illustrates how market forces can transform traditional and sacred practices into commercial experiences, reflecting the deep penetration of capitalism into diverse areas of social life.

43. (D) It posits that religious identity is primary, often leading to political antagonism.
Communalism is an ideology that asserts religious identity as the primary basis for social and secular interests. This belief often leads to the politicization of religion and creates antagonism between different religious communities. Instead of promoting inter-religious harmony, communalism uses religious symbols and sentiments to mobilize groups for political ends. It posits that people of different faiths have conflicting interests, which can result in social polarization and conflict, fundamentally challenging the principles of secularism and inclusive social cooperation.

44. (B) Cultural identity and mobilization.
When a minority group organizes politically to demand the inclusion of its heritage in the national curriculum, it is an instance of cultural identity and mobilization. This process involves a group asserting its unique cultural traits to achieve political recognition and social justice. By organizing around their shared history and values, the group seeks to influence state policy and strengthen its collective identity. This demonstrates how cultural markers can serve as powerful tools for political action and the assertion of group rights.

45. (C) Culture and Politics.
The strategic use of national flags, historical myths, and folk music by political parties illustrates the clear intersection of culture and politics. Cultural symbols and narratives are often employed to build legitimacy, evoke patriotism, and mobilize support during political campaigns. This process shows how political actors draw upon existing cultural frameworks to communicate their messages and connect with the electorate. Consequently, culture provides the symbolic language through which political struggles are conducted and collective identities are formed and expressed.

46. (D) Gender, Body, and Culture.
The concept that masculinity and femininity are social constructs learned through interaction is central to the study of gender, body, and culture. This field examines how societies assign meanings to biological differences and how individuals enact these roles through social performance. It explores how cultural norms shape our understanding of the human body and the expectations placed on different genders. This perspective highlights that gender identity is not a biological given but a product of ongoing social and cultural processes.

47. (A) Aesthetics.
Aesthetics is the branch of philosophy that investigates the nature of beauty and the principles of artistic taste. It explores how individuals and societies perceive, evaluate, and create art. This field of study examines the criteria used to judge whether something is beautiful or sublime and how these standards change over time and across different cultures. By analyzing the social and philosophical foundations of aesthetic judgment, it helps us understand the complex role that art and beauty play in human life.

48. (B) Ethics and Morality.
Cultural debates over issues such as euthanasia or capital punishment fall under the domain of ethics and morality. These topics involve fundamental questions about what is right or wrong and how society should regulate behavior related to life and death. Such debates require critical reflection on shared moral values and the philosophical principles that guide human conduct. They demonstrate how societies grapple with complex ethical dilemmas and how collective moral frameworks are used to address difficult social and legal questions.

49. (B) Sports and Culture.
The global viewership and national pride associated with the Olympic Games best illustrate the profound connection between sports and culture. Sporting events serve as a powerful medium for the expression of national identity and collective solidarity. They provide a shared

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on perceived violations of unwritten social obligations.
A moral economy is defined by shared community expectations regarding fairness and social responsibility in economic dealings. When a corporation conducts mass layoffs without compensation, it violates the unwritten social contract that many believe should govern employment. This perceived violation of moral norms often leads to community protest, as individuals react against economic actions that prioritize profit over social obligations. This scenario demonstrates a clear cause-and-effect relationship where the breach of moral economic expectations triggers collective social action.

22. (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
Informal education is a foundational process for the transmission of cultural values and traditions through daily interactions and family life. Unlike formal education, it does not occur in structured or certified institutions like schools and universities. Instead, it is a spontaneous and lifelong learning process that takes place in various social settings. While it is crucial for socialization, it lacks the formal credentials and curriculum associated with institutional learning, making the description of its setting in the reason incorrect.

23. (D) Dutiful observance of organized rules versus personal, experiential searches for the sacred.
In contemporary contexts, piety is understood as the dutiful observance of rules and doctrines established by organized religious institutions. It emphasizes adherence to tradition and formal authority. Conversely, spirituality refers to a more personal and experiential quest for meaning and the sacred, which often occurs independently of established religious organizations. This distinction highlights the difference between participating in structured institutional religion and pursuing an internal, individual path toward spiritual fulfillment and connection with the transcendental.

24. (A) The commodification and standardization of a life-cycle ritual.
The use of professional event management and pre-designed packages for weddings illustrates the commodification and standardization of life-cycle rituals. By turning a personal and community-based event into a market product, the unique traditions of the ritual are often replaced by uniform commercial services. This process prioritizes economic convenience and consumer aesthetics over the original spiritual or social significance of the practice. It shows how market logic can transform meaningful cultural ceremonies into standardized consumer experiences for profit.

25. (B) b and c only
Secularism in the Indian context refers to a model where the state maintains a principled distance from all religions while ensuring inter-religious equality. It is fundamentally contrasted with communalism, which involves a primary allegiance to one's own religious community over the interests of the larger society. Unlike the French model of strict separation, Indian secularism allows the state to engage with religious matters to promote social justice and equality, reflecting a unique approach to managing religious diversity.

26. (A) Cultural identity mobilization.
The mobilization of a community to preserve its language and demand state recognition is a primary example of cultural identity mobilization. This process involves a group asserting its unique linguistic and cultural heritage to achieve specific political or social goals. Unlike communal mobilization, which is centered on religious divisions, this form of activism focuses on cultural markers to strengthen collective belonging. It demonstrates how shared cultural traits can be used as a basis for organized political action and representation.

27. (D) The natural and inevitable biological differences between political leaders.
The field of culture and politics examines how cultural symbols, narratives, and policies interact with power structures and the state. This includes the promotion of national culture and the political use of cultural symbols. However, it does not include the study of biological differences between leaders as natural or inevitable. From a sociological perspective, political leadership and power are understood as social and cultural constructs rather than being determined by inherent biological traits or natural differences between individuals.

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This transition demonstrates how societies adapt their physical environment and tools in response to industrialization and globalization, altering the tangible surroundings of their everyday activities.

57. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
A church is a large, well-established religious body integrated with mainstream society. A sect is a small, breakaway group often in tension with society. A cult or NRM is a newly formed group with novel or syncretic beliefs, often led by a charismatic figure. A denomination is a religious body that accepts pluralism and exists alongside similar groups. This typology helps sociologists understand the different ways religious organizations are structured and how they relate to the broader social world.

58. (A) Completing a university degree program.
Completing a university degree program is a primary example of formal education, not informal education. Formal education is characterized by its structured curriculum, professional instructors, and the awarding of recognized credentials within an institutional setting. In contrast, informal education occurs spontaneously through daily life, family interactions, and community experiences. While learning recipes or social etiquette happens naturally, a degree program is a regulated and certified process designed to provide standardized knowledge and professional qualifications to students.

59. (D) The commodification of cultural artifacts.
The sale of mass-produced items as 'authentic' tribal handicrafts illustrates the commodification of cultural artifacts. This process occurs when objects of cultural significance are turned into commercial products for the market. By marketing these items as authentic, sellers exploit cultural value for profit, often disconnecting the object from its original meaning and community context. This interplay between culture and economy demonstrates how market forces can package and sell cultural identity, transforming traditional artifacts into commodities for consumer consumption.

60. (A) a and c only
Communalism and secularism are opposing ideologies regarding the role of religion in politics and society. Communalism involves the use of religious identity for political ends, which often promotes conflict between different groups. In contrast, a secular state aims to provide equality among religions, and in the Indian context, it does not mandate a strict wall of separation. Furthermore, a secular state is not inherently anti-religious; rather, it maintains neutrality to ensure that no single religious group dominates the political or social sphere.

61. (C) Cultural practices are always completely separate from political power structures.
Cultural practices are not separate from political power structures; instead, they are deeply intertwined. Political ideologies are often embedded with cultural assumptions, and the state frequently uses cultural policy to promote national unity. Furthermore, contests over cultural symbols can be a significant form of political struggle. Therefore, understanding the relationship between culture and politics requires acknowledging how power influences cultural production and how cultural narratives, in turn, can reinforce or challenge existing political authority and social hierarchies.

62. (D) Culture on the perception and modification of the body.
The use of cosmetic surgery to achieve a culturally defined 'ideal' appearance is a powerful example of the influence of culture on the body. Different societies maintain specific beauty standards that shape how individuals perceive and modify their physical selves. This demonstrates that the body is not just a biological entity but a social project subject to cultural interpretation. By altering their physical form to match social expectations, individuals express their adherence to cultural norms regarding gender, status, and attractiveness.

63. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
The distinction between high art and popular art is a social construction rather than a natural one. The valuation of different art forms is often linked to the social class, education, and status of both the producers and the consumers. High

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35. (C) They usually have ancient origins tracing back thousands of years.
New Religious Movements are characterized by their relatively recent origins and their distinctiveness from established mainstream religions. They do not have ancient origins tracing back thousands of years; instead, they typically emerge during periods of rapid social change and uncertainty. These movements often feature charismatic leadership and novel or syncretic beliefs. Their recent formation and unique practices may lead to suspicion from the broader society, but they offer new systems of meaning for those disenchanted with traditional institutions.

36. (D) Sign
In the context of symbolic communication, a red traffic light functions as a sign. A sign has a direct, conventional, and unambiguous connection to its intended meaning, which in this case is the command to stop. Unlike symbols, which can carry multiple layers of complex cultural significance and require extensive social interpretation, signs provide clear and functional indicators for regulating behavior. This direct relationship is essential for maintaining social order and ensuring predictable responses in practical daily situations.

37. (C) Ritual.
A rite of passage is a primary type of ritual that marks a person's transition from one social status to another. Rituals are formal, stylized, and repetitive social practices performed with symbolic meaning. These ceremonies, such as weddings or graduations, serve to define important life events and reinforce the collective values of a community. By participating in these structured acts, individuals and groups acknowledge significant changes in social identity, demonstrating how rituals facilitate social cohesion and cultural continuity.

38. (B) Material culture.
Material culture consists of the tangible, physical objects and technologies created and used by a society. The widespread adoption of Western clothing styles represents a significant change in this physical aspect of culture. As societies incorporate new artifacts and styles into their daily routines, their tangible environment transforms. This shift often reflects the broader processes of globalization and cultural exchange, where physical items serve as indicators of changing lifestyles, social status, and the influence of external cultural trends.

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39. (D) A moral economy.
A moral economy is characterized by social obligations and norms of fairness that guide economic behavior within a community. The expectation that a wealthy farmer should assist poorer neighbors during a crisis, based on social obligation rather than profit, is a classic expression of this concept. In such systems, economic transactions are embedded in social relationships and governed by shared understandings of collective welfare. This contrasts with a market economy, where individual profit maximization is the primary driving force.

40. (A) Informal education.
Learning language and basic social manners within the family is the most fundamental form of informal education. This process occurs spontaneously through daily interactions and observation without the structure of formal institutions or certified instructors. It is the primary mechanism for the transmission of foundational cultural knowledge and norms from one generation to the next. By participating in the routines of family life, individuals acquire the essential social skills and values necessary to function effectively within their specific culture.

41. (C) A deep, often demonstrative, reverence and devotion to a religious faith and its obligations.
Piety is defined as a deep and often demonstrative reverence and devotion to a religious faith and its established obligations. It involves the dutiful observance of the rules and practices prescribed by a religious institution. While spirituality focuses on personal experience, piety emphasizes adherence to tradition and the formal requirements of a faith. This quality of being religious or reverent is central to how many individuals express their commitment to their religious community and its sacred teachings.

42. (A) The commodification of religious symbols and practices.
The sale of branded 'holy water' online is a stark example of the commodification of religious

culture and environmental conservation. Unlike pilgrimages or religious tourism, which involve travel to distant sites, sacred groves are localized ecosystems where biodiversity is preserved through traditional beliefs. By designating nature as sacred, communities ensure the protection of these areas, illustrating how cultural frameworks can effectively support environmental stewardship.

15. (A) The relationship between religion and economy.
Studies examining how religious doctrines influence economic behavior directly engage with the relationship between religion and the economy. This research explores how values such as hard work, austerity, and the reinvestment of profits can lead to economic prosperity for certain groups. This theme is central to understanding how internal belief systems shape worldly activities, including wealth accumulation. It highlights how religious worldviews can provide the normative framework that encourages specific economic choices and contributes to material success.

16. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Traditional Ecological Knowledge encompasses the beliefs and environmental insights transmitted across generations within a culture. A sacred grove is a communally protected ecosystem with religious significance. Environmentalism is a social movement advocating for nature preservation. Anthropocentrism is a worldview that places human beings at the center of the universe. These concepts highlight the diverse ways in which human societies understand, interact with, and protect the natural world through different cultural, political, and philosophical frameworks.

17. (B) It is a religious group with origins in recent history, often distinct from existing mainstream religions.
New Religious Movements are characterized by their relatively recent origins in history and their distinctiveness from established mainstream religions. They often emerge during periods of rapid social change and may offer novel or syncretic beliefs and practices. While they can draw inspiration from older traditions, they are not simple revivals but are unique social groups. These movements frequently provide a sense of community and meaning for individuals who feel disenchanted with traditional religious institutions or modern society.

18. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
In semiotics, the relationship between a signifier and the signified is typically arbitrary and established by convention, rather than being natural or necessary. This means that meanings are not inherent in forms but are assigned through cultural processes. Therefore, understanding the meaning of symbols within a society requires the use of shared cultural codes and conventions. These social frameworks allow individuals to interpret symbolic communication, emphasizing that meaning is a product of social interaction and collective agreement.

19. (C) a, b, c, and d only
In sociological terms, beliefs are internal cognitive frameworks that provide meaning, while practices are routine social actions. Rituals are a specific type of practice distinguished by their symbolic content and formal nature. While beliefs and practices are often linked, beliefs can exist independently of specific actions. However, not all social practices are considered rituals, as rituals require a specific symbolic and repetitive structure. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for analyzing how communities organize their social and religious lives.

20. (D) Technological changes have no significant effect on the non-material aspects of culture, such as values and norms.
Technological innovation significantly impacts both material and non-material aspects of culture. While the introduction of new devices like smartphones directly alters material culture, these technologies also transform social values, norms, and communication patterns. For example, the internet has changed how people perceive privacy and community. Therefore, it is incorrect to suggest that technological shifts leave the non-material aspects of culture unchanged, as material advancements and social values are deeply interconnected and mutually influence each other.

21. (C) Cause: Corporate layoffs without compensation. Effect: Community protest based

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cultural experience that transcends borders while allowing nations to assert their presence on the global stage. This phenomenon highlights how sports are deeply embedded in the symbolic life of societies, fostering a sense of belonging and intense emotional investment.

50. (A) A Pilgrimage central to a world religion.
The annual Hajj to Mecca is a paramount example of a pilgrimage central to a world religion. A pilgrimage is a journey undertaken for spiritual reasons, often involving penance, devotion, and a search for transformation. For millions of Muslims, this journey represents a core religious obligation and a powerful expression of faith. It involves a series of structured rituals performed at sacred sites, demonstrating the deep connection between physical travel, religious practice, and the collective memory of a global religious community.

51. (C) Religion and Economy.
The argument that Protestant values fostered the development of capitalism is a seminal work in the sociology of religion and economy. This thesis explores how religious beliefs, such as the emphasis on hard work, thrift, and asceticism, created a cultural environment conducive to capital accumulation. It demonstrates that religious worldviews are not separate from economic activities but can directly influence economic behavior and institutional change. This line of inquiry highlights the complex ways in which faith and worldly success are interconnected.

52. (D) Culture and Environment.
The concept of Traditional Ecological Knowledge highlights the significant link between culture and the environment. It refers to the body of insights and beliefs about the natural world that are transmitted across generations within a culture. This knowledge often informs sustainable practices and community-based conservation. By understanding how different cultures interact with their ecosystems, we can see the importance of cultural frameworks in environmental management. It emphasizes that human relationships with nature are deeply shaped by their cultural and spiritual values.

53. (C) New Religious Movement (NRM).
A spiritual group that combines Eastern mysticism, science fiction, and self-help would be classified as a New Religious Movement. NRMs are characterized by their recent origins and their distinctiveness from established mainstream religions. They often feature syncretic beliefs that blend diverse cultural and spiritual elements. These movements typically emerge in response to rapid social change and provide new systems of meaning for individuals seeking community and personal growth outside the boundaries of traditional religious or secular institutions.

54. (B) Symbol whose meaning is culturally and religiously defined.
Wearing a cross functions as a symbol whose meaning is culturally and religiously defined. Unlike a sign, which has a direct or natural connection to its object, a symbol's significance is arbitrary and established through shared social convention. For Christians, the cross carries deep layers of meaning related to faith, sacrifice, and redemption. These meanings are learned through participation in the religious community, illustrating how physical objects can become potent carriers of complex cultural and spiritual significance.

55. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Not all repetitive human actions are sociologically classified as rituals. Rituals are distinguished by their symbolic meaning and their connection to a community's core beliefs and values. While simple habits may be repetitive, they often lack the formal, stylized, and shared significance that defines a ritual. Therefore, rituals serve to reinforce social solidarity and express collective identity through symbolic performance. This distinction is crucial for understanding how societies use structured actions to maintain cultural continuity and group cohesion.

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56. (A) Material culture.
The shift from using earthenware to mass-produced plastic containers represents a clear change in material culture. Material culture encompasses the tangible, physical objects and technologies created and used by a society. Changes in the artifacts of daily life, such as storage containers, reflect broader shifts in technology, economic systems, and social habits.

handshake is established through shared cultural tradition. It is a formal social practice used to communicate specific intentions and reinforce social bonds. By performing this act, individuals express their adherence to social etiquette and their understanding of the conventional meanings attached to physical gestures within their culture.

71. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Rituals serve a key social function by reinforcing collective identity and fostering social solidarity through shared symbolic performance. However, the meanings attached to rituals are not fixed; they can change over time as societies evolve and historical contexts shift. While a ritual's form may remain repetitive, its interpretation and social significance are dynamic. This allows rituals to adapt to new social realities while continuing to provide a sense of continuity and belonging for the community that performs them.

72. (B) a, c, and d only
Changing material culture involves transformations in the tangible artifacts and physical environment of a society. The replacement of letters with emails, the adoption of fast-food chains, and the use of solar panels are all examples of changes in technology, physical objects, and energy use. In contrast, shifts in moral values or official languages relate to non-material culture. Therefore, while both types of culture are connected, material culture specifically pertains to the physical tools and structures that individuals use in their daily lives.

73. (C) Rational, profit-maximizing individuals.
The concept of a moral economy challenges the economic assumption that human beings are always rational, profit-maximizing individuals. It suggests that economic actions are often embedded in social relations and guided by norms of fairness, reciprocity, and mutual obligation. In many communities, individuals prioritize social stability and the welfare of others over their own financial gain. By highlighting these ethical dimensions of economic life, the moral economy provides a more complex understanding of how social values influence economic decisions and community interactions.

74. (A) The unstated norms, values, and beliefs transmitted via school environment and interactions.
A hidden curriculum in formal education refers to the unstated norms, values, and beliefs that students learn through the school environment and social interactions. Unlike the official academic syllabus, these lessons are not explicitly taught but are transmitted through institutional routines, teacher expectations, and peer dynamics. This hidden curriculum plays a crucial role in socialization, often reinforcing social hierarchies or promoting specific behavioral standards, thereby shaping the worldviews and attitudes of students in subtle but profound ways.

75. (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
Many modern societies have seen a trend toward individual spirituality that is often detached from traditional religious organizations. This reflects a personal quest for meaning and sacred connection. However, it is incorrect to assume that this trend is caused exclusively by a complete rejection of all sacred beliefs. On the contrary, spirituality involves a continued engagement with the transcendental, even if it happens outside institutional boundaries. Individuals may seek spiritual fulfillment while still maintaining a belief in something beyond the material world.

76. (B) Commodification of rituals.
The phenomenon of destination weddings managed by professional planners is a contemporary example of the commodification of rituals. This process occurs when a meaningful life-cycle ceremony is turned into a high-value commercial product. By packaging rituals as exotic and professionally curated experiences, the market logic of profit and consumer aesthetics is integrated into traditional practices. This transformation emphasizes the economic and visual aspects of the wedding, often standardizing the ritual to meet market demands rather than following purely community-based traditions.

77. (C) The state lacks a religion and maintains distance while ensuring inter-religious equality.
In the Indian context, secularism means that the state lacks an official religion and maintains a principled distance from all faiths while ensuring inter-religious equality. Unlike models that mandate strict separation or state hostility

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art is traditionally associated with elite groups and formal training, while popular art is seen as accessible to the masses. This social hierarchy in aesthetic judgment demonstrates how cultural taste can be used as a marker of social distinction and power.

64. (B) Ethnocentrism.
Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's own culture and its moral values are universally correct and superior to all others. This perspective leads individuals to judge other cultures based on the standards of their own. While cultural relativism seeks to understand practices within their own context, ethnocentrism asserts a hierarchy where one's own traditions are the norm. This outlook can result in misunderstanding and prejudice, as it fails to acknowledge the diverse and equally valid ways that different societies organize their lives.

65. (B) Sports, Culture, and the Economy.
The commercialization of major sporting events like the FIFA World Cup demonstrates the intersection of sports, culture, and the economy. These events generate massive advertising revenue, sponsorships, and media rights, showing that sports are a significant economic sector. Simultaneously, they are powerful cultural phenomena that foster national identity and collective excitement. This convergence highlights how athletic competition has become deeply integrated into the global market, where cultural passion for sports is utilized for significant financial and promotional purposes.

66. (B) b and d to a and c
The shift from pilgrimage to religious tourism is characterized by a change in motivation and the journey's orientation. Initially, a pilgrimage is undertaken as an act of penance and devotion with a focus on spiritual transformation. Over time, these sites may become religious tourism destinations where the focus shifts toward comfort, sightseeing, and commercial amenities. This transition involves marketing the sacred site as a heritage destination, complete with entrance fees and souvenir shops, reflecting the growing economic dimension of sacred travel.

67. (C) Moral Economy : Profit maximization principle
The concept of a moral economy is based on norms of reciprocity and social justice, which often contradict the principle of profit maximization. In a moral economy, economic behavior is embedded in social obligations and shared understandings of fairness within a community. In contrast, profit maximization is the core principle of a market economy, where individual financial gain is the primary driver. Therefore, matching moral economy with profit maximization is incorrect, as the two concepts represent fundamentally different approaches to economic life.

68. (D) Culture and Environment.
A study investigating the loss of traditional knowledge about medicinal plants due to deforestation and social change focuses on the link between culture and the environment. Traditional knowledge represents a community's deep understanding of its ecosystem, which is often transmitted through cultural practices. When environmental degradation or generational shifts occur, this cultural asset can be lost. This line of inquiry highlights how human cultures are intimately connected to their natural surroundings and how environmental and cultural preservation are often mutually dependent.

69. (A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
Commodification is the process of turning something into a market product. Secularism refers to the separation of the state from religious institutions. Piety is characterized by devoutness and the fulfillment of religious obligations. A symbol is an object or action that stands for something else through social convention. These concepts are fundamental to the sociological study of culture, religion, and the economy, helping researchers analyze how social meanings are produced, how institutions are structured, and how individuals express their beliefs.

70. (B) Symbol, whose meaning of peace and friendship is socially learned.
A handshake is a cultural symbol whose meaning of peace and friendship is socially learned and conventional. Unlike a sign, which might have a natural or biological basis, the significance of a

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28. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The social construction of gender involves the creation of meanings for biological sex differences. Body modification refers to the deliberate altering of the physical form for aesthetic or social reasons. Gender performativity is the idea that gender is constituted through repeated stylized acts. Lastly, beauty standards are culturally specific ideals of attractiveness. These concepts collectively illustrate how societies shape the human body and gender roles through ongoing social interactions, cultural expectations, and repetitive performances of identity.

29. (C) The distinction between 'high' and 'popular' art.
Dismissing popular films as mass entertainment while praising abstract art reflects the social distinction between high and popular culture. This judgment is often rooted in the social class, education, and status of the audience rather than objective aesthetic value. High art is traditionally associated with elite groups and formal training, while popular art is seen as accessible to the general public. This hierarchy in aesthetic judgment demonstrates how cultural taste can be used as a marker of social distinction.

30. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Morality refers to the shared beliefs and norms within a society regarding what is considered good, bad, right, or wrong. It provides the foundational values that guide social behavior. Ethics involves the philosophical and critical reflection upon these moral systems, examining the principles and reasoning behind various values. Both concepts are essential for understanding how societies regulate conduct and how individuals critically evaluate their actions. Therefore, both statements correctly define the relationship between social norms and philosophical inquiry.

31. (A) Constructing and expressing national identity.
Sports play a crucial role in constructing and expressing national identity in the modern world. The intense emotional investment of fans and the prominent use of national flags and anthems at international events transform athletic competition into a symbolic representation of the nation. This phenomenon fosters a sense of collective belonging and national pride among citizens. It demonstrates how sports can provide a powerful medium for groups to assert their identity and achieve social solidarity on a global stage.

32. (B) Motivation based on spiritual transformation versus mixed motives including leisure.
The primary distinction between a pilgrim and a religious tourist centers on their motivation. A pilgrim is driven by a deep sense of devotion and a desire for spiritual transformation, often viewing the journey itself as a form of penance. In contrast, a religious tourist has mixed motives that include leisure, sightseeing, and historical curiosity alongside religious interests. This difference highlights the degree of sacred intent versus secular engagement when visiting sites that hold religious or spiritual significance.

33. (B) The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism thesis.
The thesis concerning the Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism is a seminal study of the relationship between religion and the economy. It argues that the values of certain religious sects, such as hard work, thrift, and asceticism, created a cultural environment that encouraged capital accumulation and the development of capitalism. This work demonstrates how internal belief systems can directly influence large-scale economic transformations, showing that religious worldviews often provide the normative framework for worldly economic activities.

34. (A) Culture and Environment.
The practice of protecting forest patches as sacred groves illustrates the intersection of culture and the environment. By designating specific areas as the abode of deities, indigenous communities implement conservation practices rooted in religious beliefs. This traditional ecological knowledge ensures the preservation of biodiversity through cultural norms rather than formal government regulation. It shows how spiritual frameworks can provide powerful incentives for environmental stewardship, demonstrating that cultural values are often deeply connected to the protection of the natural world.

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toward religion, Indian secularism allows for state engagement to promote social reform and justice. This approach aims to protect religious freedom for all citizens and ensure that no single religious group is privileged or discriminated against by the state, fostering pluralism within a diverse society.

78. (D) Cultural identity and mobilization.
The revival of a forgotten folk dance to serve as a symbol of regional identity in a political movement is an example of cultural identity and mobilization. This process involves a group strategically using its unique cultural heritage to build solidarity and assert its presence in the political arena. By reclaiming and promoting specific cultural markers, the group strengthens its collective identity and uses it as a tool for achieving social or political goals, demonstrating how culture and politics are intertwined.

79. (A) Culture in politics.
A political leader's deliberate choice of clothing to convey messages of simplicity or tradition is a strategic use of culture in politics. Clothing serves as a potent cultural symbol that can evoke specific associations and build rapport with the electorate. By manipulating their physical appearance, leaders communicate their values and align themselves with particular cultural narratives. This demonstrates how cultural symbols are integral to political communication and the construction of a leader's public persona and political legitimacy.

80. (B) A socially constructed norm related to gender.
The expectation that men should be stoic and not display emotion is an example of a socially constructed norm related to gender. These expectations are not biological facts but are learned and reinforced through socialization and cultural interaction. Different societies maintain various scripts for how men and women should behave, which individuals are encouraged to follow. This illustrates that gender roles are products of cultural frameworks that shape our understanding of masculinity and femininity rather than being inherent traits of individuals.

81. (B) Debating the principles that make a piece of music beautiful or sublime.
Aesthetics is the branch of study that investigates the principles of beauty and artistic taste. Debating what makes music beautiful or sublime is a core aesthetic inquiry. This field explores how individuals perceive and evaluate art, examining the criteria used for aesthetic judgment. Unlike the economic or chemical analysis of art, aesthetics focuses on the philosophical and social foundations of our emotional and intellectual responses to artistic creations, helping us understand the complex nature of human artistic experience.

82. (A) Cultural relativism.
Cultural relativism is the idea that moral principles and social practices are not absolute but vary from one culture to another. This perspective suggests that a society's values should be understood within its own cultural context rather than being judged by external standards. By acknowledging that different groups have equally valid ways of organizing their lives, cultural relativism promotes a more nuanced understanding of human diversity. It challenges the ethnocentric view that any single culture's morality is universally superior or correct.

83. (C) Sports and Culture.
The intense rivalry between national football teams, framed as a symbolic battle between nations, is a phenomenon studied under sports and culture. Sporting events often serve as a powerful medium for the expression of national identity and collective emotion. The use of national symbols and the framing of competition as a test of national character highlight how sports are deeply embedded in the symbolic and political life of societies. This role of sport in fostering group solidarity makes it a central theme in cultural analysis.

84. (D) Pilgrimage.
A journey to Vatican City by a devout Catholic is best described as a pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is a journey undertaken primarily for spiritual reasons, such as devotion, penance, or a search for transformation. For believers, visiting a sacred site associated with their faith is an act of deep religious commitment. It involves a series of rituals and a focus on the sacred, distinguishing it

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139. (D) An economic system embedded in social relations, with shared understandings of fairness and obligation.
The essence of a moral economy is an economic system embedded in social relations, governed by shared understandings of fairness and obligation. Unlike market logic based on individual profit, a moral economy emphasizes reciprocity and community welfare. In these systems, economic actions are judged by ethical standards, where the pursuit of wealth is balanced against social responsibilities. This perspective highlights that economic life is not separate from morality, but is deeply influenced by the collective values and norms that ensure the stability and well-being of the community.

140. (B) Both informal and non-formal education.
Learning professional skills during an apprenticeship involves both informal and non-formal education. While much of the learning happens spontaneously through daily work and observation, it is also part of an organized vocational training activity. This combination allows individuals to acquire practical knowledge and social values in a professional setting. Informal education occurs through interaction with mentors, while the structured nature of the training reflects non-formal education. This dual process is crucial for the transmission of specialized skills and the professionalization of individuals within a specific field.

141. (C) Individuals pursuing personal sacred connections outside of established institutions.
Identifying as spiritual but not religious typically refers to individuals who pursue personal sacred connections outside of established religious institutions. This trend reflects a personal quest for meaning and transformation that is not bound by formal doctrines or organizations. Such individuals may engage in diverse practices like meditation or nature-based rituals to feel connected to the transcendent. This distinction highlights a shift toward individual autonomy in spiritual life, where meaning is sought through experiential and personal paths rather than through strict adherence to institutionalized religious rules and traditions.

142. (D) Commodification.
The transformation of a community-led festival into a ticketed, professionally managed event is best described as commodification. This process occurs when a cultural or religious practice is turned into a market product for profit. By selling access to the festival and involving corporate sponsors, the market logic of commercial gain is integrated into the ceremony. This change often shifts the focus toward consumer satisfaction and professional curation, potentially diminishing the original community-based meaning of the practice while making it part of the commercial entertainment industry.

143. (A) Social polarization and violence between religious groups.
A significant consequence of communal politics is social polarization and the potential for violence between religious groups. Communalism politicizes religious identity, often portraying different communities as having conflicting interests. This ideology can lead to the marginalization of minorities and the breakdown of social harmony. By using religious sentiments for political mobilization, communal politics creates an atmosphere of mutual suspicion and antagonism. This focus on group-based identities over inclusive national goals challenges secularism and can result in widespread social unrest and inter-community conflict.

144. (B) Cultural identity and mobilization.
The Dalit Panthers movement used literature and political action to assert a distinct Dalit identity, illustrating cultural identity and mobilization. This process involves marginalized groups using their shared cultural history and values to build solidarity and challenge existing social hierarchies. By reclaiming their identity and organizing collectively, they seek to achieve social justice and political recognition. This demonstrates how cultural markers can be a powerful basis for social movements, where a group asserts its unique heritage to claim rights and demand fundamental changes in the social structure.

145. (B) The official narrative of the nation's culture and identity.
Controversy over the content of history textbooks represents a political struggle over the official

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system of mutual responsibility. This emphasizes that economic activities can be governed by ethical considerations and the maintenance of social relationships rather than by pure market logic.

92. (B) It is delivered through a structured, credentialing system of schools and universities.
The most defining characteristic of formal education is its delivery through a structured and credentialing system of institutions like schools and universities. Unlike informal education, which occurs spontaneously in daily life, formal education follows a standardized curriculum and is conducted by professional instructors. It involves a regulated process of evaluation and the awarding of recognized degrees or certificates. This institutional framework ensures that knowledge is transmitted in a systematic manner, providing individuals with standardized qualifications for their social and professional lives.

93. (C) Their size, relationship with mainstream society, and organizational structure.
The sociological distinction between churches, sects, and cults is primarily based on their size, organizational structure, and relationship with the broader society. A church is a large, well-established organization integrated with mainstream culture. A sect is a smaller, breakaway group often in tension with society. A cult is a newly formed group with novel beliefs, frequently centered on a charismatic leader. These categories help sociologists analyze how religious groups are organized and how they interact with dominant social and political institutions.

94. (D) The commodification of rituals.
The development of a wedding industry that sells packages for ceremonies and photography is a prime example of the commodification of rituals. This process occurs when meaningful social or religious ceremonies are turned into market products for profit. By packaging traditional practices as commercial services, the market logic of consumerism is integrated into life-cycle events. This transformation often emphasizes the economic and visual dimensions of the ritual, potentially standardizing the experience and prioritizing commercial efficiency over the unique, community-based meanings of the practice.

95. (A) Communalism.
Portraying a religious community as a 'vote bank' in political discourse is an example of a process related to communalism. Communalism involves the politicization of religious identity, where a community is treated as a uniform group with shared secular interests. This approach often uses religious sentiment for electoral gains, which can lead to social polarization and conflict. By reducing complex identities to religious categories for political ends, communalism challenges secular principles and emphasizes group-based mobilization over individual citizenship and inclusive national goals.

96. (B) Cultural identity and mobilization.
The assertion of a distinct Naga identity for political self-determination is an example of cultural identity and mobilization. This process occurs when a group uses its shared cultural, linguistic, and historical traits to organize collectively and demand political recognition. By asserting their unique heritage, the group builds social solidarity and pursues specific political goals. This demonstrates how cultural identity can be a powerful basis for political action, where shared cultural markers are strategically used to claim rights and challenge existing power structures.

97. (B) Culture and Politics.
Government funding for museums to promote a specific version of national history illustrates the link between culture and politics. Cultural institutions are often used by the state to shape national identity and build legitimacy through official narratives. By controlling the content of public history and art, political actors can influence the collective memory and values of a society. This process shows how culture is a site of political contestation, where different groups struggle over the representation of national heritage and identity.

98. (A) Shaped and disciplined according to cultural ideals of gender and beauty.
The practice of body-building illustrates how the human body is shaped and disciplined according to cultural ideals of gender and beauty. Rather

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than being a fixed biological entity, the body is treated as a cultural project that individuals modify through specific practices. These actions reflect the social expectations and aesthetic standards of a society, where achieving a certain physical form is seen as a mark of status or masculinity. This demonstrates the profound influence of cultural norms on physical form and personal identity.

99. (C) Aesthetics.
The debate over whether graffiti is vandalism or public art is fundamentally a question of aesthetics. Aesthetics involves the principles used to define beauty and artistic value. This conflict reflects different standards of judgment and the social context in which a visual act is performed. What one group sees as a violation of property, another may see as a meaningful artistic expression. These disagreements highlight that artistic value is not inherent but is socially constructed and subject to ongoing negotiation and cultural interpretation.

100. (D) Ethics and morality.
Deciding whether to continue life support for a terminally ill patient involves complex questions of ethics and morality. These decisions require critical reflection on fundamental values regarding the sanctity of life, autonomy, and the relief of suffering. Such dilemmas cannot be resolved through purely technical or biological data; instead, they require the application of moral frameworks and philosophical principles. They illustrate how societies use ethical systems to address difficult life-and-death questions, where individual values and social norms often intersect.

101. (C) Sports and cultural identity.
Hooliganism associated with football clubs is a negative manifestation of the link between sports and cultural identity. While sports can foster social solidarity, they can also become a site for aggressive group behavior and conflict. For some, the intense identification with a team leads to hostility toward rival groups, illustrating the potential for sports to exacerbate social divisions. This phenomenon shows that the emotional investment in sporting identities can be channeled into exclusionary or violent actions, reflecting the complex social dynamics of group belonging.

102. (B) The economic and tourism dimensions of the pilgrimage.
The development of extensive infrastructure at a pilgrimage site like Tirupati signifies the growing importance of the economic and tourism dimensions of the journey. As sacred sites attract more visitors, they require significant services, transforming the pilgrimage into a major economic activity. This process blurs the line between sacred devotion and modern tourism, involving the management of large crowds, transport, and commercial facilities. It highlights how spiritual centers can become central to regional development and are increasingly integrated into the global economy through tourism.

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103. (D) Religion and Economy.
The operation of large religious organizations as major employers and investors highlights the direct connection between religion and the economy. Beyond their spiritual functions, these institutions control vast resources and participate in market activities, influencing the material life of a society. This shows that religious and economic domains are not separate but frequently interact. By managing land, assets, and labor, religious groups act as significant economic players, demonstrating how faith-based organizations can shape and be shaped by the economic structures of their time.

104. (A) Culture, livelihood, and environmental protection.
The Chipko movement was a powerful symbolic act that linked culture, livelihood, and environmental protection. By hugging trees to prevent their destruction, villagers demonstrated the deep connection between their traditional ways of life and the natural world. This movement was rooted in a cultural understanding of forests as vital resources for community survival. It shows how environmental activism can be driven by cultural values and the need to protect the ecosystems that sustain local livelihoods, illustrating the intersection of social and ecological goals.

105. (C) A feeling of anomie or disenchantment with mainstream religions and society.
A common reason for the emergence of New Religious Movements is a feeling of anomie or disenchantment with mainstream religions and the broader society. During periods of rapid change, individuals may find traditional institutions unable to provide adequate meaning or community. NRMs often offer alternative systems of belief and a sense of belonging that address these feelings of alienation. By providing clear answers and close-knit social groups, these movements attract those seeking personal fulfillment and a new spiritual direction in a complex world.

106. (A) A symbolic sign has an arbitrary relationship to its object, while an iconic sign resembles its object.
In semiotics, the distinction between symbolic and iconic signs is based on the nature of their relationship to the object. A symbolic sign has an arbitrary and conventional link to its meaning, requiring social learning for interpretation. In contrast, an iconic sign bears a physical resemblance to the object it represents, such as a photograph or a drawing. This difference is fundamental to understanding how different types of communication work, ranging from direct visual representation to complex, socially constructed symbolic systems.

107. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Beliefs are systems of thought and opinion that are not always rational or empirically verifiable; they are often based on faith, tradition, or shared cultural assumptions. Practices, on the other hand, are the ways in which people act in the world, guided by these internal belief systems. While beliefs provide the meaning for action, they are not themselves subject to the same standards of proof as scientific facts. Understanding this relationship is crucial for analyzing how social behavior is motivated by diverse cultural worldviews.

108. (C) a, b, and c only
The commodification of rituals can make them accessible to a wider audience through standardized and professional management. However, this process may also lead to a loss of the original spiritual or community-based meaning as rituals are turned into market products. Standardization often occurs to meet consumer expectations, which can simplify complex traditional practices. Unlike the moral economy, which emphasizes social obligation, commodification prioritizes economic efficiency and profit, often altering the fundamental nature and community context of the ritual being sold.

109. (C) Moral Economy.
The study of 18th-century food riots as an enforcement of a 'just price' is a classic analysis of a moral economy. Rioters were motivated by a shared belief that merchants had violated traditional norms of fairness and community welfare. This behavior demonstrates that economic actions are often judged by moral standards rather than pure market logic. In these contexts, the community asserts its right to affordable sustenance, reflecting an economic system where social obligations and ethical considerations are central to maintaining the collective good.

110. (D) It is the primary mechanism for learning the fundamental values and norms of a culture.
Informal education is the primary mechanism for learning the fundamental values, norms, and social manners of a culture. This learning process occurs spontaneously through daily interactions with family, peers, and the community. Unlike formal education, it is unstructured and persists throughout an individual's life. It provides the foundational knowledge that allows people to navigate their social world effectively. By acquiring basic cultural traits in everyday settings, individuals internalize the rules of their society, ensuring the continuity of cultural traditions.

111. (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
Religious organizations are indeed powerful economic actors that control vast resources, influence economic behavior, and manage significant assets. This reality contradicts the idea that religion and the economy are separate and non-interacting domains. In many societies, religious institutions act as employers, landowners, and investors, demonstrating that spiritual and material concerns are deeply interconnected. Analyzing their impact reveals how religious worldviews and institutional structures can shape economic life and how

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from secular holidays or leisure-oriented tourism. This physical movement toward a sacred center is a fundamental religious practice.

85. (C) The pursuit of wealth for luxury and pleasure was considered the highest religious calling.
The Protestant Ethic thesis argues that hard work, thrift, and asceticism were viewed as religious duties that encouraged capital accumulation. However, it does not suggest that the pursuit of wealth for luxury and pleasure was a religious calling. In fact, traditional Protestant asceticism condemned the wasteful or hedonistic use of wealth. Instead, success in one's worldly calling was seen as a potential sign of divine favor, but the focus remained on reinvestment and disciplined living rather than on individual indulgence or conspicuous consumption.

86. (B) An indigenous form of nature conservation rooted in religious belief.
Sacred groves are significant for the study of culture and the environment because they represent indigenous forms of conservation rooted in religious belief. By designating forest areas as the abode of deities, communities provide a spiritual incentive for their protection. This traditional ecological knowledge ensures the preservation of biodiversity through cultural norms and prohibitions. It demonstrates how religious frameworks can effectively support environmental stewardship, showing that cultural values and ecological health are often deeply interconnected in many traditional societies.

87. (D) The Church of Scientology.
Sociologists would classify the Church of Scientology as a New Religious Movement. NRMs are characterized by their relatively recent origins and their distinctiveness from established mainstream religions like Catholicism or Buddhism. They often feature novel beliefs and practices and frequently emerge in response to the social and spiritual needs of individuals in modern society. While they may face suspicion from the broader culture, they provide new systems of meaning and community for their followers, reflecting the ongoing evolution of religious life.

88. (A) Symbol
A white dove functions as a symbol when it is used to represent peace. Unlike a sign, which has a direct or natural connection to its object, a symbol's meaning is arbitrary and established through shared social convention. The association between a dove and peace is a learned cultural understanding that carries deep layers of meaning. By using this image, individuals communicate a complex abstract concept, illustrating how physical objects or creatures can become potent carriers of shared cultural significance through collective agreement.

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89. (C) Reinforce collective memory and social cohesion.
A key function of commemorative rituals, such as Independence Day celebrations, is to reinforce collective memory and social cohesion. These rituals provide a shared cultural experience that reminds individuals of their common history and values. By participating in formal and repetitive ceremonies, citizens express their sense of belonging to a larger national community. This process strengthens social solidarity and provides a symbolic framework for maintaining national identity, ensuring that shared narratives of the past continue to provide meaning in the present.

90. (A) Changing material culture.
The increasing presence of smartphones and internet connectivity in rural areas is a clear manifestation of changing material culture. Material culture consists of the tangible artifacts and technologies used by a society. The adoption of new communication tools alters the physical environment and the daily routines of individuals. This shift also influences non-material aspects, such as how information is accessed and how people interact. It reflects the broader impact of technological innovation and globalization on the physical foundations of social life.

91. (D) Moral economy.
The unwritten rule that experienced masters should teach apprentices without high fees is an instance of a moral economy. This concept describes economic behavior guided by social obligations, reciprocity, and shared norms of fairness within a community. In traditional guilds, the transmission of skills was not purely a commercial transaction but was embedded in a

diverse social fields, demonstrating that culture provides the symbolic resources for political mobilization, economic activity, environmental conservation, and the organization of travel and leisure.

119. (D) Learned and socially shared.
A key aspect of a symbol is that its meaning is learned and socially shared through participation in a culture. Unlike a sign, which may have a more direct or natural connection to its object, a symbol's meaning is arbitrary and established by social convention. This means that individuals within a group must agree on what a symbol represents for it to function effectively in communication. This social basis of meaning allows symbols to carry complex cultural significances that are fundamental to social life.

120. (A) A formal, stylized, and repetitive act performed with symbolic meaning.
A ritual is best described as a formal, stylized, and repetitive social act performed with symbolic meaning. Rituals are distinct from routine habits because they carry specific cultural or religious significance and are often performed in a collective context. These structured actions serve to mark important events, reinforce community bonds, and express shared values. By following established traditions, rituals provide a sense of order and continuity, demonstrating how societies use symbolic performance to maintain social cohesion and manage meaningful transitions in social life.

121. (B) b, c, and d only
Material culture consists of tangible, physical objects created and used by a society, such as the architectural design of a temple, a farmer's tools, and the latest smartphone. In contrast, beliefs in reincarnation or moral codes belong to non-material culture, which involves the intangible values and ideas that guide social life. While both are connected, material culture specifically refers to the artifacts that shape the physical environment. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing how technological innovation and physical objects reflect broader social values.

122. (A) The crowd actions and food riots in 18th-century England.
The concept of a moral economy has been famously used in social history to explain the crowd actions and food riots in 18th-century England. Historians argued that these protests were not spontaneous outbursts of violence but were disciplined actions based on the community's shared belief in a 'just price' for food. Rioters were enforcing traditional norms of fairness and social obligation that they believed merchants had violated. This analysis shows how moral expectations can guide collective behavior and challenge pure market logic in defense of community welfare.

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123. (D) Both formal and informal education are agents of social and cultural reproduction.
Both formal and informal education serve as crucial agents of social and cultural reproduction. Formal education provides structured knowledge and recognized credentials through institutions, while informal education transmits fundamental values and norms through daily life and family interactions. Together, these processes ensure that cultural traditions and social structures are passed from one generation to the next. By teaching individuals how to function within their society, both forms of education contribute to the continuity and stability of social life and the maintenance of shared cultural knowledge.

124. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
The commodification of rituals can lead to their performance being disconnected from traditional beliefs because it transforms cultural practices into commercial products. When rituals are valued primarily for their exchange value in the market rather than their symbolic meaning or community context, their fundamental nature is altered. This commodification prioritizes profit and consumer satisfaction, often standardizing the ritual to meet market demands. Consequently, the original spiritual and social significance may be diminished as the ceremony becomes a commodity designed for economic transaction.

125. (C) Secularism.
The principle that the state should not discriminate against citizens on the grounds of religion is a cornerstone of secularism. This principle ensures

market forces can, in turn, influence the organization of religion.

112. (B) Piety.
An individual who strictly follows religious services, dietary laws, and prescribed prayers is exhibiting piety. Piety refers to a deep reverence and devotion to a religious faith, characterized by the dutiful fulfillment of its formal obligations. It emphasizes adherence to the established traditions and rules defined by a religious organization. While spirituality may involve personal sacred experiences, piety is more directly concerned with formal observance and outward expressions of religious commitment, demonstrating the individual's loyalty to their specific religious community.

113. (A) Positive identity assertion versus aggressive ideology defined by group hatred.
A key difference between communalism and cultural identity mobilization is the nature of the group's assertion. Cultural identity mobilization often involves a positive assertion of unique heritage to achieve recognition or rights. In contrast, communalism is an aggressive ideology defined by groups defined by antagonism and group-based hatred. While both use identity for political ends, communalism specifically seeks to politicize religious differences in a way that promotes conflict and exclusionary politics, fundamentally challenging the principles of pluralism and inter-group harmony.

114. (A) b, c, a, d
In an individual's life, education typically begins with informal learning within the family. This is followed by the structured stages of primary and secondary formal schooling. As individuals progress, they may enter university-level higher education for advanced study. Finally, they might pursue non-formal education through specialized skill development courses to acquire specific vocational or technical abilities. This sequence reflects the path from basic socialization to formal institutional training and, ultimately, to targeted lifelong learning for professional or personal growth.

115. (C) All of the above.
The cultural significance of food, its preparation, and eating etiquette are studied under the themes of both the body and politics, as well as the environment. Rules about food reflect social norms regarding the body, while access to and choices of food are often political issues. Furthermore, food production is deeply connected to environmental interactions. This shows that everyday practices like eating are complex phenomena that intersect with diverse sociological domains, illustrating how culture shapes our physical existence, political structures, and relationship with nature.

116. (D) Sports and Culture : Universal biological instincts for play.
In the field of sports and culture, play is not seen as a purely universal biological instinct; instead, it is understood as a socially organized and culturally variable phenomenon. While humans have a capacity for play, the specific rules, meanings, and social structures associated with sports are products of cultural history and social interaction. Therefore, attributing sports solely to biological instincts ignores the complex ways in which they reflect social values, national identities, and institutional rules that vary significantly across different societies and eras.

117. (C) The intersection of commodification, culture, and the body.
The transformation of yoga from a spiritual practice into a global wellness industry illustrates the intersection of commodification, culture, and the body. By turning a traditional discipline into a market product with branded apparel and fitness apps, yoga has been integrated into the commercial logic of the market. This process reflects how cultural practices are modified to fit contemporary lifestyles and beauty standards. It demonstrates that the body is a site where traditional knowledge and modern market forces converge to create new cultural and economic forms.

118. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Using religious slogans for votes is an instance of culture and politics. A tourist visiting a temple reflects religious tourism. A community protecting a forest as sacred exemplifies the link between culture and the environment. Corporate sponsorship of a folk festival represents the commodification of rituals. These examples show how cultural elements are strategically used in

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a religious tourist has mixed motives that include leisure, sightseeing, and historical curiosity alongside their religious interests. This distinction highlights the degree of sacred intent versus secular engagement. While both visit sacred sites, the focus of the pilgrim is on religious fulfillment, while the tourist seeks a broader experiential journey.

133. (C) Religion and Economy.
The establishment of Islamic banking based on religious principles like the prohibition of interest illustrates the interplay between religion and the economy. This economic system is guided by a specific religious worldview that dictates how financial transactions should be conducted. It shows that religious values are not separate from the economy but can directly shape institutional structures and economic practices. By integrating faith-based ethics into the market, Islamic banking provides a clear example of how religious frameworks provide the normative basis for worldly economic activities and organizations.

134. (B) The development of community-based recycling programs and 'reduce, reuse, recycle' campaigns.
The development of community-based recycling programs is a prime example of a cultural response to an environmental issue. These initiatives reflect a shift in social values and collective behavior toward environmental sustainability. By promoting practices like reducing and reusing, communities express a new cultural consciousness regarding waste and resource management. This shows how cultural change, in the form of new norms and campaigns, can directly influence how societies interact with their ecosystems, demonstrating that environmental protection is often driven by changing social and cultural attitudes.

135. (D) Providing a sense of community and clear answers in a complex world.
New Religious Movements often attract followers by providing a sense of community and clear answers in a complex and changing world. During periods of social uncertainty, individuals may feel alienated from traditional institutions and seek new systems of meaning. NRMs address these needs by offering alternative beliefs and close-knit social networks. By providing a clear sense of purpose and social belonging, these movements attract those searching for spiritual fulfillment and personal growth outside the boundaries of established mainstream religions or secular social structures.

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136. (A) Symbol.
A national flag functions as a potent symbol because its meaning is arbitrary and established through shared social convention. It is not just a piece of cloth; it evokes deep feelings of patriotism and national identity among citizens. This significance is learned through participation in the national culture. Symbols are essential carriers of complex meanings that represent abstract concepts like the nation. By using the flag, societies express their collective identity and foster social solidarity, illustrating the profound role of symbols in social and political life.

137. (C) Practices.
Daily prayer, lighting lamps, and fasting are examples of religious practices. In the sociology of religion, practices are the observable actions and routines through which individuals express their faith and interact with the sacred. These actions are often guided by internal belief systems and serve to reinforce religious commitment. By performing these routine acts, believers participate in the ongoing life of their religious community. Practices provide the concrete way in which abstract religious doctrines are lived out in the daily lives of individuals across various cultures.

138. (A) The study of changing material culture.
The process by which the internet and smartphones have become integral to daily life is a key aspect of the study of changing material culture. Material culture consists of the tangible artifacts and technologies created and used by a society. The adoption of digital tools alters the physical environment and the social habits of individuals. This shift also impacts non-material culture, such as values and communication patterns. It reflects how technological innovation transforms the physical foundations of social interaction and reshapes the tangible world we inhabit.

that all individuals, regardless of their faith, enjoy equal rights and protections under the law. In a secular system, the state remains neutral in religious matters, preventing any single group from receiving preferential treatment. This fostering of inter-religious equality is essential for maintaining social harmony and protecting pluralism within a diverse society, where the state serves as a guarantor of freedom for everyone.

126. (D) Cultural identity mobilization.
A group demanding a separate state based on its unique language and cultural heritage is an example of cultural identity mobilization. This process involves individuals organizing around their shared cultural traits to achieve political recognition or self-determination. By asserting their distinct identity, the group seeks to build collective solidarity and influence state structures to reflect their specific cultural needs. This demonstrates how cultural markers can become a powerful basis for political action, where group-based claims are used to challenge the existing organization of political power.

127. (A) Culture and Politics.
The censorship of films or books by a state body is a direct example of the intersection of culture and politics. This process shows how political power is used to regulate cultural expression and control the public narrative. By deciding what is acceptable for the public to see or read, the state influences the collective values and identity of the nation. This illustrates that culture is a site of political struggle, where different groups and the state compete over the boundaries of free expression and representation.

128. (B) Gender is a role one plays, a script one learns, and a performance one enacts in society.
The concept of gender performativity suggests that gender is not a biological essence but a role that is learned and enacted through repeated stylized acts. This performance is shaped by cultural expectations and social interaction, where individuals follow specific scripts for how men and women should behave. By repeatedly performing these roles, the idea of gender as an internal essence is created. This perspective highlights that gender identity is a social product rather than a fixed trait, demonstrating how culture shapes our understanding of self.

129. (A) Aesthetics.
The idea that a work of art's value lies in its formal qualities, such as form and composition, rather than its subject matter, is a specific viewpoint within aesthetics. Aesthetics investigates the principles used to define beauty and artistic taste. By focusing on the visual and structural elements of art, this perspective seeks to understand the intellectual and emotional responses that artistic creations evoke. It highlights the diversity of criteria used in aesthetic judgment, where the formal qualities of an object are prioritized in the evaluation of art.

130. (A) Science, ethics, and morality.
Ethical dilemmas in genetic engineering represent a modern challenge at the intersection of science, ethics, and morality. These issues involve complex questions about the limits of human intervention in nature and the potential risks and benefits of technological progress. Addressing such dilemmas requires critical reflection on fundamental moral values regarding life, safety, and fairness. It shows that scientific advancement cannot be separated from social and ethical considerations, as societies must decide how to regulate new technologies based on their collective understanding of what is right and responsible.

131. (C) The commercialization of sports culture.
The practice of companies buying naming rights for sports stadiums is an example of the commercialization of sports culture. This process shows how athletic spaces are integrated into the market system and treated as commercial assets for brand promotion. By associating corporate names with sports venues, businesses exploit the cultural passion for sports to achieve marketing goals. This convergence demonstrates that modern sports are a significant economic sector, where cultural interest and economic interest are deeply intertwined through sponsorship and the sale of symbolic capital in the market.

132. (D) Primary motivation and orientation of the traveler.
The key difference between a pilgrim and a religious tourist lies in their primary motivation and orientation. A pilgrim is driven by spiritual transformation and devotion, often viewing the journey as a sacred act in itself. Conversely,

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narrative of the nation's culture and identity. Education is a key site for the transmission of national values and the construction of collective memory. By deciding which stories are told and how history is interpreted, political actors influence the worldviews of future citizens. This contest shows how culture and politics are intertwined, as different groups compete to have their specific interpretation of the past recognized as the authorized national narrative.

146. (A) Gender, body, and culture.
Cultural ideals of thinness promoted through media illustrate the profound connection between gender, body, and culture. Different societies maintain specific beauty standards that shape how individuals perceive and modify their physical selves. These expectations often place significant pressure on people to conform to culturally defined forms of attractiveness. This demonstrates that the body is not just a biological entity but a social project subject to cultural interpretation. By internalizing these norms, individuals express their adherence to broader cultural values regarding gender, status, and identity.

147. (C) Aesthetic judgment.
A connoisseur distinguishing between different vintages of wine based on taste and aroma is making an aesthetic judgment. Aesthetics involves the study of sensory perception and the principles used to evaluate quality and beauty. This type of judgment reflects specialized knowledge and a developed taste within a specific cultural field. It shows how standards of evaluation are not just individual preferences but are often linked to social class and formal training. By analyzing sensory experience, aesthetics helps us understand the complex ways individuals perceive and value diverse objects.

148. (D) Morality.
A society's laws regarding theft and murder are formalized expressions of its collective morality. Morality consists of the shared beliefs and norms about what is right or wrong behavior within a community. These values provide the ethical foundation for the legal system, ensuring that laws reflect the community's standards of justice. By codifying these moral principles, societies regulate conduct and maintain social order. This demonstrates how collective moral frameworks are used to address difficult social questions and provide a stable basis for cooperation and the protection of individuals.

149. (C) Politics and international relations.
The use of sport as a diplomatic tool, such as 'ping-pong diplomacy', shows that sport is deeply intertwined with politics and international relations. Major sporting events provide a platform for symbolic communication between nations and can be used to build rapport or express political messages. By using athletic competition to improve relations, governments leverage the cultural appeal of sports for political ends. This demonstrates that sports are not separate from the political world but are active sites for the construction of national identity and the conduct of diplomacy.

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150. (B) The economic benefits that visitors bring to a region.
A key motivation for developing religious tourism infrastructure is the significant economic benefit that visitors bring to a region. As sacred sites attract large numbers of travelers, they create opportunities for local businesses in hospitality, transport, and retail. This economic potential encourages investment in modern facilities like airports and hotels. This process highlights how spiritual centers can become central to regional development plans. It demonstrates that the management of sacred sites is increasingly influenced by the logic of tourism and the goal of achieving local economic growth.

151. (D) Pilgrimage.
The concept of Tirthayatra in Hinduism is a classic example of a pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is a journey undertaken for spiritual reasons, such as devotion, penance, or seeking divine blessings at a sacred site. For practitioners, this journey represents a meaningful act of faith and a core religious obligation. It involves a series of structured rituals and physical movement toward a sacred center, distinguishing it from secular travel. This practice demonstrates the deep connection between physical travel, religious practice, and the pursuit of spiritual transformation within the Hindu tradition.

irrelevant to these performances; on the contrary, rituals are deeply grounded in the belief systems of a community. These internal frameworks provide the symbolic meaning and purpose for the actions being performed. Therefore, while rites of passage are external social acts, they are motivated and given significance by the underlying values and spiritual worldviews that define a society's understanding of life transitions.

166. (B) b and c only
New Religious Movements are characterized by their relatively recent origins and are not typically found in ancient history. They often form around a charismatic leader and feature syncretic beliefs that blend elements from various cultural or spiritual traditions. Contrary to being immediately integrated, they frequently face suspicion from the broader mainstream society due to their novel or unconventional practices. These movements offer new systems of meaning and community for individuals who feel disenchanted with traditional institutions, reflecting the dynamic and evolving nature of religious life in modern times.

167. (D) It is static and does not change with technological innovation.
Material culture is not static; it is a dynamic aspect of social life that continuously changes with technological innovation. It includes tangible objects like tools, buildings, and artifacts that are created and used by a society. The way these physical items are used is shaped by non-material culture, such as values and beliefs. As new technologies are developed, the tangible environment of a society transforms. This ongoing evolution reflects how societies interact with their physical surroundings and adapt their physical tools to meet new social and economic needs.

168. (A) Moral economy.
The idea that a community has a right to its traditional food supply at a fair price is a core tenet of a moral economy. This concept challenges pure market logic by prioritizing social obligation and community welfare over individual profit. In a moral economy, economic transactions are embedded in social relations and governed by shared understandings of justice. This perspective emphasizes that economic life should be guided by moral standards that ensure the collective good, especially during times of crisis when market forces might otherwise lead to social instability.

169. (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
The "hidden curriculum" in schools often reinforces existing social inequalities by transmitting unstated norms and values that reflect the dominant social structure. Contrary to promoting equality, it frequently teaches students to conform to existing authority and accept their place in the social hierarchy. These subtle lessons are delivered through institutional routines and social interactions rather than the official academic syllabus. By internalizing these norms, students may inadvertently reproduce the very social divisions and power structures that define their broader social and political environment.

170. (A) A personal and experiential quest for meaning, purpose, and a connection to the transcendent.
Spirituality is defined as a personal and experiential quest for meaning, purpose, and a connection to the transcendent. Unlike formal institutional religion, spirituality focuses on individual sacred experiences that may occur independently of established organizations or rigid doctrines. This trend reflects a search for deeper fulfillment outside traditional boundaries. While individuals may identify as spiritual without being religious, their pursuit involves a continued engagement with the sacred. This highlights the subjective and internal nature of modern spirituality, where meaning is sought through diverse personal paths.

171. (D) The commodification of spirituality and religious tourism.
The marketing of spiritual retreats in the Himalayas complete with luxury amenities is an example of the commodification of spirituality and religious tourism. This process occurs when sacred experiences are turned into market products for profit. By packaging spiritual practices as curated consumer experiences, the logic of the market is integrated into the search for meaning. This transformation emphasizes the economic and visual aspects of the journey, illustrating how spiritual needs are addressed

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require the application of moral values regarding fairness and the sanctity of life. They demonstrate how ethical frameworks are used to evaluate complex actions in a social and economic context.

159. (A) Acting as a sphere completely free from economic and political influence.
Sports do not act as a sphere free from economic and political influence; instead, they are deeply intertwined with both. Modern sports are a major economic sector involving sponsorships and media rights, and they are frequently used for political mobilization and nationalistic expression. While providing entertainment and reinforcing gender roles are significant functions, sports are always embedded in the broader power structures of society. Therefore, understanding the role of sport requires acknowledging its deep connection to the economic and political domains, where athletic competition is shaped by diverse social forces.

160. (B) Pilgrimage, tourism, and personal well-being.
The popularity of spiritual tourism, such as yoga retreats, blurs the line between pilgrimage, tourism, and personal well-being. These trips often combine elements of sacred devotion with modern leisure and a focus on self-improvement. By seeking spiritual growth in exotic locations, travelers participate in a hybrid practice that integrates sacred intent with the commercial services of the tourism industry. This phenomenon highlights how contemporary individuals seek meaningful experiences that address their spiritual needs while also prioritizing health, relaxation, and the conveniences of professional travel management.

161. (B) A capitalist economy.
A religious doctrine that encourages lending at interest and investing for profit would be seen as having an 'elective affinity' with a capitalist economy. This concept describes how certain religious worldviews can reinforce and support specific economic systems. By providing a moral justification for capital accumulation and worldly success, these beliefs create a cultural environment conducive to the development of capitalism. This relationship demonstrates that internal religious values can directly influence economic behavior, showing that faith systems often provide the normative framework that encourages specific economic institutional changes.

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162. (A) Culture and environment.
Environmental movements that draw upon indigenous beliefs about the sacredness of nature are linking culture and the environment. By utilizing traditional cultural frameworks, these activists provide a spiritual basis for protecting ecosystems. This approach emphasizes that environmental protection is not just a scientific or political issue but is deeply connected to a community's core values and identity. It shows how cultural narratives can motivate conservation efforts and challenge destructive practices, demonstrating the power of spiritual beliefs in shaping human interaction with and stewardship of the natural world.

163. (C) New Religious Movement (or 'cult').
The Heaven's Gate group is a tragic example of an extreme New Religious Movement, often referred to as a cult. NRMs are characterized by their recent origins and beliefs that are often distinct from or at odds with mainstream society. This specific group combined elements of spirituality with science fiction, leading to a unique and isolated system of meaning. Such movements often form around charismatic leaders and provide a sense of exclusive community. Their radical departure from social norms can result in tension or, in rare cases, extreme collective actions.

164. (A) Symbol.
The word 'tree' is classified as a symbol because its relationship to the actual plant is arbitrary and established by social convention. Unlike a sign, which might have a direct or natural connection, a symbol's meaning is learned through participation in a language community. This social basis of meaning allows words to function as carriers of complex concepts. By using symbolic language, individuals communicate shared understandings, illustrating that the fundamental building blocks of human communication are socially constructed and dependent on collective agreement and social learning.

165. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Rites of passage are rituals that mark significant transitions in a person's social status, such as birth, marriage, or death. However, beliefs are not

192. (B) An exorcism to cast out a malevolent spirit believed to be causing illness.
An exorcism to cast out a malevolent spirit is a classic example of a ritual of affliction. These rituals are performed to address suffering, illness, or misfortune believed to be caused by supernatural forces. By using formal and repetitive actions with symbolic meaning, the ritual aims to heal the individual and restore social order. Rituals of affliction demonstrate how communities use spiritual frameworks to understand and manage suffering. They provide a structured way for individuals to seek relief and regain their health within the context of their shared cultural and religious beliefs.

193. (B) Changing material culture.
The global spread of IKEA furniture and its influence on home design is an example of the dynamics of changing material culture. Material culture consists of the tangible artifacts and physical environment created and used by a society. As new designs and technologies are adopted worldwide, the physical foundations of daily life transform. This shift reflects the impact of globalization on the physical objects people use to organize their lives. It illustrates how physical artifacts can serve as markers of changing social status, aesthetic preferences, and the modernization of domestic spaces.

194. (A) A landlord evicts a family during a famine, violating traditional forbearance norms.
A breakdown of a moral economy occurs when an economic actor violates traditional norms of fairness and social obligation. For example, a landlord evicting a family during a famine disregards the community's expectation of forbearance during a crisis. This action prioritizes pure market logic and individual profit over the collective welfare and the unwritten social contract. Such violations of moral economic norms often lead to social resentment and protest, as the community reacts against behavior that ignores the traditional standards of social responsibility and mutual support.

195. (C) Formal education.
Learning grammar and mathematics in a classroom setting is an example of formal education. This type of learning is characterized by its structured curriculum, professional instructors, and its occurrence within institutional settings like schools and universities. Formal education follows a systematic process of instruction and evaluation, leading to the awarding of recognized credentials. Unlike informal education, which happens spontaneously in daily life, formal education is a regulated and intentional process designed to provide individuals with standardized knowledge and skills essential for their social and professional advancement.

196. (D) Piety.
Piety is the term that best describes religiousness that emphasizes strict observance of laws and rituals as defined by a religious institution. It involves a deep reverence and devotion, characterized by the dutiful fulfillment of religious obligations and adherence to established traditions. While spirituality may focus on personal sacred experience, piety is more concerned with outward expressions of faith and formal commitment to a religious community. This quality of being religious or reverent is central to how many individuals express their loyalty to their specific religious tradition and its sacred rules.

197. (C) Commodification, applied to social status and recognition.
The market for 'likes' and 'followers' on social media represents a new form of commodification applied to social status and recognition. This process occurs when social traits or symbolic capital are turned into market products that can be bought and sold. By assigning a monetary value to social interaction and recognition, the logic of the market is extended to personal identity and reputation. This transformation illustrates how contemporary technology and market forces can package and sell aspects of social life, potentially standardizing the way individuals seek social validation and influence.

198. (B) Communalism.
An ideology that seeks to create a political state based on the supremacy of one religious group is known as communalism. Communalism politicizes religious identity, often leading to antagonism between different religious communities by portraying their interests as fundamentally conflicting. This doctrine uses religious symbols and sentiments to mobilize

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through commercial services within the global tourism industry.

172. (B) b, c, a, d
The development of communal conflict typically begins with the peaceful existence of diverse religious communities. This is followed by the growth of an ideology that portrays these groups as fundamentally opposed to one another. This ideological shift can then lead to the formation of political parties based on exclusive religious identities. Finally, these factors may culminate in the outbreak of inter-religious violence fueled by political rhetoric. This sequence shows how the politicization of identity can transform social diversity into deep-seated social polarization and conflict.

173. (C) Piety and spirituality.
The Bhakti and Sufi movements are historical expressions of piety and spirituality that emphasized personal devotion and often challenged rigid religious hierarchies. These movements focused on direct experiential connection with the divine rather than formal ritualism. By prioritizing internal faith and emotional devotion, they offered more accessible forms of sacred experience. This emphasis on personal piety allowed individuals from diverse social backgrounds to participate in the spiritual life of their community, demonstrating the profound role of individual devotion in shaping religious and social change throughout history.

174. (D) Cultural stereotype related to gender roles.
The idea that men are naturally more aggressive and women are more nurturing is a common cultural stereotype related to gender roles. These beliefs are not biological facts proven by science; instead, they are social constructions that are learned and reinforced through cultural interaction. Different societies maintain specific expectations for how men and women should behave, which individuals are often encouraged to follow. This illustrates that gender identity is a product of social scripts and cultural frameworks rather than being an inherent or natural trait of individuals.

175. (A) The definition of what constitutes 'art' is socially and historically variable.
From a sociological perspective, the definition of what constitutes art is socially and historically variable rather than being fixed or universal. What one society values as artistic may be viewed differently in another time or place. Artistic value is not an inherent quality but is constructed through the social contexts of production and consumption. This perspective emphasizes that art is a product of social interaction, where various groups and institutions negotiate the boundaries of aesthetic judgment and decide what creations are worthy of recognition as art.

176. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
A traditional clay pot is an example of material culture, while a belief in karma represents non-material culture. A political rally for linguistic rights is a form of cultural mobilization. Selling pre-packaged kits for religious ceremonies is an instance of the commodification of rituals. These examples show how cultural elements are manifest in tangible objects, internal beliefs, organized political action, and commercial services. They collectively illustrate the diverse ways in which culture permeates both the physical environment and the social and economic interactions of a society.

177. (B) Sign, because it directly indicates danger.
A skull and crossbones image on a bottle functions as a sign because it directly indicates or points to danger. Unlike a symbol, whose meaning is arbitrary and conventional, this image serves as a functional indicator with a clear, functional purpose. Signs provide immediate and unambiguous information to regulate behavior and ensure safety. By using this graphic, a direct connection is established between the image and the presence of poison, demonstrating how signs are used for functional communication in practical and high-risk daily situations.

178. (A) Beliefs are the internal justification for external practices.
Beliefs and practices are deeply interconnected, with beliefs serving as the internal cognitive and emotional justification for external practices. Beliefs comprise the systems of thought and values that provide meaning to human action. When people participate in social routines or rituals,

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their behavior is often guided by these underlying worldviews. While practices are observable, they are motivated by the internal frameworks that individuals hold. This relationship ensures that social actions are not arbitrary but are grounded in the shared meanings that define a cultural community.

179. (C) a, b, d, and e only
The study of gender, body, and culture examines how beauty standards influence body image and how the performance of masculinity and femininity occurs in daily life. It also explores the social meanings of body shapes and the rituals of body modification like tattooing. Unlike biological sex, these aspects are socially constructed and variable across cultures. This field demonstrates that the body is a site for expressing identity and adhering to social norms. Perceptions of physical form are shaped by cultural frameworks rather than by fixed biological attributes alone.

180. (D) A cultural norm transmitted through informal education.
The expectation to not talk loudly in a library is a cultural norm transmitted through informal education. This learning occurs spontaneously through daily interactions, observation, and social feedback rather than through formal institutional rules. By participating in diverse social settings, individuals acquire knowledge about appropriate behavior in specific contexts. These unwritten rules of social etiquette are fundamental to maintaining social order and are acquired naturally from peers and the community. This process illustrates how foundational social behaviors are acquired through constant and incidental learning.

181. (C) A group that broke from a parent religion and is in tension with society.
A sect is a religious organization that typically breaks away from a parent religion and exists in a state of tension with the broader society. Unlike a church, which is well-integrated with mainstream culture, a sect often emphasizes strict adherence to doctrine and exclusive group membership. This organizational form provides a sense of close community and spiritual purity for its members. The tension with society often results from the sect's rejection of certain dominant cultural values, leading to a more disciplined and potentially isolated social existence.

182. (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
The Indian Constitution provides for a secular state, but this does not mean it is anti-religious. Instead, Indian secularism ensures that the state maintains a principled distance from all religions while guaranteeing inter-religious equality and the freedom for all citizens to practice their faith. The state is not prohibited from engaging with religious matters for social justice, but it must not discriminate against any religion. Therefore, the goal of secularism is to protect pluralism and religious freedom, rather than to suppress religious practice in society.

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183. (D) A political movement to have a regional language recognized as an official language of a state.
A political movement for the recognition of a regional language is a primary example of the political contestation of culture. Language is a core cultural marker and a source of group identity. When a community demands official status for their language, they are engaging in a political struggle over cultural rights and representation. This process involves using cultural heritage to claim power and influence within the state. It demonstrates that culture is not separate from politics but is often at the center of contests over social and political recognition.

184. (A) Cultural framing and aesthetics.
The distinction between 'nude' in an artistic context and 'naked' in a state of undress is primarily a matter of cultural framing and aesthetics. This difference is not biological but is socially constructed through specific conventions of viewing and representation. In art, the nude is presented through a stylized lens that gives it aesthetic value. Conversely, being naked is often seen as a purely physical and non-artistic state. These categories reflect how social contexts and cultural frameworks influence our perception and interpretation of the human body.

185. (C) Ethics and Morality.
A bioethicist developing guidelines for medical research works within the field of ethics and morality. Bioethics involves critical reflection on the fundamental values regarding the treatment

of human subjects and the responsibilities of scientists. This work requires balancing the goal of scientific progress against the need to protect individual autonomy and welfare. Such decisions are based on philosophical principles and social norms regarding what is right and responsible conduct in a professional context. It shows how ethical frameworks are used to address difficult questions in science and medicine.

186. (A) Deep integration into the cultural and economic fabric of society.
The intense media coverage and advertising revenue associated with professional sports demonstrate their deep integration into the cultural and economic fabric of society. Modern sports are both a major commercial sector and a powerful cultural phenomenon that fosters national identity and collective emotion. This convergence shows that athletic competition is no longer separate from the market but is a significant area for the generation of financial and symbolic capital. Sports provide a shared cultural experience that is strategically used for promotional and economic ends on a global scale.

187. (D) A pilgrimage and a site of religious tourism.
The Kumbh Mela illustrates the dual nature of mass sacred gatherings as both a traditional pilgrimage and a site of modern religious tourism. While millions visit for spiritual reasons and devotional rituals, the event also attracts global tourists and commercial brands. This duality reflects the growing economic dimension of sacred events, involving professional management of transport and commercial infrastructure. It highlights how religious centers become significant destinations in the global economy, where sacred intent and secular interest intersect in a complex and highly organized social and religious event.

188. (B) Religion and Economy.
The sociological concept most relevant for analyzing the influence of a religious worldview on economic behavior is religion and the economy. This field explores how faith systems provide the normative framework that shapes work habits, economic choices, and material success. A key example is the thesis that certain religious values, such as asceticism and hard work, created a cultural environment conducive to the development of capitalism. It shows that internal belief systems are directly linked to worldly activities, demonstrating how religious meanings can drive large-scale economic and social transformations.

189. (C) Culture, Environment, and Politics.
A campaign to save a sacred river from pollution represents a mobilization at the intersection of culture, environment, and politics. By designating the river as sacred, the community provides a spiritual basis for its protection, illustrating the link between culture and environment. Simultaneously, the struggle to influence state policy against industrial pollution makes it a political issue. This demonstrates that environmental activism is often driven by cultural values and the need to protect ecosystems that are central to a community's identity and spiritual life, requiring organized political action.

190. (D) New Religious Movements.
Syncretism, which involves the blending of elements from different religious or cultural traditions, is a common feature of New Religious Movements. These groups often emerge in response to rapid social change and draw on diverse sources to create novel systems of meaning. By combining elements like Eastern mysticism with modern psychology or science fiction, NRMs offer unique paths for spiritual fulfillment that appeal to contemporary individuals. This syncretic nature reflects the dynamic and evolving character of religious life, where different cultural ideas are creatively synthesized to address new spiritual needs.

191. (A) The link between signifier and signified is arbitrary and relational.
A key contribution to the study of signs is the idea that the relationship between the signifier and the signified is arbitrary and relational. This means that meanings are not inherent in forms but are assigned through social convention and cultural rules. Understanding a sign requires knowledge of the specific symbolic system in which it operates. This perspective emphasizes that communication is a social process based on collective agreement rather than on a natural or necessary connection between a sign and its intended object in the physical world.

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152. (A) The sociology of religion.
The typology of religious organizations into churches, denominations, sects, and cults was famously developed within the sociology of religion. This classification helps researchers analyze how religious groups are structured and how they relate to the broader social world. A church is well-integrated with society, while a sect is a small, breakaway group in tension with it. This framework allows sociologists to study the evolution of religious groups over time and their interactions with political and economic institutions, providing a systematic way to understand religious diversity.

153. (C) Organized learning activities, like vocational training, outside the formal system.
Non-formal education refers to organized learning activities, such as vocational training or community workshops, that occur outside the established formal school system. Unlike informal education, which is spontaneous and occurs in daily life, non-formal education is structured and intentional. It often targets specific skills or knowledge needed for professional development or community empowerment. This type of learning provides flexible alternatives to formal institutional schooling, allowing individuals to acquire specialized qualifications and practical expertise throughout their lives in various social and economic contexts.

154. (A) Commodified.
An object or idea that has been turned into something that can be bought and sold is said to have been commodified. Commodification occurs when items with cultural or social meaning are integrated into the market system and assigned a monetary value. This process prioritizes exchange value over original use value or symbolic significance. By transforming diverse elements of social life into products, the logic of the market is extended to areas like art, religion, and rituals, reflecting the deep penetration of capitalism into contemporary cultural practices and interactions.

155. (D) Culture provides the symbolic and normative framework within which politics operates, and politics, in turn, can shape culture.
Culture and politics are deeply interconnected, as culture provides the symbolic and normative framework within which political activity occurs. Social values and cultural narratives shape political goals and build legitimacy. Conversely, political power and policies can actively influence and transform cultural practices and identity. This dynamic relationship means that culture is not separate from power, but is a site of political struggle. Understanding this intersection is crucial for analyzing how societies define their goals, mobilize support, and organize their collective life through shared meanings.

156. (B) Gender, Body, and Culture.
The idea that the body is a 'project' to be worked on through diet and exercise is central to the study of gender, body, and culture. This field examines how cultural norms and beauty standards influence how individuals perceive and discipline their physical selves. The body is seen as a site for expressing identity and adhering to social expectations. This demonstrates that the body is not just a biological given but a social construct shaped by ongoing cultural processes and the pressure to conform to specific ideals of attractiveness and health.

157. (C) How standards of beauty and artistic taste are socially formed and change over time.
The sociological study of aesthetics is primarily concerned with how standards of beauty and artistic taste are socially formed and how they change over time. Rather than seeking objective definitions of great art, this field explores the social contexts of aesthetic judgment. It examines how taste is linked to social class, education, and power. By analyzing the collective processes through which something is defined as beautiful or artistic, sociology helps us understand the complex role that aesthetics plays in maintaining social distinction and cultural identity.

158. (D) Is it right for a pharmaceutical company to charge an exorbitant price for a life-saving drug?
Questioning whether a pharmaceutical company should charge high prices for life-saving drugs is a fundamental ethical question. Ethics involve critical reflection on moral principles regarding what is right and wrong in human conduct. This specific dilemma requires balancing profit motives against the social obligation to provide essential healthcare. Such questions cannot be resolved through technical data alone; they

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groups for political ends, challenging the principles of secularism and inclusive national identity. By emphasizing the dominance of a single religious community, communalism promotes social polarization and can lead to inter-religious conflict, significantly impacting the stability of a pluralistic society.

199. (D) Cultural identity and mobilization.
Using traditional folk music and symbols by an insurgent group to build a sense of shared purpose is an instance of cultural identity and mobilization. This process involves a group strategically utilizing its unique cultural heritage to foster solidarity and challenge existing power structures. By reclaiming and promoting specific cultural markers, the group strengthens its collective identity and uses it as a tool for achieving political or social goals. This demonstrates how culture and politics are intertwined, where shared cultural symbols provide the symbolic language for organized resistance and mobilization.

200. (A) Politics; Culture.
State funding for the arts and the establishment of censorship boards are ways in which politics engages with culture. Political power is often used to promote specific versions of national identity and regulate cultural expression. By supporting or restricting cultural production, the state influences the collective values and narratives of a society. This process shows that culture is not separate from power but is a significant site of political struggle. Political actors draw upon and shape cultural resources to build legitimacy and communicate their messages to the broader national community.

201. (C) Construction of the body.
The cultural notion that men and women should have specific body shapes is a clear example of the social construction of the body. Different societies maintain specific beauty standards and gender ideals that shape how individuals perceive and modify their physical selves. This demonstrates that the body is not just a biological given but a social project subject to cultural interpretation. By internalizing these norms, individuals express their adherence to broader cultural values regarding gender and status, illustrating how culture influences our understanding and management of physical form.

202. (A) "What is the nature of beauty and art?"
The philosophy of aesthetics primarily deals with questions regarding the nature of beauty and art. It explores the principles and criteria used to define what is beautiful or sublime and how these standards vary across different cultures and eras. This field investigates the intellectual and emotional responses that artistic creations evoke and how aesthetic judgment is socially formed. By analyzing the foundations of our perception and evaluation of art, aesthetics helps us understand the complex role that beauty and artistic expression play in individual and social life.

203. (D) Ethics.
The Hippocratic Oath taken by doctors is a foundational document in the field of medical ethics. It outlines the fundamental moral responsibilities of physicians, emphasizing the duty to help patients and avoid harm. This oath provides a formal framework for professional conduct and serves as a historical basis for modern medical ethics. By establishing ethical standards for healthcare practice, it addresses complex questions about the relationship between healers and patients, demonstrating the importance of moral principles in guiding professional actions and protecting the welfare of individuals in medicine.

204. (B) Creating national identity and solidarity.
The celebration of a national team's victory highlights the role of sport in creating national identity and solidarity. Major sporting events provide a shared cultural experience that evokes intense patriotism and collective euphoria. By identifying with their national teams, citizens express their sense of belonging to a larger national community. This phenomenon transforms athletic competition into a symbolic representation of the nation, fostering group solidarity. It shows how sports can be a powerful medium for building social cohesion and asserting national presence on a global stage.

205. (C) Pilgrimage.
The Camino de Santiago is a prime example of a pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is a journey undertaken for spiritual reasons, such as devotion, penance, or seeking transformation at a sacred site. For centuries, individuals have walked these

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routes to express their religious commitment and search for personal meaning. This practice involves physical movement toward a sacred center and participation in structured rituals. It demonstrates the deep connection between travel and spiritual life, where the journey itself is viewed as a meaningful act of faith and a significant religious tradition.

206. (D) Religious values and economic practices can mutually influence each other.
A key theme in the sociology of religion and economy is how religious values and economic practices mutually influence each other. This field explores how belief systems provide the normative framework for worldly economic activities. For example, religious doctrines can encourage work habits and wealth accumulation, while economic shifts can influence the organization of religion. This relationship shows that spiritual and material concerns are not separate but are deeply interconnected. By analyzing these interactions, sociologists understand how internal worldviews shape and are shaped by the material world and institutional changes.

207. (A) Cultural and religious frameworks that shape human interaction with the environment.
The concept of sacred ecologies refers to the cultural and religious frameworks that shape human interaction with the environment. Different societies maintain spiritual beliefs that guide their stewardship of the natural world. By designating specific areas or creatures as sacred, communities implement conservation practices rooted in their core values. This traditional ecological knowledge ensures that environmental management is connected to cultural identity and religious obligation. It shows how human relationships with nature are deeply influenced by spiritual narratives, demonstrating that cultural values are essential for understanding and protecting ecosystems.

208. (B) Beliefs and practices that are novel and at odds with the dominant culture.
The term cult, often replaced by New Religious Movement, typically refers to a group with beliefs and practices that are novel and at odds with the dominant culture. These groups often form around a charismatic leader and offer alternative systems of meaning. NRMs frequently arise during periods of rapid social change, providing a sense of community for those disenchanted with mainstream institutions. Their departure from traditional norms can result in tension with the broader society, but they reflect the ongoing evolution and diversity of religious life in the modern world.

209. (B) Symbols whose meanings (e.g., courage, peace, land) are culturally assigned.
The colors of a national flag are examples of symbols whose meanings are culturally assigned and established through social convention. Unlike a sign, which has a direct or natural connection to its object, a symbol's significance is arbitrary and must be learned. Within a specific national culture, colors like red or green represent abstract concepts like courage or the land. These shared meanings are essential for symbols to function as carriers of collective identity. By using the flag, societies express their shared values and build social solidarity among their members.

210. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Rituals often serve the function of alleviating anxiety and providing a sense of control in uncertain situations through structured and repetitive actions. However, not all rituals are religious in nature; many are secular, such as graduation ceremonies or daily social routines. Rituals are defined by their symbolic meaning and formal performance within a community context, whether sacred or secular. They help individuals and groups navigate transitions and reinforce collective identity, demonstrating the broad and diverse role of structured symbolic actions in maintaining social order and community belonging.

211. (B) b and d only
A moral economy is illustrated by a village sharing grain during a drought and public outcry against a dramatic increase in the price of life-saving medicine. These situations exemplify economic behavior guided by social obligations, reciprocity, and shared norms of fairness rather than by pure profit motives. In a moral economy, economic actions are judged by their impact on community welfare. This perspective highlights that economic life is embedded in social relationships, where collective ethical standards

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ensure the stability and well-being of the group, challenging the logic of the unregulated market.

212. (D) Non-formal education.
A vocational training institute teaching plumbing or computer repair is an example of non-formal education. Non-formal education consists of organized and intentional learning activities that occur outside the established formal school system. Unlike informal education, which is spontaneous and occurs in daily life, non-formal education is structured to provide specific practical skills or professional knowledge. This type of learning offers flexible alternatives to institutional schooling, allowing individuals to acquire specialized qualifications throughout their lives in response to changing professional needs and social and economic opportunities.

213. (C) A church is generally well-integrated into society, while a sect is often in a state of tension with it.
In sociological typology, a church is a large, well-established organization that is generally well-integrated with mainstream society and its values. Conversely, a sect is a smaller, breakaway group that often exists in a state of tension with the broader culture due to its emphasis on doctrinal purity and exclusive membership. While churches tend to accept pluralism, sects often demand strict commitment and may reject certain dominant social norms. This distinction helps sociologists analyze how religious groups are structured and how they interact with mainstream social and political institutions.

214. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
The body is a significant site of cultural expression, shaped by social norms regarding gender, beauty, and status. Practices like tattooing, piercing, and dieting demonstrate how the physical form is socially modified and interpreted according to cultural ideals. These actions show that the body is not just a biological entity but a cultural project. By altering their appearance to match social expectations, individuals express their identity and adherence to collective values, illustrating the profound impact of cultural frameworks on the physical presentation and perception of the human form.

215. (D) The state should be neutral towards all religions, neither favouring nor discriminating against any.
A secular approach to governance requires that the state remain neutral towards all religions, neither favoring nor discriminating against any specific faith group. This principle ensures that all citizens, regardless of their religious beliefs, enjoy equal rights and protections under the law. In a secular system, the state's policies are not based on religious doctrines but on inclusive democratic principles. This neutrality is essential for protecting religious freedom for everyone and maintaining social harmony in a diverse society, where the state acts as a guarantor of pluralism and justice.

216. (A) Cultural and ethnic identity mobilization.
The mobilization for Gorkhaland is a primary example of cultural and ethnic identity mobilization. This process involves a group organizing collectively around its unique cultural, linguistic, and ethnic heritage to demand political self-determination or statehood. By asserting their distinct identity, the community seeks to achieve political recognition and influence state policy to reflect their specific needs. This demonstrates how cultural markers can be a powerful basis for social movements, where shared heritage is strategically used to claim rights and challenge the existing organization of political power and territory.

217. (A) a, d, b, c
The chronological emergence of major artistic movements in Western history began with the Renaissance, followed by the Baroque period. Subsequently, Modernism arose as a radical departure from traditional forms, and Postmodernism emerged later as a critique of modernist principles. This sequence reflects the continuous evolution of artistic styles and the shifting social and philosophical foundations of aesthetic judgment over time. Each movement represents a different approach to the nature of representation, beauty, and the role of art in society, illustrating the dynamic history of cultural expression in the West.

218. (A) A moral guideline to protect human subjects.
The ethical principle of informed consent is a moral guideline designed to protect human

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demonstrates the complex ways in which faith-based worldviews can shape institutional structures and individual economic behavior within a community.

231. (D) Signs.
Smoke and fever function as signs because they directly indicate or point to another thing, such as fire or illness. In semiotics, a sign has a direct and unambiguous connection to its intended object within a natural or social system. Unlike symbols, whose meaning is arbitrary and conventional, these indicators provide immediate information for interpreting the physical world. By using these signs, individuals can understand underlying causes and respond appropriately. This direct relationship is essential for practical communication and managing health and safety, showing how signs help us navigate our natural and social environments.

232. (A) Ritual symbolizing purification and entry into the community.
Baptism in Christianity is a ritual symbolizing purification and entry into the religious community. Rituals are formal and repetitive social practices performed with symbolic meaning to mark significant transitions or events. This specific ceremony serves to define a change in an individual's spiritual status and reinforce the collective values of the faith. By participating in this structured act, the individual and the group acknowledge a meaningful transition into the spiritual life of the community. This demonstrates how rituals use symbolic actions to maintain group cohesion and facilitate social and spiritual continuity.

233. (C) Cultural globalization and change in material culture.
The global spread of fast-food chains like McDonald's is an example of cultural globalization and change in material culture. Material culture consists of the tangible artifacts and physical environment used by a society. As new food technologies and standardized dining patterns are adopted worldwide, the physical foundations of daily life transform. This shift reflects the impact of global market forces on local habits and the physical objects individuals use to organize their social life. It illustrates how globalization can lead to the standardization of material culture and the physical tools of everyday consumption across different societies.

234. (A) The quality of being religious or reverent; dutifulness in religion.
In the sociology of religion, piety refers to the quality of being religious or reverent and characterized by dutifulness in religious practice. It involves a deep devotion to a faith and the formal fulfillment of its established obligations and traditions. While spirituality emphasizes personal sacred experience, piety is more concerned with adherence to the formal rules and traditions defined by a religious organization. This quality of being religious is central to how many individuals express their commitment and loyalty to their specific religious community and its sacred teachings in their daily lives.

235. (D) Culture in politics.
Negative campaigning that accuses a party of disrespecting cultural symbols is an example of the use of culture in politics. Cultural symbols and national identity are often strategically used to mobilize support and build legitimacy during political struggles. By framing opponents as 'anti-national', political actors draw upon existing cultural narratives to discredit them. This shows that culture provides the symbolic language for political communication and contestation. It demonstrates how different groups compete over the representation of national values and identity, where cultural markers are used as powerful tools for achieving political goals.

236. (B) The interplay between gender, body, and culture.
Historical foot-binding in China is a stark example of the interplay between gender, body, and culture. Different societies maintain specific beauty standards and gender ideals that shape how individuals perceive and modify their physical selves. In this context, altering the physical form was seen as a mark of status and femininity, illustrating that the body is a site for expressing identity and adhering to social expectations. This demonstrates the profound influence of cultural frameworks on physical form, where personal identity and social status are inscribed on the human body through intense and culturally prescribed practices.

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is applied to the sacred. This transformation prioritizes economic gain and consumer demand, illustrating how traditional belief systems can be packaged and sold as high-value market commodities, reflecting the penetration of capitalism into diverse areas of religious life.

225. (B) Spirituality : A person meditating in a forest to feel connected to nature.
A person meditating in a forest to feel connected to nature is a primary example of spirituality. Spirituality refers to a personal and experiential quest for meaning and connection to the transcendent, often occurring outside established religious institutions. Unlike piety, which focuses on formal observance of rules, spirituality emphasizes individual sacred experience and personal transformation. This trend reflects a shift toward autonomy in spiritual life, where individuals seek deeper fulfillment and sacred connection through diverse personal paths that address their internal spiritual needs and their relationship with the natural world.

226. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
New Religious Movements often emerge in times of rapid social change and uncertainty. During such periods, individuals may feel alienated from traditional institutions and seek new systems of meaning and community. NRMs address these needs by offering alternative beliefs and close-knit social networks. This relationship shows that social displacement and disenchantment can drive the formation of new spiritual groups. By providing a sense of purpose and belonging, these movements attract those searching for personal growth outside established boundaries, illustrating the dynamic ways religious life adapts to shifting social realities.

227. (C) Culture and Environment.
The 'food miles' and 'eat local' movements are cultural trends deeply related to the environment. These movements reflect a growing social consciousness about the ecological impact of consumption and food production. By promoting local eating habits, individuals express a shift in values toward environmental sustainability and the protection of local ecosystems. This shows how cultural change, in the form of new dietary norms and advocacy, can directly influence human interaction with the environment. It demonstrates that our relationship with nature is shaped by evolving cultural attitudes and a sense of responsibility toward the earth.

228. (D) Does it violate the principles of fair play and potentially harm the athlete?
The fundamental ethical question surrounding performance-enhancing drugs in sports is whether their use violates the principles of fair play and harms the athlete. Ethics involve critical reflection on moral values like fairness and integrity. In sports, the focus is on maintaining an even playing field and protecting the well-being of participants. Such dilemmas require balancing the desire for competitive success against ethical standards of conduct. They illustrate how moral frameworks are used to regulate behavior and maintain the integrity of athletic competition, ensuring that actions align with the core values of sport.

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229. (C) Religious tourism, spirituality, and commodification.
A 'Himalayan Spiritual Quest' package blends the concepts of religious tourism, spirituality, and commodification. By packaging spiritual transformation as a travel product for profit, the market logic of commercial gain is integrated into the search for meaning. This process turns personal sacred experiences into commercial services within the tourism industry. It highlights how contemporary individuals seek spiritual fulfillment through professionally managed journeys that combine sacred intent with leisure and professional curation. This convergence demonstrates that spiritual needs are increasingly addressed through the mechanisms of the global market and religious tourism infrastructure.

230. (B) Economic practices.
The religious principle of Zakat is a clear example of how a belief system directly influences economic practices. By mandating obligatory charity, this religious doctrine shapes how followers distribute wealth and interact with the poor. It shows that religious values are not separate from the economy but provide the normative framework for material transactions. By integrating ethical obligations into economic life, Zakat ensures that the pursuit of wealth is balanced against social responsibility. This

243. (C) 'Cult' has acquired strong negative and pejorative connotations in popular usage.
The term cult has acquired strong negative and pejorative connotations in popular usage, leading scholars to prefer the term New Religious Movement. NRMs are characterized by their recent origins and their distinctiveness from mainstream traditions. While 'cult' was once a sociological category, it is now often used to imply danger or irrationality. By using the more neutral term 'NRM', sociologists can objectively study the beliefs and organizational structures of these groups without the stigma associated with the term cult. This reflects a commitment to factual and exam-oriented research into the diverse and evolving religious life of modern society.

244. (D) Symbol whose meaning is established by convention.
A word is a type of symbol whose meaning is established by convention and social learning. Unlike a sign, which has a direct or natural connection, a symbol's significance is arbitrary. Within a specific language community, individuals must agree on what a word represents for it to function effectively in communication. This social basis of meaning allows symbolic language to carry complex cultural concepts that are fundamental to social life. Human interaction is dependent on these socially constructed symbols, which enable us to communicate shared understandings and maintain cultural traditions through collective agreement and continuous social interaction.

245. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The wellness industry reflects gender, body, and culture, while the Black Lives Matter movement exemplifies cultural identity and mobilization. The codification of football rules illustrates sports and culture, and the Chipko Andolan represents the link between culture and the environment. These phenomena show how cultural elements permeate diverse social fields. Culture provides the symbolic resources for personal identity, social movements, organized sports, and environmental protection. Collectively, these examples illustrate the complex and multifaceted ways in which culture shapes our physical existence, social interactions, political struggles, and our relationship with the natural world.

246. (B) A religious belief.
A religious belief is a primary example of non-material culture. Non-material culture consists of the intangible values, ideas, and cognitive frameworks that guide social life. In contrast, material culture includes the physical objects created and used by a society. While artifacts like cathedrals or smartphones are tangible, the meanings and beliefs associated with them are non-material. These two types of culture are interconnected, as material objects are used to express and reinforce the internal worldviews of a society. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing how societies maintain their traditions and organize their collective life through shared meanings.

247. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Sports can be a powerful site for the expression of political protest, as seen in actions like raising a fist or kneeling during national anthems. These symbolic acts utilize the high-visibility sporting arena to communicate political messages and challenge social issues. By performing these gestures, athletes transform athletic competition into a platform for advocacy. This shows that sports are not separate from the political world but are active sites where social meanings and power structures are contested. It demonstrates how cultural passion for sports is leveraged to build awareness and mobilize support for social and political change.

248. (A) Informal Education.
An elderly person teaching their grandchild traditional folklore is an example of informal education. This learning process occurs spontaneously through daily interactions and family life without the structure of formal institutional settings. It is the primary mechanism for the transmission of fundamental cultural values and oral traditions from one generation to the next. By participating in these family routines, individuals acquire the essential social and cultural knowledge necessary to navigate their world. This illustrates how basic cultural identity and communal history are acquired naturally through constant and incidental social interaction within a community context.

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237. (C) Different valuations of art, aesthetics, and heritage.
Controversy over preserving historical buildings reflects different valuations of art, aesthetics, and heritage. Decisions about whether to preserve or demolish structures involve standards of artistic value and the importance of history. This conflict shows that aesthetic judgment is socially constructed and subject to ongoing negotiation. What one group sees as a significant heritage site, another may see as an obstacle to development. These disagreements highlight how societies struggle over the representation of their past and the physical markers of their cultural identity, where diverse groups compete to define what is worth protecting as heritage.

238. (D) Ethics and Morality.
A company's Code of Conduct outlining acceptable behaviors is an expression of its corporate ethics and morality. Ethics involve critical reflection on moral principles regarding right and wrong conduct within a professional context. This formal framework provides guidance for employees and serves as a basis for organizational responsibility. By establishing standards for behavior, a company addresses questions about fair treatment, integrity, and social obligation. It shows how ethical systems are used to regulate conduct and provide a stable basis for cooperation and the protection of individuals within the economic and social environment of a corporation.

239. (A) The economy.
The construction of massive stadiums for the Olympics highlights the complex relationship between sports, culture, politics, and the economy. These events involve significant investment and generate massive revenue, showing that sports are a major global industry. Simultaneously, they are powerful cultural phenomena used for political mobilization and national representation. This convergence illustrates how athletic competition is deeply integrated into the capitalist system, where cultural passion for sports is utilized for economic growth and promotional ends. It demonstrates that the organization of sports is shaped by the pursuit of profit and the logic of the market economy.

240. (B) Pilgrimage.
The Char Dham Yatra in the Himalayas is a significant pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is a journey undertaken for spiritual reasons, such as devotion, penance, or seeking transformation at sacred sites associated with a religious tradition. For practitioners, this journey represents a meaningful act of faith and a core religious obligation. It involves physical movement toward sacred centers and participation in structured rituals, distinguishing it from secular travel or leisure-oriented tourism. This practice demonstrates the deep connection between travel, religious practice, and the pursuit of spiritual fulfillment, where the journey itself is viewed as a sacred act of faith.

241. (B) Religion and Economy.
A religious group that promotes financial success as a sign of divine favor is directly linking religion and the economy. This doctrine provides a moral justification for capital accumulation and wealth, illustrating how religious worldviews can reinforce specific economic systems. By providing a spiritual incentive for worldly success, these beliefs influence the work habits and economic choices of followers. This relationship shows that internal religious values can directly shape individual economic behavior and institutional structures, demonstrating that faith systems often provide the normative framework that encourages specific economic institutional changes and personal material advancement.

242. (A) Culture and Environment.
Designating areas as National Parks is a modern approach to the relationship between culture and environment. This state-led strategy reflects a cultural consciousness regarding environmental preservation and the protection of biodiversity. By formalizing conservation through policy and law, the state expresses a collective value for nature. This shows how cultural change, in the form of new norms and environmental awareness, directly influences how societies interact with their ecosystems. It demonstrates that our relationship with the natural world is shaped by evolving cultural attitudes and a sense of collective responsibility for stewardship, ensuring environmental protection through structured institutional efforts.

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256. (B) Economic activities embedded within social norms and notions of justice.
A moral economy is defined by economic activities deeply embedded within social norms and collective interests. It prioritizes community obligations, fairness, and justice over the simple pursuit of market-driven profits. Within this system, shared notions of subsistence guide behavior, ensuring that financial transactions respect established social relationships. This framework emphasizes reciprocity and redistribution as essential components of a stable community structure.

257. (D) As items imbued with social meaning that reflect cultural values.
Material culture consists of physical objects and resources that carry significant social meaning. These items are not merely functional tools; they reflect the technologies, values, and social structures of the society that uses them. By examining these objects, one can understand the daily life and changing relationships within a community. They serve as tangible representations of the group's evolving cultural identity.

258. (A) The clash between a changing material culture and the established moral economy.
Tension arises when evolving material culture clashes with an established moral economy. New technologies and market forces often introduce individualistic, profit-oriented modes of production that disrupt traditional community ethics. This conflict highlights the friction between market-driven changes and the pre-existing web of social obligations. Such disagreements challenge the traditional social fabric and the normative order governing community interactions and fairness.

259. (C) An element contributing to changing material culture.
New consumer goods serve as primary drivers for changing material culture within a society. These items often originate from market forces and can profoundly reconfigure social relationships and daily routines. Their introduction initiates a transformation process that may challenge existing social norms. As these objects integrate into community life, they represent the dynamic shift in how physical resources define cultural identity.

260. (A) A challenge to the traditional social fabric and normative order.
Conflicts between market forces and a moral economy can lead to challenges against the traditional social fabric. This struggle manifests as a tension between individualistic profit goals and community-based ethics like reciprocity. Such disruptions may destabilize the established normative order of a society. The friction generated by these opposing economic logics can significantly alter how a community maintains its interests.

261. (D) It is institutionalized, systematic, and hierarchically structured.
Formal education is distinguished by its institutionalized, systematic, and hierarchical nature. It operates within structured environments like schools and universities to impart specific knowledge required by the state. This system standardizes learning to help create a homogenous national identity. By codifying and certifying information, formal education prepares individuals for participation in the bureaucracy and the broader economy through organized curricula.

262. (B) Lifelong and acquired through everyday experience.
Informal education is a pervasive, lifelong process occurring outside institutional settings. It is acquired through everyday experiences, social interactions, and participation in community life. This organic learning method transmits practical skills, moral values, and cultural traditions in context-dependent ways. Unlike structured schooling, it relies on observation within families and peer groups to provide individuals with essential social norms and knowledge.

263. (C) They are both implicated in the reproduction of social hierarchies.
Both formal and informal education play significant roles in the reproduction of social and cultural hierarchies. They can reinforce existing power structures and inequalities within a society through the transmission of specific values and knowledge. While they offer paths for mobility, they also function as sites where

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249. (B) b and c only
Cultural beauty standards influence body image, and gender roles are the culturally prescribed expectations of behavior for men and women. The body serves as a canvas for expressing identity through modification and clothing. Contrary to being consistent across all periods, beauty ideals are socially constructed and vary significantly across cultures. Furthermore, biological sex and cultural gender are distinct concepts. This demonstrates that perceptions of gender and physical form are shaped by ongoing cultural processes and social interactions rather than being fixed biological essences, highlighting the role of culture in defining our physical and social existence.

250. (A) The relationship between culture and environment.
The growth of eco-tourism reflects a significant change in the relationship between culture and the environment. This trend shows a growing cultural consciousness regarding environmental protection and sustainable development. By prioritizing minimized environmental impact during travel, individuals express a shift in social values toward ecological stewardship. This demonstrates that human interaction with nature is shaped by evolving cultural attitudes and a sense of responsibility for the earth. Environmental protection is increasingly driven by cultural changes in how societies perceive their relationship with ecosystems, illustrating that social values are essential for understanding and managing our interactions with the natural world.

251. (B) A sign has a direct and functional connection to its object, whereas a symbol's meaning is arbitrary and complex.
Signs maintain functional, direct links to objects. Symbols involve socially constructed, complex, and arbitrary meanings. While signs operate straightforwardly, symbols require cultural understanding of their deeper significance within a symbolic universe. This distinction highlights how societies assign various layers of meaning to objects, ranging from simple utility to multifaceted cultural representation through shared interpretive frameworks.

252. (A) As performative enactments that make abstract beliefs tangible.
Rituals serve as structured, collective practices that enact a community's core beliefs. These performative actions bridge the gap between abstract ideas and tangible experiences, making conceptual frameworks visible and shared. By following specific sequences, rituals reaffirm social order and ethical norms. They act as vital mechanisms for expressing a group's worldview through repeated, socially significant, and formalized community performances.

253. (C) Reciprocal, with each reinforcing the other.
The connection between beliefs and practices is characterized by a reciprocal dynamic where each element continuously reinforces the other. Cognitive frameworks provide the rationale and meaning for specific actions. Conversely, the consistent performance of rituals validates and solidifies the underlying belief system. This mutual influence ensures that cultural systems remain coherent, as abstract ideas and concrete actions remain deeply intertwined.

254. (D) It is a dynamic system subject to social construction and performance.
A symbolic universe functions as a dynamic system shaped by social construction and performance. It is not static but is continuously expressed and reinforced through collective practices. This universe relies on complex, arbitrary meanings that are socially assigned rather than being universally fixed. Understanding such a system requires analyzing how rituals and beliefs interact to create a significant, shared worldview.

255. (C) Analyzing the connection between abstract meanings and their concrete performance.
Analyzing culture effectively involves examining the bridge between abstract beliefs and concrete rituals. Scholars must look at how symbols and ideas are made socially significant through structured performances. This approach recognizes that culture is a coherent yet contested worldview maintained through the interplay of cognition and action. Focusing on this connection reveals how communities transform intangible concepts into shared experiences.

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logic. As a result, ceremonial roles and blessings may be offered for set prices in the marketplace.

272. (B) The blurring of the line between a pilgrim and a tourist.
A significant negative consequence of commodification is the blurring of the line between a pilgrim and a tourist. This shift reflects a broader trend where economic logic permeates sacred spheres, potentially eroding the separation between the holy and the commercial. When religious journeys are packaged as consumer experiences, the distinction between a spiritual seeker and a leisure traveler becomes unclear.

273. (D) It can change the focus from devotion to transaction, and participant to consumer.
Commodification potentially alters religious practice by shifting the emphasis from spiritual devotion to economic transaction. This process transforms the individual's role from a participant in a sacred community to a consumer in a marketplace. As rituals become transactional, the primary focus may move away from deep faith. This change challenges the traditional understanding of rituals as purely spiritual or community-oriented actions.

274. (A) The expansion of pilgrimage and religious tourism.
The commodification of rituals is most closely linked to the expansion of pilgrimage and religious tourism. In these sectors, sacred journeys are frequently marketed and packaged as specific consumer experiences. This commercialization turns sites of faith into destinations managed for revenue generation. Consequently, the growth of religious travel often facilitates the transformation of sacred practices into marketable goods and services.

275. (C) Does it lead to an erosion of authenticity and the sacred?
Commodification raises critical questions regarding whether the marketization of faith leads to an erosion of authenticity and the sacred. It prompts a debate on how the separation of religious life from commerce can be maintained. Concerns arise about how entrance fees and merchandise sales might affect the spiritual integrity of sacred sites. These questions address the tension between economic logic and spiritual values.

276. (A) The idea that society is divided into religious groups with conflicting interests.
Communalism is based on the idea that society is divided into distinct religious communities with fundamentally divergent and antagonistic interests. This ideology prioritizes loyalty to one's own religious group over national or civic identity. It often leads to political mobilization along religious lines, treating faith as the primary marker of social life. Consequently, communalism fosters division by emphasizing inter-community differences.

277. (D) To remain impartial and not favour any particular religion.
A secular state is defined by its impartiality and its refusal to favor any particular religion. It maintains a principled distance from religious institutions, ensuring that all citizens are treated equally regardless of their faith. Rather than being hostile to religion, it creates a public sphere for interaction based on shared civic identity. This neutrality promotes harmony within a diverse population.

278. (B) Political mobilization along religious lines and inter-community hostility.
A primary outcome of communalist ideology is the political mobilization of individuals along religious lines, which often causes inter-community hostility. By focusing on divergent group interests, this framework creates a polarized social environment. This mobilization prioritizes sectarian loyalty over broader national unity, leading to conflict. Such ideologies transform religious identity into a tool for seeking political power at the expense of harmony.

279. (C) Secularism promotes state neutrality towards religion, while communalism politicizes religious differences.
The fundamental opposition lies in secularism promoting state neutrality toward religion while communalism politicizes religious differences. Secularism aims to foster harmony through a shared civic identity and impartial governance. In contrast, communalism creates division by treating religious groups as inherently antagonistic political units. This distinction

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dominant norms are established. These systems are deeply implicated in maintaining established social orders.

264. (D) The organic and context-dependent nature of informal education.
Cultural traditions and moral values are primarily transmitted through the organic and context-dependent nature of informal education. This process occurs through daily participation in community life and family interactions rather than through a standardized institutional curriculum. It focuses on practical social norms and heritage that are learned through observation. Informal settings allow for a more personalized and direct acquisition of cultural identity.

265. (A) Both reproduce and contest cultural hierarchies.
The relationship between education and culture is multifaceted because educational systems can both reproduce and contest cultural hierarchies. While they often reinforce existing power structures, they also serve as critical spaces for questioning dominant norms. This duality allows for both social stability and potential cultural change. Education acts as a dynamic field where social identities are both forged and challenged.

266. (B) Piety is associated with dutiful adherence to tradition, while spirituality is often a more personal, experiential quest.
Piety involves dutiful and observable adherence to the prescribed rituals and moral codes of a specific religious tradition. In contrast, spirituality is characterized as an individualized and experiential pursuit of connection to the sacred. While piety focuses on public demonstration and devotional conformity, spirituality emphasizes inner experience. These two concepts represent different facets of faith, ranging from institutional loyalty to personal exploration.

267. (B) Structures for the collective expression of faith, which vary in form.
Religious organizations serve as structures for the collective expression of faith and belief. They vary significantly in form, ranging from highly hierarchical and structured churches to decentralized groups like sects and new religious movements. These organizations provide the frameworks through which religious life is organized. While they facilitate public devotion, they exist alongside individual quests for meaning and personal spiritual practices.

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268. (A) A shift towards personalized sacred engagement over institutional affiliation.
Identifying as "spiritual but not religious" reflects a shift toward personalized sacred engagement over institutional affiliation. This trend indicates a move away from adhering to traditional religious organizations in favor of eclectic forms of meaning-making. It highlights the dynamic tension between organized religion and individual quests. Such individuals prioritize inner experience and personal connection to the sacred over external dogmas.

269. (C) An individual regularly attending prescribed services and observing religious fasts.
Regularly attending prescribed services and observing religious fasts constitutes an example of piety. This behavior demonstrates the dutiful adherence to the established rituals and moral codes of a specific faith tradition. Such actions represent a public and observable demonstration of faith through devotional conformity. Piety is measured by the commitment to follow the external requirements and doctrines set by religious institutions.

270. (D) Spirituality can be pursued both within and independently of religious organizations.
Spirituality is a flexible pursuit that can exist both within the framework of formal religious organizations and independently of them. While some find spiritual connection through institutional rituals, others seek it through personal, non-institutional experiences. This autonomy allows individuals to prioritize inner experience over external dogma. Consequently, the search for the sacred is not confined to any specific organizational structure.

271. (C) The process of turning sacred practices and experiences into marketable products.
The commodification of rituals involves turning sacred practices, objects, and experiences into products or services for market transaction. In this process, once-spiritual activities are packaged and sold, often within the context of religious tourism. This transformation shifts the focus from community-oriented devotion to economic

subjects in medical research. It ensures that individuals are fully informed about the risks and benefits of a study and participate voluntarily. This principle reflects fundamental moral values regarding personal autonomy and the duty of researchers to act responsibly. It shows how ethical frameworks are used to regulate scientific and medical practice, balancing the goal of progress against the need to ensure the safety and dignity of individuals, providing a stable ethical basis for professional conduct.

219. (D) Economic dimension of contemporary sports and culture.
The huge salaries paid to professional athletes illustrate the significant economic dimension of contemporary sports and culture. Modern sports are a massive global industry involving commercial interests like media rights and sponsorships. The financial success of elite athletes reflects the market value assigned to athletic performance and the cultural passion for sports. This shows that sports are deeply integrated into the capitalist system, where cultural interest is transformed into economic capital, demonstrating that athletic competition is no longer separate from the broader logic of the global market economy and consumerism.

220. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
A sign directly indicates or points to something. A symbol stands for another thing in an arbitrary, conventional way. A ritual is a formal, repetitive social practice with symbolic meaning. A belief is a cognitive proposition held to be true. These concepts are fundamental to analyzing social life. While signs and symbols are building blocks of communication, rituals and beliefs organize collective action and provide internal meaning. Understanding these terms helps sociologists explore how people interact, how communities are built, and how cultural traditions are maintained and transmitted over time.

221. (C) The widespread adoption of the automobile (material) leading to a new culture of "road trips" and a greater sense of individual freedom (non-material).
The adoption of the automobile is a clear example of a change in material culture directly leading to a shift in non-material culture. As a physical technology, the car transformed the physical environment and daily habits. This material change fostered new social values, such as a greater sense of individual freedom and the cultural practice of road trips. This demonstrates how technological innovation can reshape social norms and communication patterns, illustrating the deep interconnectedness and mutual influence between the tangible artifacts and the intangible values and beliefs of a society.

222. (D) Learning social norms through peer interaction.
Learning social norms through peer interaction is primarily an aspect of informal education, not formal education. Formal education is characterized by its structured curriculum, professional instructors, and credentialing within institutions. In contrast, informal education occurs spontaneously through daily life and social interaction. While schools provide a setting for peer interaction, the learning of social norms happens naturally rather than as part of the official, regulated academic syllabus. This distinction highlights the different ways in which knowledge and social skills are acquired through institutional versus incidental learning processes in society.

223. (A) a, c, and d only
The field of culture and politics examines how political leaders use cultural symbols for legitimacy and how debates over national identity are inherently political. Cultural production, such as film and literature, can also offer critiques of political power. Contrary to being a neutral actor, the state frequently uses cultural policy to shape national unity. Culture is relevant to all political systems, including democracies, as it provides the symbolic framework for political communication and the mobilization of support. This demonstrates the deep intersection of social meanings and the exercise of power.

224. (B) A company selling 'Vastu-compliant' real estate at a premium price.
Selling 'Vastu-compliant' real estate at a premium price represents the commodification of a religious practice. This process occurs when a spiritual or cultural belief system is integrated into the market and turned into a commercial product for profit. By assigning a market value to religious principles, the logic of commerce

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highlights two very different approaches to managing religious and cultural diversity within a single nation.

280. (D) Secularism.
The ideal of a public sphere where citizens interact based on a shared civic identity is centrally associated with secularism. This framework seeks to separate state functions from religious affiliations, allowing individuals from diverse backgrounds to coexist. By emphasizing common rights and duties rather than exclusive religious labels, secularism provides a foundation for social harmony and inclusive, neutral political participation.

281. (A) As a dynamic social construction used for mobilization.
Cultural identity is described as a dynamic social construction used for cultural and political mobilization. It is formed through shared symbols, traditions, and collective memory rather than being a fixed or primordial trait. This identity is constantly negotiated and can become a powerful force when a group seeks to assert its rights. It serves as an active field for defining group belonging.

282. (B) When a group feels its identity is threatened or marginalized.
Cultural mobilization typically occurs when a group perceives its identity to be threatened, marginalized, or unrecognized. In these situations, group members may organize to assert their rights, preserve their heritage, or demand political representation. This process turns culture into a critical resource for political action. Mobilization serves as a strategic response to protect the group's shared symbols and collective memory.

283. (B) Culture is a resource used by political actors to galvanize support and define boundaries.
Culture serves as a strategic resource used by political actors to galvanize support and define group boundaries. By invoking cultural symbols and historical narratives, leaders can legitimize claims for power and resources. This demonstrates that culture is not a passive inheritance but an active field of struggle. Political actors use these elements to create a sense of 'us' versus 'them'.

284. (A) Reciprocal, with each influencing the other.
The relationship between culture and politics is characterized as reciprocal, with each domain influencing the other. Politics shapes which cultural identities are considered salient, while cultural mobilization influences political policies and structures. This mutual influence shows that cultural elements are strategically selected and reinterpreted to serve contemporary political goals. Both fields are intertwined in the process of identity formation and struggle.

285. (C) A strategic selection and reinterpretation of traditions for political goals.
Political mobilization involves the strategic selection and reinterpretation of cultural traditions to achieve specific contemporary goals. Cultural elements are not used randomly; they are carefully chosen to define group boundaries and legitimize political claims. This process shows that heritage is an active field where meaning is constructed. It transforms traditional symbols into tools for gaining political influence and support.

286. (D) A cultural artifact upon which social meanings are inscribed.
The body is described as a cultural artifact upon which social and symbolic meanings are inscribed. It is not merely a biological entity but a surface used to communicate gender and other social identities. Through various cultural techniques like dress and comportment, the body becomes a site for social expression. This view emphasizes how culture interprets and shapes physical human realities.

287. (C) By prescribing norms, behaviors, and roles considered appropriate for different genders.
Culture shapes gender by prescribing specific norms, behaviors, and roles considered appropriate for different identities. It provides the framework for understanding what it means to be gendered in a particular society. These prescriptions are communicated through cultural techniques such as dress and body modification. By defining these expectations, culture produces gendered identities that are often embedded in broader social structures.

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296. (D) Sports are cultural practices that reflect societal values and identities.
Sports are cultural practices that reflect and reproduce societal values, national identities, and gender ideologies. They are not merely physical activities but are embedded with meanings like teamwork and competition. The rituals associated with sporting events serve as potent expressions of collective identity. Through these practices, sports contribute to the maintenance and communication of a society's social structures and dynamics.

297. (A) Cultural beliefs and values shaping perceptions and interactions with nature.
The relationship between culture and the environment is characterized by cultural beliefs and values shaping human perceptions of nature. Different cultures may view the environment as a sacred entity, a resource for exploitation, or a system to be managed sustainably. These perspectives influence conservation practices and environmental ethics. Consequently, how humans interact with the natural world is always culturally mediated.

298. (B) A cultural transformation involving spiritual innovation and alternative beliefs.
New religious movements represent a significant cultural transformation involving spiritual innovation and alternative belief systems. They often arise as a dynamic response to social change or perceived inadequacies in mainstream religions. These movements offer new rituals and forms of community, challenging traditional religious authority. Their emergence reflects the ongoing process of cultural adaptation and the quest for meaning in modern society.

299. (B) A response to social change and perceived inadequacies in traditional religions.
NRMs frequently emerge as a response to social change and perceived inadequacies in traditional, mainstream religions. When individuals find established institutions unsatisfying or disconnected from contemporary life, they may seek alternative spiritual paths. These movements provide innovative belief systems and rituals that address new social realities. Their growth highlights a shift toward more personalized and diverse forms of sacred engagement.

300. (A) A potent expression of collective identity.
Rituals surrounding sporting events, such as the singing of national anthems, primarily function as potent expressions of collective identity. These formalized practices help build a sense of belonging and unity among fans. By performing these rituals, individuals reinforce their connection to a specific group or nation. They transform a physical competition into a shared, socially significant experience for all participants.

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288. (B) Embedded in power relations and hierarchies.
Cultural constructions of gender are often deeply embedded in power relations and social hierarchies. These constructions are rarely neutral and frequently serve to reinforce patriarchal structures within a society. By prescribing different roles for men and women, culture creates a system of inequality. Understanding these relations is essential for analyzing how gendered identities are maintained and challenged through social practices.

289. (D) By being used to challenge and subvert conventional gender expectations.
The body functions as a site of resistance when it is used to challenge and subvert conventional gender expectations. Individuals may engage in bodily practices that deviate from dominant norms to create alternative expressions of identity. This agentive use of the body contests the disciplining power of social rules. Such practices allow for the redefinition of gender meanings within a culture.

290. (A) Both the disciplining of bodies by norms and their use in resistance.
A comprehensive analysis of gender and culture must examine both how bodies are disciplined by social norms and how they are used for resistance. This dual focus reveals how individuals conform to expectations while also agentively contesting them. It explores the interplay between cultural frameworks and individual actions. Such an approach provides a deeper understanding of gendered power dynamics and social change.

291. (C) To embody and express a society's values and worldview.
Art and aesthetics primarily function to embody and express a society's core values, worldview, and sensibilities. They provide a sensory and symbolic language that goes beyond mere decoration to communicate cultural meanings. Through creative skill and imagination, these forms allow individuals to experience their culture's perspective. They are essential for understanding how a community perceives beauty and emotional power.

292. (A) Ethics is the philosophical study of moral principles, while morality refers to a society's specific codes of conduct.
Ethics is defined as the philosophical study of moral principles, while morality refers to the specific codes of conduct adopted by a society. This distinction separates the theoretical analysis of right and wrong from the actual rules people follow. Both provide the normative frameworks that guide human behavior. Together, they shape how individuals interact and what a culture deems acceptable conduct.

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293. (D) Culturally conditioned.
The perception of what is aesthetically pleasing is culturally conditioned rather than being universal or biologically determined. Different societies develop their own principles for appreciating beauty based on their unique worldviews and traditions. This cultural influence means that standards of art and beauty can vary significantly across the world. What one culture finds attractive, another might perceive differently.

294. (B) A culture's morality can influence its aesthetic judgments, and art can serve a moral function.
There is a profound connection where a culture's morality can influence its aesthetic judgments, and art can serve a moral function. For example, art can critique social injustices or represent ideals, shaping ethical consciousness. Simultaneously, societal codes of conduct determine which artistic expressions are considered acceptable or beautiful. This entanglement shows that notions of 'good' and 'beautiful' are linked.

295. (C) Representing ideals or critiquing social injustices.
Art shapes the ethical consciousness of a community by representing societal ideals or critiquing social injustices. By evoking empathy through sensory and symbolic language, it encourages individuals to reflect on moral issues. This function allows artistic expression to influence the normative frameworks that guide conduct. Thus, art serves as a powerful tool for social commentary and ethical development within any culture.